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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS OF Chicago, Cook County and Illinois.

MEMORIAL VOLUME

1787 – 1887.

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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

OF

CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, AND ILLIN(

MEMORIAL VOLUME,

1787-1887.

**A COMPLETE RECORD OF MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL P(
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.**

COMPILED BY

FREMONT O. BENNETT.

Designed to be a Book of Reference and Authority for every important incident connected with settlement of Chicago and Northern Illinois, containing data of City, State and National ventions, Campaigns, Elections and Administrations, important Public Meetings, comple Lists of Officials, Biographical Sketches of Noted Men, Valuable Public Records, Mayors' Messages, Resolutions of the Common Council, Official Election Returns, Tables of Population and of Voters by Wards and Nationalities, Occupations, Valuation, Taxation, Summary of Council Proceedings, General Index of same, etc., etc., Adoption of City Election Law, Summary of same, Municipal Election of 1885,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE

HAYMARKET MASSACRE OF MAY 4, 1886,

AND THE ANARCHIST TRIALS.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

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PREFACE.

Beginning with the arrival of the first actual settler of Chicago in 1779, an attempt has been made to give in the following pages, on political lines, a clear idea of the unprecedented advancement of this great center of Western civilization, the rapid increase of population, and the speedy building up of business and society on a well-laid and secure foundation. The book will be found a non-partisan medium of reference for many facts, incidents and reminiscences of national, state and city campaigns and conventions. It is hoped that it will commend itself to every person identified with politics, or interested in the political history of our country and of municipal government. Chicago is recognized as the great political center; nearly the center of population—the "Convention City." Illinois has furnished two of the greatest Presidents four terms, and for a quarter of a century the greatest campaigns have centered here, radiating from Chicago. Next year will be the one hundredth since the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, whereby the Northwest Territory was ceded to the United States, out of which territory the State of Illinois was formed. On the 4th of March, 1887, Chicago will have been incorporated as a city fifty years. We thus have both a centennial and semi-centennial anniversary worthy of commemoration. In this connection the book will be found to comprise a complete municipal history, from the organization of Cook county, the incorporation of the original town of Chicago, the foundation of the city government in 1837 up to and including the municipal election of 1886, with sketches of the various Mayors and administrations; inaugural messages, resolutions and ordinances of the City Council, official election returns, redistriction of the city by wards, valuable statistical tables, an account of the building of the City Hall, county statistics, etc., etc. The increase of population from 4,170 in 1837 to 750,000 in 1886, with no cessation in growth, is evidence that Chicago is destined to be one of the greatest, if not the chief city on the American Continent.

In the compilation of this work the author has consulted upward of 100 books, files, pamphlets, and records, and is under obligations to the Hon. George H. Fergus, Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. J. Young Scammon, Hon. George W. Julian, Mr. D. W. Lusk, of Springfield, A. T. Andreas & Co., Chicago, and many other distinguished writers and publishers, for valuable matter embodied herein.

Chicago, Ill., October 1, 1886.

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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS OF CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, AND ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

CHICAGO'S FIRST SETTLER—VARIOUS APPELLATIONS OF CHICAGO—ORDINANCE OF 1787—TREATY OF GREENVILLE—FORT DEARBORN—THE MASSACRE OF 1812—MEMORIAL MEETING—FIRST POLITICAL RECORDS—FIRST TAX LEVY—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—FIRST VOTERS—EARLY SOCIETY—DANIEL P. COOK—THE CANAL—MARK BEAUBIEN AND HIS FIDDLE—FIRST MILITARY—FIRST COUNTY ELECTION—ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO INCORPORATED—ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES—PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The first actual settler on the site of Chicago, of whom history gives any account, was a politician. Among our earliest and perhaps our first pioneers, was a clergyman, Pere James Marquette, who was here in 1673. The next comer was a trader, Robert C. LaSalle, after whom the street at the head of which the Board of Trade building stands was named, who arrived in 1680. Jean Baptiste Point au Sable arrived in the summer of 1779. He was an enterprising negro from San Domingo, and to "Billy" Caldwell the Sauganash, a local celebrity of later years, is attributed the Indian-Hibernicism that "the first white man in Chicago was a negro." Au Sable drifted up the shore of Lake Michigan in a log canoe, or, as some authorities have it, astride of a hollow log, and immediately upon his arrival went into caucus with the Indians. His political ambition was of great scope and a high order of merit, for it was his creditable desire to first ingratiate himself with the Indians and become recognized as a chief, and then plant a colony of San Domingoans here and rule as Grand Sachem. The untutored savages failed to take kindly to politics; they refused to recognize Au Sable as a chief, and, with his ambition crushed, and full of the disappointment of political defeat, he removed to Fort Clark, now Peoria, where he died some years later. There were other pioneers in exploration, adventures, forays against the Indians, soldiers who commanded the fort, hardy spirits who cleared the forests and tilled the soil, who overcame surpassing difficulties and thus gained the respect of their fellow pioneers, and became recognized leaders of public sentiment, the first examples of that thrift and enterprise which has been a noted characteristic of the people of Chicago from the infancy of the city up to the present day. To give an adequate idea of the growth and requirements

of our population, the extension of our limits and the views that crystalized into political movements by means of which improvements were carried forward, and the vast interests involved in the good government of the city were conserved, it is necessary to make brief mention of the manner in which the Fort Dearborn reservation, and later, the city site were secured, and of the men who were most active in the events of the time.

To the French belongs the honor of settling the entire Northwest. French Catholic Missionaries began locating posts westward from Canada and toward the Mississippi river as early as 1600. In 1700 they had thirty-five missionary and military stations extending from Frontenac, now Kingston, Canada, to New Orleans, Chicago being one of them. The name of this city has been variously spelled Chicagou, Chicagoux, Shecawgo, Chickago, Chicajo, Checagua, Checkagua and Chicago, its present appellation. The original name was evidently Indian and different authorities have given it a variety of meanings. Thus, one, and perhaps the most authentic, says it was originally an Indian village named after a celebrated chief, Chikagou, who is said in a letter to his superior, by Father Louis Vivier, who was at Kaskaskia in 1752, to have paid a visit to Paris and to have received from the Duchess of Orleans, at Versailles, a splendid snuff box, which he was proud to exhibit, on his return, to his brother redskins. Possibly, if the box contained snuff, the redskins gave their chief his sobriquet, from the sound of his sneeze after his return. Another theory is that the word means a strong odor like that of the polecat or wild onion, and still another that it is a place where the latter plant grew in profusion. Frauquelin's map of 1684 contains the name "Chicagou" in a place on Lake Michigan at about the present site of the city. In a letter of M. de Ligney, dated at Green Bay in 1726, the name is spelled Chicagoux, and the final x is probably of French origin. The natives asserted in later years that the once celebrated Indian chief Chikagou was drowned in the river at the site of Fort Dearborn near the mouth of the stream. The North branch of the Chicago river was originally called Garie's River, after a Frenchman of that name who established a trading post some distance north of Wolf Point or the Forks. The main river originally turned southward east of a promontory where Rush street bridge now stands and again turning eastward, emptied into the lake about opposite the foot of Madison street. It was on the promontory mentioned that the stockade of Fort Dearborn was erected in 1804. Tradition has it that Au Sable's log cabin was east of the

fort and on the then west bank of the river, but a more authentic statement is that it was on the north bank of the main stream, opposite the bend, and that it was purchased from Au Sable by John Kinzie, who subsequently lived in it with his family. Mr. Kinzie having arrived in 1804, Au Sable's term of residence was about twenty-five years, or he may have again visited the fort after going to Fort Clark.

The main river bed was extended in a straight line eastward to the lake in 1833 by the United States Civil Engineers, who had charge of the harbor improvements.

In 1778 the Legislature of Virginia, claiming this territory as a part of that State by virtue of the conquest of Gen. Rogers Clark, who wrested it from the British and Indians, created the County of Illinois, embracing all of the present state, and Chicago was then in Virginia, and so remained until the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, which ceded the Northwest Territory to the United States.

By the treaty between General Anthony Wayne and the Indians at Greenville, O., in 1795, the Pottawatomies, Miamis and allies relinquished the right to "one piece of land, six miles square,at the mouth of the Chicajo river emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood." The fort alluded to was a frontier defense of the early French explorers, and was probably first built about 1682, when La Salle, Hennepin and their followers explored the Mississippi river to its mouth and established defensive posts at convenient distances apart.

In 1800 Illinois was organized into a territory with Indiana, under the name of Indiana Territory, with Gen. William Henry Harrison as Governor, and the seat of government was at Vincennes, Ind. In 1804 a frontier military post was established at Chicago and a block fort was erected, named after Gen. Henry Dearborn, an officer in the Continental army during the American Revolution, and afterward Secretary of War. Capt. John Whistler was placed in command with nine other officers and fifty-four privates. Capt. Nathan Heald succeeded to the command of the fort in 1810, and was in command Aug. 15, 1812, when the historic massacre took place. At this time the fort sheltered fifty-four regulars and twelve militia, with a number of women and children, according to a report made by Capt. Heald, dated Pittsburgh, Oct. 23, 1812. Seventy-six regulars, all the militia, two women and twelve children were killed in the action, in which about 500 Indians, mainly Pottawatomies and Winnebagos were engaged. Lieut. Linai T. Helm, with twenty-five non-commis-

sioned officers and privates and eleven women and children were taken prisoners, many of whom were subsequently butchered by the savages. The scene of the massacre was not far from the lake shore, to the south of the fort. A large cottonwood tree, yet standing at the foot of Eighteenth street, is said to mark the site. Capt. Heald's account of the massacre is the most authentic ever written, although others have given more details of the barbarities practiced by the Indians. "Niles' Weekly Register" of June 14, 1814, states that a Plattsburg, N.Y. paper contains nine names of members of the First Regiment U. S. Infantry, who had recently arrived at that place from Quebec, and who were believed to be the only survivors of those taken prisoners, except Lieut. Linai T. Helm, who was ransomed. The names were as follows: James Van Horn, Joseph Knowles, Paul Gummow, Elias Mills, Joseph Bowen, Nathan Edson, Dyson Dyer, James Corbin and Phelim Corbin. John Kinzie, who arrived with Capt. Whistler in 1804, and assisted in the construction of the fort, is said by some authorities to have been engaged in the action, and to have assisted Capt. and Mrs. Heald to escape. Another account has it that he escaped with his family to Detroit prior to the massacre. At any rate he was imprisoned at Detroit in 1812 by the British General, Henry A. Proctor, on the charge of being a spy, but was subsequently released, and in 1816 he returned to Chicago with his family and rebuilt his home on the North side.

Another account has it that Capt. Heald was taken to St. Joseph by a friendly chief named Blackbird. Capt. Heald did not relate in his account of the massacre how he escaped, but simply states that Mrs. Heald and himself were taken to the mouth of the river St. Joseph, and that in a few days the Indians departed to take Fort Wayne, and that in their absence he engaged a Frenchman to take them to Michilimackinac, where, with one of his sergeants, they surrendered as prisoners of war to Capt. Roberts, the British officer in command.

Fort Dearborn, like most of the early outposts, was built mainly with the view of accommodating a small garrison of troops and affording shelter to the surrounding settlers in case of an Indian outbreak. It had bastions at the alternate southeast and northwest angles; wide gates opening to the south and the north; small sally-ports, and an underground passage-way to the river, the fort proper being surrounded by high palisades. The fort was rebuilt and re-occupied about June, 1816, when Capt. Hezekiah Bradley assumed command, and so continued until 1832, when the post was evacuated and left in charge of the Indian

Agent, Dr. Wolcott, whose headquarters were the Agency House on the north side of the river. Capts. Whistler and Heald were Kentuckians, whose political sentiments sprouted from the soil of the Blue Grass State, and the inmates of the fort followed their leadership in all affairs, military as well as civil.

Hon. John Wentworth, who arrived in Chicago on the 25th of October, 1836, met Lieut. William Whistler, who was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army June 8, 1801, and who served in the fort under command of his father, Capt. John Whistler, in 1804. Thus two generations span the entire history of Chicago. Mr. Wentworth was enabled to converse regarding Fort Dearborn and its occupants with one who was there. June 17, 1832, Major William Whistler was placed in command of the fort and remained in charge during the Black-Hawk war and the cholera season. His father was originally a British soldier and was made prisoner with Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777, where Gen. Henry Dearborn, after whom Fort Dearborn was named, was serving as major. He afterward joined the American army and by hard fighting won his rank of Captain in the First Infantry in 1802, and Brevet-Major in 1812. He died at Bellefontaine, Mo., in 1827. Lieutenant William Whistler was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1784. His height at maturity was 6 feet 2 inches, and his weight 260 pounds. He died at Newport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1863. He arrived here in the summer of 1803 with his young wife, whose maiden name was Julia Ferson, born in Salem, Mass., in 1787. Mrs. Whistler lived to be ninety years of age, dying Feb. 13, 1878, at Newport, Ky., leaving four daughters and one son, the latter, Gen. J. N. G. Whistler, stationed for some years at Fort Keogh, Montana. Thirty-seven grandchildren survived her. Mrs. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan is her grand niece.

Saturday afternoon, May 21, 1881, the site of Fort Dearborn was the scene of a memorable gathering of citizens and military, assembled to commemorate the building and destruction of the two forts by the unveiling of a tablet placed in the walls of the building which at present marks the site of the fort. The idea was devised in the Chicago Historical Society, and Mr. William M. Hoyt, whose firm occupies the building, voluntarily procured the tablet and inserted it in the north wall of the building, facing Rush street bridge, where it will remain a memorial to endure as long as the building stands. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, and the Rev. Jeremiah Porter offered prayer. Mr. Robert J. Bennett, in behalf of

Mr. Hoyt, formally presented the tablet to the Historical Society. Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard unveiled the tablet; the military presented arms; flags were waved, the bands struck up national airs, and the people cheered. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne responded in acceptance of the tablet on behalf of the Historical Society. Addressing Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hoyne said: "I have been selected by the Historical Society to return to you their profound and grateful thanks for the very appropriate and beautiful memento which, at your own cost, you have placed on this historical corner. It is a memento which, as every one will see at a glance, recalls centuries of time, and embodies almost the whole history of events. We stand upon historical ground. We stand upon the ground where, as you have very eloquently said, was planted the original germ of the population who to-day constitute the great commercial metropolis of not only the West, where the Fort was established in advance of civilization, but the commercial center of the country. We stand in the presence also, of things which bring to remembrance some of the most remarkable events of national history. On yonder shore of this same river two centuries ago—in the winter of 1674—stood the first Christian missionary that ever visited this land,—the pious and humble Marquette, the discoverer of the Mississippi, who was the first white man that ever spent a winter on this river, or at this spot. And, sir, we stand upon the ground where, at the beginning of this century, a whole garrison marched out, and upon the shore of this lake, below here, were slaughtered mercilessly by the aboriginal inhabitants of this same land.

"We say to you, Mr. Bennett, and your friend, Mr. Hoyt, and others whose patriotism and enterprise have secured this monument, that you have set an excellent example; for, as the events are fast passing from the memory of the generation now coming up, it is essential that such monuments as this be erected by men like yourself to perpetuate what is associated with the foundation of this great commercial metropolis, wonderful in its rise, wonderful in its advance, and wonderful in its consummation."

Hon. John Wentworth, in behalf of the Historical Society, then delivered an exhaustive address of two hours' duration, in which he not only reviewed the history of the Fort and nearly every person connected with it, but referred to many of their descendants, thus combining past and present.*

* These proceedings were published nearly verbatim in the Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday, May 22, 1881, and were subsequently revised and issued by the Fergus Printing Company in a neat pamphlet containing much matter of historical value.

The territory of Illinois was set off from Indiana in 1809, and Governor Edwards appointed Nathaniel Pope Secretary of the Territory. The territory then comprised but two counties, St. Clair, the northern, and Randolph, the southern portion.

In 1816 Nathaniel Pope was elected delegate to Congress and served in that capacity until after the admission of Illinois to the Union. Nathaniel Pope was another Kentuckian. He was born in 1784, received a liberal education, and followed the law as a profession. The ordinance of 1787 provided that the Northwest Territory should be divided into not less than three or more than five states, and that if Congress should find it expedient they should form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. On this provision Wisconsin subsequently based a claim to the fourteen northern counties of Illinois. Our earliest representative in Congress, with wise foresight, prevented Cook county and Chicago from being located in Wisconsin by moving and supporting an amendment to the bill creating the state, a clause establishing the boundary line at the parallel of 42 degrees 30 minutes, north latitude. In support of this amendment Mr. Pope urged that it would give the proposed state a lake coast, afford additional security to the perpetuity of the Union by connecting all of the Lake States by the great natural waterways, and the desirability of a canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, which should be entirely within one State jurisdiction, was enlarged upon. The amendment was adopted; the bill became a law April 13, 1818; in pursuance thereof a convention was called at Kaskaskia to form a constitution, and the State of Illinois was duly admitted to the Union by Congress, Dec. 3, 1818.

Chicago was successively located in the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Crawford, Clark, Pike, Fulton, Peoria and Cook. The earliest political data is found in the official records of Fulton county. Chicago's valuation in 1823 is shown by the following from the records of the Fulton County Court of June 3, 1823:

Ordered: That the Assessor levy a tax on all personal property (household furniture excepted) and on all town lots, of 50 cents upon the $100.

June 7, 1825.

Ordered: That there be paid out of the County Treasury to Abner Eads, the sum of $11.42, in State paper, being the amount deducted from his account, for tax collected at Chicago. This shows that the valuation at Chicago in 1823 was $22.84.

The records of Fulton county show that June 17, 1823, Amherst C. Ransom was commissioned Justice of the Peace at Chicago, and on July 5 John Kinzie was commissioned a Justice. The same records show an order entered for an election to be held at John Kinzie's house for one major and company officers in the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Militia; John Kinzie, Alexander Wolcott and John Hamlin to conduct the election on the last Saturday in September, 1823. This was September 2, and if such an election was duly held it was the first that ever occurred at Chicago.

Amherst C. Ransom, the Justice of the Peace, was also the first tax collector at Chicago, and he is supposed to have been a defaulter. The Fulton county records show the following:

July 5, 1823, *Ordered*, That the treasurer pay to A. C. Ransom the sum of four dollars, for taking a list of the taxable property at Chicago, in said county, and collecting the same, so soon as he (the said Ransom) shall pay the same over to the County Treasurer, in such money as he received.

September 3, 1823, *Ordered*, That Amherst C. Ransom hand over to County Treasurer amount of tax received and collected at Chicago, in same kind of money he received.

In all justice to this, our first collector of public moneys, it should be considered that he may have collected his taxes in furs, local money or produce, and refused to turn them over until he received his four dollars in cash. The records of Fulton county, of April 27, 1824, show that the Commissioners' Court ordered that Abner Eads, Sheriff, be released from paying the money tax collected at Chicago by Ransom. This collector could not have retained much money however, as it has already been shown that the valuation in 1823 was but nominal. Ransom came here from Ohio, where he was said to have been a banker. He was taxed as of Peoria in 1825, and died in Arkansas in a later year. Of this matter the Hon. John Wentworth said very bitterly in a lecture in 1876, "One election and one steal are all that the records of Fulton county show for Chicago." Subsequently Mr. Wentworth gave Mr. Ransom the benefit of the doubt, as already explained.

The Fulton county records show also that Dr. Alexander Wolcott and Ellen M. Kinzie, John Kinzie's daughter, were married by John Hamlin, J. P., July 20, 1823. Thus these founders of the first Chicago society performed services for each other; the one by giving his friend his daughter in marriage, and one Justice of the Peace uniting his brother J. P. in the

bonds of wedlock. It is claimed that this was the first marriage in Chicago. The earliest record of a marriage at Chicago by a minister of the Gospel is found in the Peoria county records, which set forth that the Rev. William See, a Methodist Evangelist, performed this interesting ceremony. The first resident clergyman was the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, who preached his first sermon in Fort Dearborn and who organized the First Chicago Presbyterian Church Society. Dr. Wolcott died in 1830, subsequently to July 24 of that year, for he voted on that date. He was a genial man, who was well liked and respected by the settlers, and while acting for a number of years as Indian Agent he made reliable friends of the redskins.

It has been claimed by some newspaper and pamphlet writers that Chicago was assessed in Vermillion county in 1827, and that Sheriff William Reed, of that county, rather than make the trip from Danville to Chicago, paid the amount of the assessment, $3, out of his own pocket. This is one of the doubtful early day stories, of the same class as that representing that an Arkansas gentleman journeying through Chicago was offered and refused the Sherman House site in exchange for a pair of boots.

The act forming Peoria county was approved January 13, 1825, and Chicago was assessed that year in Peoria county. No other assessment for Chicago, in Peoria, nor in Vermillion county, can be found; but all the marriage licenses were taken out at Peoria, Judges of Election appointed there, and election returns made there, until the organization of Cook county; and the records of Vermillion county show no attempt at jurisdiction over Cook county. The west and the north boundaries of Vermillion county were the Illinois and Kankakee rivers.

While Chicago was a part of Peoria county, it was divided into four precincts or voting-places. The first included all territory north of the confluence of the Du Page and Des Plaines rivers, and was called Chicago. Directly south of it was the second precinct, called Fox River; south of which was the third precinct, called Peoria; embracing all the neighboring settlements except Chicago and Fox River. There was also a fourth precinct, embracing all the territory west of the other three, known as Fever River, with a voting-place at or near what is now Galena. There were fourteen tax-payers in Chicago, and six in Fox River; which included the present sites of Morris, Ottawa, La Salle and Peru.

The fourteen tax-payers in Chicago in 1825 were assessed

$40.47 upon personal property appraised at $4,047, the land then not being taxable. These tax-payers were Antoine Ouilmette, Joseph Laframboise, Claude Laframboise, Jeremiah Clairemont, Alexander Robinson, John K. Clark, David McKee, John Baptiste Beaubien, John Kinzie, Jonas Clybourne, Alexander Wolcott, Archibald Clybourne, and Joseph Anderson.

Successive Justices of the Peace at Chicago were commissioned under Peoria county as follows:

John Kinzie, July 28, 1825.
Alexander Wolcott [Indian Agent], Sept. 10, 1825.
John B. Beaubien [General], Sept. 10, 1825.
Billy Caldwell [Sauganash], April 18, 1826.
James Walker [of Plainfield], April 18, 1826.
Alexander Wolcott [Indian Agent], Dec. 26, 1827.
John B. Beaubien [General], Dec. 26, 1827.
John S. C. Hogan [Postmaster], Oct. 9, 1830.
Stephen Forbes [Sheriff], Dec. 13, 1830.

The records of Peoria county give the first known official account of any election at Chicago. The election was for Governor and Congressman, and was held August 7, 1826. The record shows the following names on the poll-list from the Chicago precinct in the order given:

1. Augustin Banny,
2. Henry Kelley,
3. Daniel Bourassea,
4. Cole Weeks,
5. Antoine Ouilmette,
6. John Baptiste Secor,
7. Joseph Catie,
8. Benjamin Russell,
9. Basile Desplattes,
10. Francis Laframboise, Sr.,
11. Francis Laframboise, Jr.,
12. Joseph Laframboise,
13. Alexander Larant,
14. Francis Laducier,
15. Peter Chavellie,
16. Claude Laframboise,
17. Jeremiah Clairemont,
18. Peter Junio.
19. John Baptiste Lafortune,
20. John Baptiste Malast,
21. Joseph Pothier,
22. Alexander Robinson,
23. John K. Clark,
24. David McKee,
25. Joseph Anderson,
26. Joseph Pepot,
27. John Baptiste Beaubien,
28. John Kinzie,
29. Archibald Clybourne,
30. Billy Caldwell,
31. Martin Vansicle,
32. Paul Jamboe,
33. Jonas Clybourne,
34. Edward Ament,
35. Samuel Johnson.

The names attached to the returns of this election as judges were those of John Kinzie, J. B. Beaubien and Billy Caldwell; Clerks, Archibald Clybourne and John K. Clark. The election

was held at the Agency House. The entire thirty-five votes were cast for Vivian Edwards for Governor, Samuel H. Thompson for Lieutenant-Governor, and Daniel P. Cook for Congressman. Vivian Edwards was elected, but Thompson and Cook were defeated. All of these voters were Whigs and voted the Administration ticket, John Quincy Adams then being President.

A brief personal history of some of these early settlers, who, aside from having taken interest enough in politics to become our first voters, became noted in connection with the material and social progress of Chicago, is essential to a record of this description.

Alexander Robinson—"Indian Robinson," or Che-che-bing, meaning "Winking Eye." His father was a French Canadian and his mother a full blooded Pottawatomie of the Tawas tribe. He said himself his father was a Scotch captain in the English army. He was born at Mackinaw in 1762, became chief of the Pottawatomies, married Manyon, a squaw, had five children, secured 1,280 acres of Government land for his services as an interpreter and signing treaty. Was at St. Joseph when the Fort Dearborn massacre took place. and is also said to have conducted Captain Heald and wife from there to Mackinaw, He lived to be 110 years old and died in 1872.

Cole Weeks, American, was a discharged soldier, had no family, worked for John Kinzie. He married the divorced wife of Archibald Caldwell. Caldwell had a fondness for Indian hunting and trading, and for years was supposed to have gone off and died with them. Caldwell was living not long since, however, at Keshena, Shawano Co., Wisconsin. Caldwell's wife, who married Cole Weeks, was sister to Benjamin Hall, of Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill., and Caldwell was cousin to Archibald Clybourne, and came from the same place in Virginia.

Antoine Ouilmette is the person spoken of in Mrs. Kinzie's book, "Waubun." His daughter Elizabeth married, January 23, 1827, our first Irishman, Michael Welch.

Claude and Joseph Laframboise were brothers. The widow of the latter was living with her son-in-law, Medard B. Beaubien, at Silver Lake, Shawnee Co., Kansas, a few years since.

"Billy Caldwell, the Sauganash," was the son of an Irish Colonel in the British army stationed at Detroit, whose name he bore. His mother, by some authorities, is said to have been the renowned Tecumseh's own sister. He became chief of the Pottawatomies, and contended himself that his mother was a Pottawatomie, saying that Tecumseh, who was a Shawnee, had

but one sister, Tecumapeance, older than the chief, whose husband, Wasegoboah, was killed at the battle of the Thames. Other facts regarding Caldwell appear elsewhere in this history.

John K. Clark was half brother to Archibald Clybourne, and married Permelia, daughter of Stephen J. Scott, who lived later at Deerfield, Lake Co. Ill., with her daughter.

Jeremie Clairemont was employed by the American Fur Company, in 1821 for the trade of the Iroquois River.

David McKee married, January 23, 1827, Wealthy, daughter of Stephen J. Scott, born at Hog Creek, Rewton, Loudoun Co., Va., in 1800, died at Aurora, Ill., April 8, 1881.

Joseph Anderson had no family.

Gen. John B. Beaubien was living at Mackinac, when the fort there was surrendered to the British in 1812. He married a sister of Joseph Laframboise, the Indian Chief, and was brought to Chicago in 1819 by the American Fur Company to oppose Mr. Crafts, agent of the Northwest Company. He had several children, notably Mark Beaubien, of fiddle fame, and was one of the principal men in charge of the interests of the American Fur Company.

Jonas Clybourne came from Pearisburgh, Giles Co., Va., with his sons, Archibald and Henley. Archibald came in 1823 and went back to Virginia for his father's family. His wife was a Miss Galloway, from Marseilles, LaSalle Co., Ill. Henley Clybourne married Sarah Benedict, and had two sons, recently living at Fort Scott, Kansas.

A majority of those having French names were employes of the American Fur Company, or hunted and traded for themselves. When Chicago was abandoned as a fur trading post, they went further into the frontier country, like Archibald Caldwell.

Daniel P. Cook, for whom Cook county was named, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1794. He had a common school education, and after a brief mercantile experience he entered the law office of the. Hon. John Pope. Mr. Cook moved to Kaskaskia and purchased the "Intelligencer," a newspaper which became at once a political power. He was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the second session of the second Territorial Legislature. He subsequently became a judge and married a daughter of Governor Edwards. He was elected Attorney General of the State in 1818, and in 1819 was elected to Congress, defeating John McLean, a representative of the pro-slavery party. He was re-elected to the Seventeenth

Congress over E. K. Kane, another leading representative of pro-slavery ideas, and again to the Eighteenth Congress over Mr. McLean. In this session Mr. Cook made strenuous endeavors to get an appropriation to aid the State of Illinois to construct the Illinois and Michigan Canal. From 1822 to 1827 he made this his chief work and after many disappointments gained a great victory, the result of his labors being the passage of the act of March, 1827, granting in fee simple to the state the alternate five sections of land upon each side of the canal survey, comprising more than 300,000 acres, including the site of Chicago. The canal did more than any other agency to develop the resources of the state and add to the prosperity of Chicago.

When in 1823-4 the pro-slavery members of the Legislature carried a proposition to call a convention for the adoption of a new constitution legalizing slavery, Mr. Cook made a sturdy fight against the measure and it was rejected by a majority of 1,834 out of 11,764 votes; the vote of Fulton county, which then comprised Cook, was but five votes for the measure, while sixty were polled against it. In 1824 Mr. Cook defeated ex-Governor Bond for Congress by over 3,000 majority, and in the House of Representatives, which then elected the presidents, he cast the vote of Illinois for John Quincy Adams. In 1826 he was defeated for Congress by Gen. Joseph Duncan, of Jackson county. In 1827 he went to Cuba to recuperate lost health. Early in June he returned and for a season was a guest of Governor Edwards, at Belleville, and on October 16, 1827, he departed this life at his native place in Scott county, Kentucky, full of honors, at the youthful age of thirty-three years.

The legislature of 1829 appointed as Canal Commissioners Dr. Jayne, of Springfield, Edmund Roberts, of Kaskaskia, and Charles Dunn, to locate the canal, lay out towns, sell lots and apply the proceeds to the construction of the canal.

The first Trustees of the School Section were appointed December 8, 1829, and the record shows that Archibald Clybourne, Samuel Miller and John B. Beaubien were appointed Trustees of Sec. 16, Town 38, N., Range 14, E. 3d P. M.

The Canal Commissioners appointed James Thompson to survey and plat the town of Chicago, on Sec. 9, Township 39, Range 14. This survey was completed and the plat filed August 4, 1830, and those named thus became the official fathers of Chicago.

The first license to keep a tavern at Chicago was issued to Archie Caldwell, an American, born in Virginia in 1806, who

came to Chicago in July, 1828, and whose divorced wife, as has been shown, married Cole Weeks, a discharged soldier and one of the voters of 1826. The record of the license is as follows:

County Commissioners' Court, Peoria Co., December 8, 1829. Present: Francis Thomas, George Sharp, and Isaac Egman.

Ordered: That a license be granted to Archibald Caldwell, to keep a tavern at Chicago, and that he pay a tax of eight dollars, and be allowed the following rates, and give a bond with security for one hundred dollars:

Each half-pint of wine, rum, or brandy -	25 cts.
" pint " " " " - -	37½ "
" half-pint gin, - - - -	18¾ "
" pint " - - -	31¼ "
" gill of whisky, - - -	6¼ "
" half-pint " - - -	12½ "
" pint " - - - -	18¾ "
" breakfast, dinner, or supper, -	25 "
" night's lodging, - - -	12½ "
Keeping horse over night on grain and hay,	25 "
The same as above, 24 hours, - -	37½ "
Horse feed, - - - -	12½ "

The first official account of our road improvements and election expenses is contained in the following record of Chicago bills audited at Peoria:

June, 1830.—Archibald Caldwell, $5.50 for ironing a turnpike scraper. December 7, 1830.—Henley Clybourne, $16, for one day's services as Clerk of Election, and bringing the returns from Chicago.

The State election of 1830 was held August 2, at the house of James Kinzie, Chicago precinct, Peoria county. This house was on the west side of the river near the forks. There was nothing on the South side at that time except the fort, the lighthouse building and the log cabins of the Beaubien brothers, one at the lake shore and one near the forks, with an impassable marsh between them; connections being made by means of boats on the river. The Judges of the election were Russell E. Heacock, the first lawyer to settle in Chicago; Gen. John B. Beaubien, one of the Judges in 1826, and James Kinzie. The Clerks were Medard B. Beaubien and Jesse Walker. Only six of the voters of 1826 voted at the general election of 1830, and these six were half-breed employes of the government. John Kinzie died in the interval between the elections, at the age of 65 years,

his demise occurring January 6, 1828. While the list of the voters at the general election shows but thirty-two names, a decrease of three in four years, there were fifty-six voters at a special election for Justice of the Peace and Constable, held July 24, 1830. At another special election for Justice of the Peace, held November 25, there were but twenty-six votes polled. The names show a large number of Anglo-Saxons among the new comers and one Irishman, Michael Welch, believed to have been the first Celt here. Welch was a bugler and a discharged soldier. He voted the straight Jackson ticket and soon after joined Capt. Jesse Brown's Rangers and went on a campaign against the Indians. There was a notable change in the political sentiment of the settlement. The Jackson candidate for Governor, John Reynolds, received twenty-two out of the thirty-two votes cast. Of the six who voted at both elections, and voted for the Adams candidate for Governor in 1826, five voted for the Jackson candidate in 1830, consistently voting each time "with the fort," or with the administration. It has been claimed that this is the time Chicago became Democratic, having given a unanimous Whig vote in 1826, and now polling a Democratic vote of two to one in favor of the celebrated John Reynolds. The returns of the elections of 1831 and 1832, which were entirely nonpartisan, fail to substantiate this claim, however, except as to the election of Joseph Duncan to Congress over Jonathan H. Pugh, Whig, in the latter year, when the change of political sentiment that made Chicago reliably Democratic for a period of twenty-two years set in. Voting was by viva voce; the voter told the judges whom he wanted to vote for, and was so recorded. It is needless to say that under this primitive system there was no "ballot-box stuffing." Billy Caldwell, the "Sauganash," voted the Jackson ticket, and Joseph Laframboise, voted against it. There were four of the Laframboise family voting in 1826 and only one in 1830.

There are sixty-seven names upon the two voting lists of 1825 and 1830. Six voted at both elections, leaving sixty-one different names, which, with the four on the tax-list of 1825 who did not vote at either election, constitute the sixty-five persons from whom all our first families claiming early connections are descended, and it is for this reason that the personal history of the more prominent voters is given in brief.

Stephen J. Scott was born in Connecticut and moved to Chicago from Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y. He lived many years at Naperville and died there. His son Willard lived

at Naperville and another son, Willis, in Chicago. He also had several daughters.

Barney H. Laughton lived on the Aux Plaine river, near what is now Riverside. His wife was sister to the wife of Stephen Forbes, our first Sheriff.

Jesse Walker was a Methodist preacher, who finally settled at Walker's Grove, now Plainfield, Ill.

James Kinzie was a son of John Kinzie. His mother and Archibald Clybourne's mother were sisters. His first wife was Rev. William See's daughter. His sister, Elizabeth Kinzie, married Samuel Miller, the hotel keeper. He died at Racine, where his second wife lived since.

Russell E. Heacock has sons in Chicago and vicinity. He died at Summit, Cook Co., in 1849.

John L. Davis is said to have been of English birth, and a tailor by trade.

Stephen Mack, son of Major Mack, of Detroit, married an Indian woman. He was a clerk in the employ of the American Fur Company, and finally settled in Pecatonica, Winnebago county, Ill.

Jonathan A. Bailey was the father-in-law of the Postmaster, John S. C. Hogan. Mr. Hogan held the office until 1837, when Sidney Abell was appointed. He died in 1866 at Memphis, Tenn. His wife, Anna Maria, died November 15, 1838, aged 23 years.

Jonathan A. Bailey was the predecessor of Mr. Hogan as Postmaster.

Alexander McDale owned eighty acres of land at the Summit, in the early times known as Peter Kerns' lot, of John Wentworth's farm. The canal and railroad run through it and it fronts the Archer Road.

In 1830-5 the State of Illinois was divided into military districts and the people elected the officers and it was through an election of this kind that John B. Beaubien gained the title of General. When the Cook county militia of 1834 was organized John B. Beaubien was chosen as Colonel, at an election held at the tavern kept by Stephen J. Scott, afterward owned by Barney H. Laughton, near Lyons, now Riverside, on the Desplaines river. Gen. Beaubien lived upon the Fort Dearborn reservation for several years, and on May 28, 1835, he purchased through the land office the entire reservation for the sum of $94.61. This added to his importance in the community, and by common consent fixed his title of General as securely as if he had been a

graduate of West Point, and won his rank in the field. His title to the reservation was subsequently disputed in the courts and several years of litigation followed, resulting adversely to the claims of his heirs.

The following are the returns of a special election for Justice of the Peace and constable held at the house of James Kinzie in the Chicago precinct of Peoria county, State of Illinois, on Saturday, July 24, 1830:

James Kinzie, Jean Baptiste Beaubien, Alexander Wolcott, Augustin Banny, Medard B. Beaubien, Billy Caldwell, Joseph Laframboise, John Mann, John Wellmaker, Stephen J. Scott, Thomas Ayers, Russell Rose, Louis Gauday, Michael Welch, William P. Jewett, John VanHorn, Gabriel Acay, Joseph Papan, Willard Scott, Peter Wycoff, Stephen Mack, James Galloway, David Van Eaton, James Brown, Samuel Littleton, Jean Baptiste Laducier, Joseph Thibeaut, Lewis Blow, Jean Baptiste Secor, Mark Beaubien, Peresh Leclerc, Matthias Smith, James Garow, Alexander Robinson, Samuel Miller, Jonas Clybourne, John Joyal, Peter Frique, Jean Baptiste Toubien, John L. Davis, Simon Debigie, A. Foster, George P. Wentworth, Alex. McDale, Jonathan A. Bailey, David McKee, Joseph Pothier, Henry Kelly, Antoine Ouilmette, David Hunter, James Engle, John K. Clark, Russell E. Heacock, Leon Bourassea, Archibald Clybourne, Horatio G. Smith.

Total: John S. C. Hogan, for Justice of the Peace, 33 votes; Archibald Clybourne, 22 votes; Russell Rose, 1 vote. Total, 56.

For Constable, Horatio G. Smith, 32 votes; Russell Rose, 21 votes; John S. C. Hogan, 1 vote. Total, 54.

Twenty-four more votes were cast at this election than at the State election, held a week later, and it is probable that excitement ran high, as the rival candidates for Justice of the Peace were popular men, who would naturally inspire their friends to special effort in their behalf.

Another special election for Justice of the Peace was held at the house of James Kinzie, Chicago precinct, Peoria county, on Thursday, November 25, 1830, the following named persons voting:

Archibald Clybourne, James Kinzie, John Wellmaker, John Mann, Russell E. Heacock, Peter Wycoff, Billy Caldwell, Jesse Walker, Enoch Thompson, Medard B. Beaubien, David Van Eaton, John B. Beaubien, Stephen J. Scott, Matthias Smith, David McKee, William Jewett, Horace Miner, Samuel Miller,

Stephen Forbes, William See, Peter Muller, Jonas Clybourne, John B. Bradain, John Shedaker, Peter Frique, John K. Clark.

Total, Stephen Forbes, 18; William See, 8.

Mr. Forbes was the second sheriff of Cook county, and married a sister of the wife of Barney H. Laughton. William See is mentioned in Mrs. Kinzie's "Waubun," and was a Methodist preacher.

The judges of this election were James Kinzie, John B. Beaubien, and Archibald Clybourne. The clerks were Russell E. Heacock and Stephen J. Scott.

All of the voters of 1830 are now dead, but three were known to be living in 1876. They were Medard B. Beaubien, son of Gen. John B. Beaubien, in later years interpreter and leading man among the Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas; David McKee, whose history is given with that of the voters of 1826, and Mark Beaubien, Brother of Gen. John B. Beaubien, who reached Chicago from Detroit in 1826, on a visit to his brother. Subsequently he brought his family here and built a log house fronting the river on what was known later as the "Old Wigwam Lot," on the corner of Lake and Market streets. The house was built for hotel purposes and was the only dwelling house on the South side, except John B. Beaubien's. When the Indian chief, Sauganash, or "Billy" Caldwell on the poll-list, learned that the house was to be a tavern, he observed to Mr. Beaubien that Americans named their hotels after big men, and asked him what he was going to call his house. The builder was quick to take the hint and said, "I'll call it Sauganash," and the Sauganash it became. Mr. Beaubien was a famous fiddler, and Mark Beaubien's fiddle is now a treasured historical relic of early Chicago.

"He was an original fiddler," says Mr. Wentworth in his "Early Chicago," "having inherited the art in a natural way; and he will probably die one. In case of the absence of the music at any one of our parties in olden times, Mr. Beaubien was always sent for, and when one fiddle-string broke, he was good for the three; and when another broke he could still keep up the music, and if there was only one string left a party would never go away disappointed if Mr. Beaubien was left to play upon it."

The first steamboat built in Chicago was named after Second Lieutenant James Allen, a popular young officer stationed at the fort, uncle of B. F. Allen, of DesMoines, Ia. It ran from Chicago to St. Joseph, and the young people used to have moonlight dances on the deck. A favorite refrain of theirs was:

Come, Uncle Mark, tune your old violin,
And give us a dance on the Jim Al-lin.

After a few years Mr. Beaubien built a large frame addition to his hotel and this was the first frame house built on the South side. In 1836 the house was kept by John Murphy, and it was here the tired pilgrim, "Long John" Wentworth took his first meal upon his arrival in that year, and it is with Landlord Murphy's widow that Mr. Wentworth to this date faithfully keeps an appointment to dine at least once a year.

Mark Beaubien established the first ferry at the forks of the river a short distance north of the present Lake street bridge. He was made quite famous by the newspapers in 1880, as our oldest living citizen, in connection with the annual reception of old settlers by the Calumet Club. Mr. Beaubien was present at the first reception, and was made the lion of the occasion. He exhibited with great pride and played with spirit the identical fiddle which he had bowed so miraculously at social gatherings nearly fifty years before. In a speech Gen. Henry Strong characterized him as the Apollo of the early settlers, and ex-Chief Justice John Dean Caton told in a facetious manner the story of how old Mark won a horse-race from Robert A. Kinzie, and of how, to use his (Mark's) own expression, he kept tavern "like hell." The Hon. John Wentworth called to memory several of the festive occasions upon which the veteran settler had employed his musical power to good effect; and Gov. Bross reminded his hearers of the way in which the ancient tavern-keeper divided his time between " keeping tavern vigorously," working the ferry at Wolf Point, and running pony-races with his Indian neighbors.

Mr. Beaubien departed this life April 11, 1881, at the house of George Matthews, his son-in-law, at Kankakee, Ill. He gave his celebrated fiddle to the Hon. John Wentworth, who, on the 19th of May, 1881, presented it to the Calumet Club, where it is regarded as a treasured heirloom. Mr. Beaubien claimed to have been born in 1800, but he was believed by many persons to be much older than this would make him. He was present when Detroit was surrendered in 1812 by Gen. Hull, and was fond of singing songs in derision of Hull and his infamous surrender. Mark Beaubien undoubtedly supplied many of our later voters, for he had twenty-three children, and the influence of the family strain must have affected our society, for his grandchildren numbered fifty-three, when the great-grandchildren began to demand recognition.

While the earlier settlers and especially the attaches of the fort numbered many Kentuckians, they were speedily followed by the Virginians.

There were Jonas Clybourne and his two sons—Archibald and Henley; John K. Clark; David McKee; Rev. Jesse Walker; Benjamin Hall; David Hall; Samuel Miller; John Miller; Jacob Miller and Archibald Caldwell, all from Virginia.

The earliest New Englander here, who has descendants now living, was Stephen J. Scott, a voter of 1830, who arrived at Chicago, August 26, 1826, in the schooner Sheldon, Capt. Sherwood. His wife was Hadassah Trask, and they came from Connecticut. He died on board ship, on his way from California, in 1852. At the time of the election of John B. Beaubien to the office of Colonel, at the tavern of Barney H. Laughton, at what is now Riverside, it was kept by Stephen J. Scott.

The next New Englander who voted here, prior to the organization of Cook county, who left descendants, was Russell E. Heacock, the first Chicago lawyer, born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1781. He reached here from Buffalo, New York, in a sail vessel, July 4, 1827, and left numerous descendants.

Gurdon S. Hubbard came to Chicago when there were but two families outside of the fort. those of John Kinzie and Antoine Ouilmette. He related many interesting reminiscences of early Chicago. Mr. Hubbard was born August 22, 1802, and came West in the employ of the American Fur Company in 1818, and on November 1 came to the site of Chicago, and is the only man now living who was here at that time. After being engaged in the fur business he settled here in 1834, and has since that date been intimately identified with the city of which he is now the oldest and most honored inhabitant. On August 11, 1834, he was elected a Town Trustee; was an early packer during the same year; was an incorporator of the early Chicago Hydraulic Company; was one of the early members of Engine Company No. 3; was a director of Chicago's first bank; in September, 1836, was the first insurance agent in the city; was one of the prominent promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and was, in 1834, one of the organizers of St. James' Episcopal Church. From May 23 to June 23, 1832, he was Second Lieutenant in Captain Bailey's company of militia, and in 1861 was a prominent member of the War Finance Committee.

The following is the muster-roll of the first Chicago militia company:

May 2, 1832.—We, the undersigned, agree to submit our-

selves, for the time being, to Gholson Kerchival, Captain, and George W. Dole and John S. C. Hogan, First and Second Lieutenants, as commanders of the militia of the town of Chicago, until all apprehension of danger from the Indians may have subsided:

Richard J. Hamilton,
Jesse B. Brown,
Isaac Harmon,
Samuel Miller,
John F. Herndon,
Benjamin Harris,
S. T. Gage,
Rufus Brown,
Jeremiah Smith,
Heman S. Bond,
William Smith,
Isaac D. Harmon,
Joseph Laframboise,
Henry Boucha,
Claude Laframboise,
J. W. Zarley,
David Wade,
William Bond,
Samuel Ellis,
Jedediah Wooley,
George H. Walker,
A. W. Taylor,
James Kinzie,
David Pemerton,
James Ginsday,
Samuel Debaif,
John Wellmaker,
William H. Adams,
James T. Osborne,
E. D. Harmon,
Charles Moselle,
Francis Labaque,
Michael Ouilmette,
Christopher Shedaker,
David McKee,
Ezra Bond,
Robert Thompson.

The muster-roll of our first mounted troops is as follows:

Muster-roll of a Company of Mounted Volunteers, in the service of the United States, in defense of the Northern frontier of the State of Illinois, against the Sac and Fox Indians, from the county of Cook, in said state, in the year 1832, under the command of Captain Joseph Naper:

Joseph Naper, Captain, afterward member of legislature, for whom Naperville was named.

Alanson Sweet, First-Lieutenant, afterward of Evanston, Ill.

Sherman King, Second-Lieutenant, lived at Brush Hill, Ill.

S. M. Salisbury, First-Sergeant, afterward Cook County Commissioner, from Wheeling, Ill.

John Manning, Second-Sergeant.

Walter Stowell, Third-Sergeant, afterward Postmaster, at Newark, Ill.

John Naper, Fourth-Sergeant, lived at Naperville, brother to Joseph.

T. E. Parsons, First-Corporal.

Lyman Butterfield, Second-Corporal.

I. P. Blodgett, Third-Corporal, father of Judge H. W. Blodgett.

Robert Nelson Murray (Naperville), Fourth-Corporal, later County Judge.

Privates:

P. F. W. Peck,	Uriah Paine,
William Barber,	John Stevens,
Richard M. Sweet,	Seth Westcott,
John Stevens, Jr.	Henry T. Wilson,
Calvin M. Stowell,	Christopher Paine,
John Fox,	Basley Hobson,
Denis Clark,	Josiah H. Giddings,
Caleb Foster,	Anson Ament,
Augustine Stowell,	Calvin Ament,
George Fox,	Edmund Harrison,
T. Parsons,	Willard Scott,
Daniel Langdon,	Perez Hawley,
William Gault,	Peter Wycoff.

These two companies undoubtedly represent all the able-bodied men capable of bearing arms in Cook county at the date of their enrolment. Captain Gholson Kerchival was subsequently postmaster and represented the city in the legislature in 1838. He died in California, leaving a son, Walter Kerchival, a printer, who was a candidate on the Republican ticket for member of the General Assembly from the Second District in 1881, and who died of pneumonia in 1882. The two lieutenants were also postmasters of this city in later years. After this organization, Governor John Reynolds sent Major Daniel Bailey to Chicago and he raised a battalion of four companies from the citizens of Northern Illinois. The pay-roll of these four companies of volunteers is preserved in the proper department at Washington, D. C., where it was sent for the purpose of securing land-warrants. The paper was probably drawn up by Colonel Richard J. Hamilton, stepfather of Judge Murray F. Tuley, who occupied the Superior Court bench in later years.

The act creating Cook county was passed and approved by the General Assembly of Illinois January 15, 1831, and by the same act the town of Chicago was made the county seat. Section 8 directs that an election be held at Chicago, in Cook county, on the first Monday in March for one Sheriff, one Coroner and three County Commissioners. In March, 1831, Cook county was duly organized, and it embraced, besides the present limits, what is now the counties of Lake, McHenry, DuPage and

Will. The only voting place in the county at the first election was Chicago.

James Kinzie was elected Sheriff, and Elijah Wentworth, Jr., Coroner.

The County Commissioners elected were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kerchival, and James Walker, who held the first Commissioner's Court in Chicago, March 8, and took the oath of office before Justice of the Peace John S. C. Hogan. William See was appointed clerk, and Archibald Clybourne treasurer. Galena and Chicago were then in the same Senatorial and Representative Districts. Col. James M. Strode was elected to the Senate and Benjamin Mills to the House, both being lawyers at Galena.

Elijah Wentworth, Jr., our first coroner, was born in Maine, and removed with his father, Elijah Wentworth, Sr., to Kentucky, thence to Dodgeville, Wis., and in 1830 came to Chicago. They rented a new hotel, then just completed by James H. Kinzie, which was located on the West side near the forks of the river, and was considered the best in Chicago. It was built of logs, with upright boards nailed upon the outside. Mr. Wentworth carried the mail from Chicago to Niles, Mich., once a month. While Mr. Wentworth lived at Dodgeville, a man who subsequently achieved prominence in the history of the country, Jefferson Davis, had charge of the construction of Fort Winnebago, about seventy-five miles distant. Lieut. Davis had been ordered to the frontier, in 1828, soon after his graduation at West Point, and he often visted Dodgeville to attend social events, and was well remembered by Mr. Wentworth's people. Mr. Wentworth, after having acceptably filled the office of coroner, the mortality of Chicago then being low and his duties consequently light, remained a prominent citizen for many years. He died at Galesburg, Ill., November 18, 1875.

At the first session of the County Commissioners' Court three voting precincts were established, and their boundaries defined. They were designated as the Chicago precinct, Hickory Creek precinct and Du Page precinct. Grand and petit jurors were selected at this first session.

April 13, 1831, a special term of the Commissioners' Court was held in Chicago and it was ordered that a tax of ½ per cent. be levied on town lots; pleasure carriages; distilleries, all horses, mules and neat cattle above the age of three years; on watches, with their appurtenances, and all clocks. The first two tavern licenses granted by Cook county were to Elijah Wentworth for

[illegible] a schedule of rates was [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] Samuel [illegible] and James [illegible] A ferry was duly [illegible] and a scow was ordered [illegible] The ferryman was required [illegible] into the county treasury. [illegible] Mark [illegible] was appointed ferryman and James [illegible]

The [illegible] took place June 6. Several [illegible] goods and the first steps were taken [illegible] Three roads were laid out, the first from the town of Chicago to the house of James Walker, on the DuPage river and so on to the west line of the county; the second from the town of Chicago the nearest and best way to the house of Widow Brown, on Hickory Creek," and the third, or DuPage road, essentially Madison street, to Ogden avenue, thence southwest to Riverside. The "Widow Brown Road" was State street to Archer avenue, and thence south and west. The first public land sale took place when the Canal Commissioners had deeded to Cook county a tract of ten acres, including what is now the Court House square. A part of this was sold by the commissioners in July, 1831. James Kinzie acted as auctioneer, and the sales amounted to $1,153.75.

The Congressional Legislative and county election of August, 1832, which was the first general election after the organization of Cook county, did not develop any strictly party lines. It is probable that but few votes were polled in the Chicago precinct, for the reason that the cholera panic had almost completely depopulated the city during July. The four precincts, Chicago, Hickory, Creek and DuPage, returned 114 votes, as follows:

FOR CONGRESS.	
Joseph Duncan, Democrat (of Jacksonville),	94
Jonathan H. Pugh, Whig, - - - -	19
Archibald Clybourne, - - - - -	1
FOR STATE SENATOR.	
James M. Strode, Galena, - - - -	81
James W. Stevenson, " - - - - -	26
J. M. Gay, - - - - - - - -	4
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.	
Benjamin Mills, Galena, - - - -	110

FOR SHERIFF.

Stephen Forbes,	Chicago,	106
James Kinzie,	"	2

FOR CORONER.

Elijah Wentworth, Jr.,		104

Up to August, 1833, the people of Chicago were subject to the County Commissioners, and had no town government. A few leading spirits who desired the town to be incorporated moved in the matter and the result was the holding, August 5, of a memorable caucus at Mark Beaubien's house, where, after discussion of the momentous question a vote was taken, resulting, twelve votes in favor of incorporation, and one against. Edmund S. Kimberly, who acted as secretary of the meeting, was instructed to issue a notice for the election of trustees. That the notice was duly issued and the election held, the following official records show:

ELECTION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that an election will be holden at the house of Mark Beaubien, on Saturday, the 10th of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of choosing ten Trustees of the town of Chicago.

(Signed), E. S. KIMBERLY, *Town Clerk.*

Chicago, Aug. 5, 1833.

N. B. The polls will be closed at one o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, Illinois, Aug. 12, 1833.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Town of Chicago, holden at the Clerk's office of said county on Monday, the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Three. Present, Th. J. V. Owen, Medard B. Beaubien, Edmund S. Kimberly, George W. Dole, and John Miller.

The oath of office required to be taken by the said Trustees before entering upon the duties of their office by the Statute of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled an "Act to incorporate the inhabitants of such towns as may wish to be incorporated," approved February the 12th, 1831, was administered by Richard J. Hamilton, Notary Public of said county,

whereupon the said Trustees organized themselves into a Board and appointed R. I. Hamilton Clerk pro tem., and elected Thomas J. V. Owen as their President and Isaac Harmon Clerk, of said Board for and during the term of one year, and until their successors shall be qualified to act.

Ordered, That the meetings of this Board be held at the house of Mr. Mark Beaubien in the Town of Chicago, on the first Wednesday in every month, at the hour of seven o'clock P. M. of said days, commencing with the first Wednesday in the month of September next.

Ordered, That the Board adjourn until the first Wednesday in the month of September next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

TH. J. V. OWEN, Pres.

Att. R. I. Hamilton, Clk. Pro Tem.

FIXING THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Chicago, held at the house of Mark Beaubien, on the 3d day of September, 1833, pursuant to adjournment, Thos. J. V. Owen was present as President, and Isaac Harmon as Clerk. Also members present: John Miller, Edmund S. Kimberly, Medard Beaubien, and Geo. W. Dole.

On motion of E. S. Kimberly, *Ordered*, That the order of business for the Trustees of the Town of Chicago shall be as follows, to wit:

1st. Minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting to be read by the Clerk.
2d. Reports of committees.
3d. Petitions from citizens and others.
4th. Unfinished business from last meeting.
5th. Miscellaneous business.

On motion of Doctor E. S. Kimberly, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That every resolution offered to this Board, be committed to writing and be handed to the Clerk.

Resolved, That every petition that is offered be committed to writing.

Resolved, That every petitioner that offers a written petition be allowed to explain himself to the Board, either by himself or attorney.

On motion, *Ordered*, That especial meeting be held on Saturday, the 7th instant, for the purpose of considering the ex-

tent of the powers of the Trustees of the Town of Chicago respecting their jurisdiction over the surplus ground on North and South Water streets.

Ordered, That the Trustees of the Town of Chicago establish a free ferry across the river from Dearborn street, on South Water street, to Dearborn street, on North Water street, and that a committee of three members of the Board be appointed to make necessary arrangements for that purpose.

E. S. Kimberly, Medard B. Beaubien, and G. W. Dole were appointed said committee.

Ordered, That G. W. Dole be appointed Treasurer for this Board for one year, or until a successor shall be appointed and qualified to act.

The Board adjourned to the next regular meeting of said Board at this place on the first Wednesday in October next.

A meeting of citizens of Cook county was held at the Eagle Hotel, February 6, 1834, R. I. Hamilton in the chair and John S. C. Hogan acting as Secretary, to appoint delegates to represent the district of Chicago in a convention to be held at Ottawa on the first Monday in March, to nominate a Senator and Representatives to represent the district composed of the counties of La Salle, Cook, Jo Daviess, Rock Island, Putnam and Peoria in the next ensuing General Assembly. John Dean Caton was appointed Delegate and P. F. W. Peck, J. H. Collins, Dr. E. S. Kimberly, Dr. W. Clark and A. W. Fullerton were chosen as a Corresponding Committee.

At an adjourned meeting, February 15, 1834, the delegate was instructed to vote for no individual not in favor of immediate construction of communication, either by canal or railroad, between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river.

It will be seen that at this date a new district had been formed, and that the Legislative district no longer extended westward to the Mississippi river.

On this same date (February 15, 1834), another meeting was held at the Eagle Hotel, at which Dr. John T. Temple was appointed a delegate to a convention to be held at Rushville, Schuyler county, for determining the most suitable place to be voted for at the meeting of the next General Assembly, as a permanent location of the seat of government. Dr. Temple was instructed to oppose to the utmost of his ability any measure tending to connect the location of the seat of government with the question of the construction of a canal or railroad between the Illinois river and Lake Michigan. T. J. V. Owen was chairman of this meeting

and P. F. W. Peck, secretary. A committee was appointed, composed of J. D. Caton, R. I. Hamilton, T. H. Collins, E. S. Casey, Giles Spring and R. A. Kinzie, to draft a petition to Congress asking that the pre-emptive right be given actual settlers of quarter sections of land. This had reference to a bill introduced in Congress by Daniel P. Cook, ten years before, and which was one of the means of adding to his popularity and strength in Illinois.

The gubernatorial election of 1834 was held August 4, and the result in Cook county was as follows:

For Governor,—Joseph Duncan, Democrat, of Jacksonville, 309; William Kinney, Whig, of Belleville, 201; Robert K. McLaughlin, of Vandalia, 10; James Adams, of Springfield, 8. Total 528.

The honor of building the first draw-bridge and the first vessel at Chicago, belongs to Nelson R. Norton, who lived in later years at Alden, Freeborn county, Minnesota. Mr. Norton came to Chicago, November 16, 1833. He was born at Hampton, Washington county, N.Y., November 8, 1807. Soon after his arrival here he commenced cutting the lumber for a draw-bridge, on the land adjoining Michigan Avenue south of the city, afterward owned by Hiram Pearsons. He commenced building the bridge in March, 1834, and it was completed about the first of June. The bridge was at Dearborn street. Its length was about 300 feet; width 16 feet; with an opening of 60 feet, and having a double draw. The cost of the bridge is unknown. The first steamboat that passed through the draw of the bridge was the old Michigan, which had a double engine, and was commanded by Capt. C. Blake, and owned by Oliver Newberry of Detroit. Mr. Norton built the sloop Clarissa in the spring of 1835. This was the first sail vessel launched on the west side of Lake Michigan, if not the first on the lake. Mr. Norton left Chicago in the spring of 1839. The first shipment of freight down the lakes was in 1834, being a lot of hides from cattle slaughtered for the Government troops.

An early settler, and one eminently worthy of mention herein, was John Watkins, our first public school teacher. Mr. Watkins was a well-educated man having many fine traits of character and a genial disposition. He was a man of the best of morals, moreover, and in the year 1833 was Secretary of the first Temperance Society. He subsequently removed to the vicinity of Joliet, Ill., where he died.

CHAPTER II.

CHICAGO INCORPORATED—THE CHARTER ELECTION—OGDEN VS. KINZIE—THE CITY SEAL—PARTY LINES DRAWN—THE HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN—ABOLITIONISM—MAYORS MORRIS, RAYMOND, LLOYD, SHERMAN, GARRETT, CHAPIN AND CURTISS.

In the Presidential campaign of 1836 there were 1,043 votes polled in Cook county, and the Whigs and Democrats had become nearly a tie in national politics. William Henry Harrison, Whig, received 524 votes, and Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 519 votes. Chicago and Cook county had at this time practically become Democratic, for Harrison, who received only five majority, was a Western man and vastly more popular among the frontier settlers than Van Buren, who was regarded as the representative of strictly Eastern interests.

It was at about the time of the close of this campaign that the question of procuring a city charter and enlarging the government of the town began to be agitated by the citizens of Chicago. Influence was brought to bear on the Board of Town Trustees, and the last Board, of which Eli B. Williams was President, ordered a meeting to be called in the Saloon building for public discussion and consultation upon a city charter. The Saloon was the first public hall erected in Chicago. It was a large building at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, and was built for Capt. John B. F. Russell. Capt. Russell was an officer in the regular army, and was here upon detached Indian service, and superintended the final removal of the Indians to their Western reservations. He resigned from the service in June, 1837, and was the first to establish an office in Chicago for the sale and purchase of real estate and the payment of taxes. For many years "The Saloon" building was the great place of public resort, where Justice Courts, public meetings and balls were held, and it became identified by name with nearly every public event, many of far more than local importance.

The growing requirements of Chicago necessitated the frequent amendment of the Town Charter during the winter of 1836–7.

The Chicago *American* of January 21, 1837, says: "The interests of our town require a charter; the constant example of our Eastern cities will justify us in altering it at every session until it meets the wants of a large commercial town. However much we may have neglected other privileges under our charter, we certainly have availed ourselves of that of "altering it at every session,' until it has become like the old lady's stocking, 'darned so much that none of the original remains.'"

The provisions of a city charter were finally agreed upon, and the Board of Town Trustees sent a messenger by stage coach with it to Vandalia, about 75 miles below Springfield, where the State Legislature was in session and it was speedily enacted into a law. Pursuant to its provisions the city was districted into wards, and the Board of Town Trustees called the first charter election for May 2, 1837. The ward boundaries were fixed as follows:

First Ward—South side, east of Clark street.

Second Ward—South side, west of Clark street to the river.

Third Ward—South of West Randolph street, west of the river.

Fourth Ward—West of the river, north of West Randolph street.

Fifth Ward—North of the river, west of North Clark street.

Sixth Ward—North of the river, east of North Clark street.

The Town Corporation proceedings containing the notice for the first city election, naming the inspectors and locating the polls, it is believed have not before been printed in any form since the city records were destroyed in the great fire. The proceedings were as follows:

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS, APRIL 8, 1837.

On motion it was ordered and appointed, That the first election for the Charter officers under the act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the City of Chicago," shall be holden and take place on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1837, and the following named places of holding such first election, and the following persons for inspectors of said election, were also duly appointed, viz.:

First Ward—"Eagle;" Inspectors, Wilson McClintock, E. H. Hadduck and Francis C. Sherman.

Second Ward—Lincoln's Coffee House; Inspectors, Alexander Lloyd, P. F. W. Peck and George W. Dole.

Third Ward—House of Charles Taylor; Inspectors, Ashbel Steel, Charles Taylor and George Vardon.

Fourth Ward—Chicago Hotel (Cox's), David Cox, John C. Hugunin, F. A. Howe.

Fifth Ward—Canal Office; Joel Manning, Patrick Murphy, Bingsley Huntoon.

Sixth Ward—Franklin House (Eaches & Dennis), Gholson Kerchival, John H. Kinzie, Edmund S. Kimberly.

As may be well imagined, the charter election was an event of great importance to the people, who had discovered that their necessities of government had outgrown the narrow limits of a town form and who were about to assume the dignity of a city. The proper provisions of a charter, under which the city could be satisfactorily governed, had been duly discussed in "town meetings," and it was not until the importance of the move had been considered in all its bearings that formal action was taken. A caucus of the citizens was then held, and the following ticket, called the Democratic ticket, was nominated:

For Mayor:

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

For High Constable:

JOHN SHRIGLEY.

For Aldermen:

1st Ward—J. C. Goodhue, F. C. Sherman.
2d Ward—Peter Bolles, John S. C. Hogan.
3d Ward—John Dean Caton.
4th Ward—Ashael Pierce, Francis H. Taylor.
5th Ward—Bernard Ward.
6th Ward—Samuel Jackson, Hiram Pearsons.

For Assessors:

1st Ward—Eli B. Williams.
2d Ward—Silas W. Sherman.
4th Ward—Lucien Payton.
6th Ward—Gholson Kerchival.

A single caucus ticket placed in the field of course caused opposition, and another ticket, called the Whig ticket, containing the names of "Anti-caucus" candidates was placed before the voters. This ticket was made up as follows:

Whig Ticket:

ANTI-CAUCUS CANDIDATES.

For Mayor:

JOHN H. KINZIE.

For High Constable:

ALVIN CALHOUN.

For Aldermen:

1st Ward—Charles L. Harmon, Giles Spring.
2d Ward—George W. Dole, Thomas Brock.
4th Ward—Alex. Logan, John C. Hugunin.
6th Ward—John B. F. Russell, Nelson R. Norton.

For Assessors:

1st Ward—Erastus Bowen.
2d Ward—Jeremiah Price.
4th Ward—William Forsyth.
6th Ward—Amos C. Hamilton.

It will be observed that not much attention was paid to nationality lines in the make-up of our first city tickets. As for Mr. Kinzie, he was an early settler and extremely popular, but the election of Mr. Ogden showed that the voters of the future metropolis admired his spirit and enterprise, and were already imbued with the desire for rapid advancement of their material interests. Each ward was entitled under the charter to two aldermen to be elected annually, except the Third and Fifth wards, which were entitled to but one alderman each until 1839. The aldermen were by virtue of their offices Commissioners of Common Schools.

The election duly occurred and resulted as follows:

										Total vote.
1st ward,	William B. Ogden			102	John H. Kinzie			65		167
2d	"	"	"	181	"	"	"	60	"	241
3d	"	"	"	29	"	"	"	9	"	38
4th	"	"	"	49	"	"	"	10	"	59
5th	"	"	"	58	"	"	"	2	"	60
6th	"	"	"	73	"	"	"	71	"	144
Totals				492				217		709

The vote by divisions on totals, was:

North Division	204
South "	408
West "	97
	709

The above is the first absolutely correct statement of the votes cast at our first city election by wards and divisions, ever published. The balance of the Democratic ticket was elected by substantially the same majority as Mr. Ogden received.

John H. Kinzie was the son of John Kinzie, our earliest actual householder, who purchased from Point Au Sable, or built for himself, a log house on the North side nearly opposite the fort. John H. Kinzie was born in Sandwich, Upper Canada, July 7, 1803, one year before the construction of Fort Dearborn, and he was consequently nine years old at the time of the massacre. He had a vivid recollection of his father's flight with his family to Detroit, and wrote and published subsequently a "Narrative of the Massacre of Chicago," which brought him much notoriety and had a large sale. He is remembered as a man of genial qualities, who ever retained personal friendship, and he possessed in a great degree the sturdy traits of character for which his father, the brave and hardy pioneer, John Kinzie, was noted. Through the massacre, apprenticed to the American Fur Company, the first white man at Waukegan, Indian agent, elected Town Trustee on August 11, 1834, pre-emptor of "Kinzie's Addition," Register of Public Lands in 1841, member and one of the directors of the Board of Trade at its organization, President of Chicago's first bank, Receiver of the Land Office from April 12, 1849, until March 28, 1853, Paymaster of the army from 1861 to 1865, John H. Kinzie's name dwells among us now in the recollections awakened when the Kinzie school or Kinzie street are mentioned. From his earliest boyhood until his death on the cars near Pittsburg, Pa., June 19, 1865, he was more intimately identified with Chicago and its interests than any other man, with the possible exception of William B. Ogden.

The best biography extant of William B. Ogden is contained in the address of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, delivered before the Chicago Historical Society December 20, 1881. Mayor Ogden was the most prominent figure in the history of Chicago, from 1835 until his death in 1877. For the first forty years of our existence as a city, he was our representative man. His active mind originated most, and aided largely, in the execution of nearly all of our public improvements. He built, or caused to be built, the first drawbridge across the Chicago river. He laid out and opened many miles of streets in the north and west divisions of the city; aided in digging the Illinois and Michigan Canal; advocated, with ability, laws necessary for its construction and enlargement; projected and built hundreds, nay, thousands of

miles of the railways which have built up Chicago; he had much to do with our water-supply, our sewerage and park system, and, indeed, nearly all our great enterprises of public improvement.

He was born June 15, 1805, at Walton, a town in the wild and mountainous county of Delaware, New York, and died August 3, 1877, at his country-seat, Boscobel near High Bridge, on the Harlem. His father died while he was yet a lad, and, being the oldest son, he was early placed in a position of responsibility, as the head of a large family. His boyhood was passed among the picturesque valleys and hills of Delaware county. In 1834 he had become a leading man in his native county, of great and deserved popularity, and was selected to represent Delaware in the New York Legislature. Here, as a member of the Assembly, he became intimately acquainted with the able and distinguished men who, under the name of the "Albany Regency," so long controlled the politics of New York.

He was elected as the special advocate and champion of the New York and Erie Railroad, then lately projected, and made a most remarkable speech for that time, in which he said: "Continuous railways from New York to Lake Erie, and south of Lake Erie, through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to the waters of the Mississippi, and connecting with railroads running to Cincinnati, and Louisville in Kentucky, and Nashville in Tennessee, and to New Orleans, will present the most splendid system of internal communication ever yet devised by man."

In 1835 Mr. Ogden became associated with a company of Eastern capitalists, who under the name of the "American Land Company," were making very large investments at Chicago, and elsewhere in the West. At the instance of Charles Butler, who had large investments in Chicago, he removed to this city, to manage these large interests.

Until the erection of his own beautiful residence on Ontario street, Mr. Ogden lived at the old Lake House. This was a large brick structure, far in advance of the times, and would have been deemed a comfortable hotel even in these days of luxury and extravagance. It was built in 1835, and opened in 1836, situated on Rush street and, running through from Michigan to Kinzie street, it faced across the river, on the south, the neatly-kept and bright whitewashed stockade, pickets, and buildings of old Fort Dearborn. The river was spanned by a rope-ferry, and across it was this military post, with its grass-plot shaded by the old historic honey locust, and within the pickets stood the granite boulder which tradition said "had been the Indian stone of sac-

rifice and death," and on which Daniel Webster, in 1837, stood while addressing the people.

Mr. Ogden was the father of the vast railway system in the Northwest, a system which has done so much to develop and build up this portion of our country. Beginning with the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, from Chicago to Fox river, with a far-seeing sagacity and bold enterprise, and a faith which led him to invest in these works not only his private fortune but his credit, he kept pace with, or anticipated, the growth of the West; until from the strap railway from Chicago to Elgin, he went on step by step until he was the President of the Union Pacific, being connected more or less with all the great roads from the East by the Lakes to the Mississippi, and on to Lake Superior.

In the spring of 1837 he was elected mayor—the first mayor of Chicago. From that time until his death, in 1877, he was constantly engaged in public works. He made miles upon miles of streets; he zealously advocated the public parks; he was leading contractor on the Illinois and Michigan canal, and ever one of its ablest and most efficient advocates; he was President of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners; and there is scarcely a railroad leading to or from Chicago, east, west, north or south, with which he has not had important association, and to which he did not render efficient service, so that his acts are written in lines of *iron* all over the West.

In early life he was, as he called himself, a Jeffersonian Democrat. He went into the New York Legislature as a Democrat. But he was never a partisan; and when the question of slavery became prominent by the annexation of Texas, he was an earnest anti-slavery man. He was in full sympathy with those from Illinois who, in 1848, went to the Buffalo Convention and organized the Free Soil Party, and he headed the electoral ticket in this state, in favor of Van Buren and Adams; and from that time on, to 1860, he was an active member of the Free Soil and Republican parties. He supported Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and was elected to the Illinois Legislature on the same ticket.

Mr. Arnold says that between 1860 and 1862 he seems to have fallen under influences which finally alienated him from the policy of Mr. Lincoln. He expressed fears that the Administration, by the exercise of what were called the "War Powers," was revolutionizing the government. He did not approve of the "Emancipation Proclamation." These considerations brought

Mr. Ogden into political antagonism with many of his old personal and political friends in Chicago.

Mr. Ogden's most notable trait of character was the power to attract men and inspire personal confidence and attachment. In a letter to Mr. Arnold, supplying material for his address, Mr. O. B. Green relates that in 1856-7 while Mr. Ogden was traveling in Europe he met a wealthy Scotch lord, whom he so attracted as to bring from him, a few years later, when Mr. Ogden was in stringent financial surroundings, the following note:

"MY DEAR MR. OGDEN:—I hear you are in trouble. I have placed to your credit in New York, £100,000. If you get through I know you will return it; if you don't, Jeanie [his wife] and I will never miss it."

Mr. George P. A. Healy, the famous portrait painter, who executed the magnificent portrait of Mr. Ogden that now adorns the walls of the Historical Society, in a letter to Mr. Arnold, under date October 31, 1881, gives his estimate of Mr. Ogden as follows, relating also an anecdote showing the enthusiastic estimate of the first Mayor of Chicago held by M. Guizot, the French historian:

"In the summer of 1855 Dr. Brainard presented me to Mr. Ogden, who also sat to me. I found him in conversation a worthy rival of the three best I ever met, *viz.:* Louis Phillippe, John Quincy Adams, and Dr. O. A. Bronson. M. Guizot once called at my *atelier*, in Paris, accompanied by the Duc de Montebello, to see the whole-length portrait of Mr. Ogden, that was lost in the Chicago fire. Said the great historian and statesman, 'That is the representative American, who is a benefactor of his country, especially the mighty West; he built and owns Chicago.'

"I remarked, 'Pardon me, M. Guizot, doubtless he owns much, but not all.' He answered with spirit:

"Yes; all, all."

Mr. Ogden may have well felt loth to return to the West after the great Chicago fire of 1871. With his other numerous buildings, every vestige of his Chicago home, which, when erected in 1837, was the finest in Chicago, and ever after, until its destruction, distinguished for its hospitality, both to residents and visitants from abroad, had disappeared. He arrived in the city the day following the sweep of the fire through the North Division, and found nothing left of his buildings but smoking ruins; even his elegant residence gone. The following day he received news of the total destruction of his immense lumber establish-

ment at Peshtigo. His individual loss in the two fires exceeded $2,000,000, but undaunted, with a firm and Christian spirit, he set to work immediately, to restore his shattered fortunes. He worked in his shirt sleeves from daylight to dark until his Peshtigo possessions began to reappear, he came to the city to help and encourage others, and at last, weary from the turmoil of an active and well spent life he settled down with his newly married wife, Miss Mary Anna Arnot, daughter of Judge Arnot, of Elmira, in a beautiful villa at High Bridge, on the banks of the Hudson, and enjoyed the latter days of existence in the peace and enjoyment that rewards life's mission well performed.

While there is no formal message of Mayor Ogden's known to be extant it is within the recollection of people still living, that he made many valuable suggestions as to public improvements, and always endeavored to make them of as permanent a character as possible, with an eye to the requirements of the Chicago of the future, for in the eventual greatness of the city he had the utmost confidence. In 1835, when Mr. Ogden came here Chicago was a very muddy, straggling village of about 1,500 inhabitants. In 1837, when he was elected Mayor, it had only about 3,500, and in 1847 when the first successful railroad enterprise west of Lake Michigan was entered upon; that of the Galena & Chicago Union, for which Mr. Ogden so earnestly and energetically labored, the population of the city was less than 17,000, and its assessed valuation did not amount to $6,000,000. There was no man in Chicago who could conveniently or was disposed to subscribe for more than $5,000 in the stock of the railroad company, and the enterprise not only required faith and energy, but the soliciting of subscriptions from every person who could take even one share of its stock. The Galena company had in its early day, 1,800 stockholders of one share each, all of its stock having been subscribed for as a public duty, and not as an investment.

At the date of this writing it is believed the school census of 1886 will show a population of 750,000, and that the year 1890 will show a close approach in population to the million mark. Mr. Ogden's first investments were in real estate. After his election as Mayor he built a magnificent residence on Ontario street in the center of a beautiful lot, occupying an entire square, and thickly covered by a fine growth of native forest trees. His operations in real estate in the aggregate were immense. In this connection, and as showing the practical character of improvements inaugurated by him and his concern for the public credit,

nothing better illustrates these features of his character than the reminiscenses of the Hon. J. Young Scammon, who said in an address in 1881:

"He has sold real estate for himself and others to an amount exceeding ten millions of dollars, requiring many thousand deeds and contracts which he has personally signed. Previous to 1857, the sales of his house equaled nearly one million of dollars per annum. In real estate improvements he made many rough places smooth, and the crooked way straight. More than one hundred miles of streets, and hundreds of bridges at street corners, besides several other bridges, including two over the Chicago river, were made by him, at the private expense of himself and clients, and at a cost of probably hundreds of thousands of dollars. * * * He was early engaged in introducing into extensive use in the West McCormick's reaping and mowing machines, and building up the first large factory for their manufacture. In this manufactory, during his connection with it, and at his suggestion, was built the first reaper sent to England, which, at the great London Exhibition in 1851 did so much for the credit of American practical inventive genius.

"He was a contractor upon the Illinois and Michigan canal, and his efforts to prevent its suspension, and to resuscitate and complete it, were untiring.

"There is no brighter page in Mr. Ogden's history than that which records his devotion to the preservation of the public credit. The first time that we recollect to have heard him address a public meeting was in the autumn of 1837, while he held the office of Mayor. Some frightened debtors, assisted by a few demagogues, had called a meeting to take measures to have the courts suspended, or some way devised by which the compulsory fulfilment of their engagements might be deferred beyond that period, so tedious to creditors, known as the 'law's delay.' They sought by legislative action, or 'relief laws,' to virtually suspend, for a season, the collection of debts. An inflammatory and *ad captandum* speech had been made. The meeting, which was composed chiefly of debtors, seemed quite excited, and many were rendered almost desperate by the recital, by designing men, of their sufferings and pecuniary danger. During the excitement, the Mayor was called for. He stepped forward, and exhorted his fellow citizens not to commit the folly of proclaiming their own dishonor. He besought those of them who were embarrassed, to bear up against adverse circumstances with the courage of men, remembering that no misfortune was so great as one's own per-

sonal dishonor; that it were better for them to conceal their misfortunes than to proclaim them; reminding them that many a fortress had saved itself by the courage of its inmates, and their determination to conceal its weakened condition, when, if its real state had been known, its destruction would have been inevitable and immediate. 'Above all things,' said he, 'do not tarnish the honor of our infant city.'

"To the credit of Chicago, be it said, this first attempt at 'repudiating debts' met, from a majority of that meeting, and from our citizens, a rebuff no less pointed than deserved; and those who attempted it merited contempt."

A quotation of two or three examples from Mr. Ogden's own note book will show more clearly than anything else, the wonderfully rapid advance in the value of property in Chicago, which, as has been shown, grew in population from about 4,500 in 1840 to over 700,000 in 1886. He says: "I purchased in 1845, property for $15,000 which, twenty years thereafter, in 1865, was worth ten millions of dollars. In 1844 I purchased for $8,000, what, eight years thereafter, sold for three millions of dollars, and these cases could be extended almost indefinitely."

While the official seal of the city of Chicago was not designed and adopted until some time after the charter election, reference to it will not be out of place at this stage of our municipal history. The design on the face of the seal is an Indian with his bow and quiver, facing an approaching vessel under full sail. Suspended at the top is an Indian cradle containing an infant. It is said the arrival of the United States schooner, Tracy, from Detroit, in the summer of 1804, with supplies for the building of Fort Dearborn, suggested the idea of the ship on the seal. This vessel did not enter the river, but anchored beyond the bar, and discharged its freight by boats. Some 2,000 Indians were attracted by the spectacle and gathered along the shore of the lake, to view, as they said, the "big canoe with wings." It suggested also the manner in which the first white settlers arrived on the site of Chicago. The infant in the cradle represented the embryo city. The Hon. John Wentworth, who was present at the first consultation about the city seal, says the idea was that when barbarism gave way to civilization, when the savages retreated before commerce, the infant in the cradle was to wake up. Mr. Wentworth, in his "Reminiscences of Early Chicago," quaintly says: "Gen. Wayne spelled Chicago with a 'j.' The baby's name in 1795 was 'jo.' He had not got the 'go' then. It was Chica-jo."

The oldest building standing in Chicago in 1886 is the old Clybourne residence, a short distance off of the avenue of that name. The next oldest building was the "Green Tree Inn," at the northeast corner of Lake and Canal streets, which was erected in 1831 and demolished in 1881 to make room for a handsome brick structure. Our nearest land-office was in Southern Illinois, at Palestine, Crawford county, until 1834, when one was established at Danville, Vermillion county, a little further north. There was none at Chicago until 1835, when Col. Edmund D. Taylor was appointed receiver. In 1830 there were fifteen dwelling houses, only three of which remained in 1857, and less than 100 inhabitants. The principal settlement here was at the forks of the Chicago river, called "Wolf Point," where a tavern, schoolhouse, and meeting house were located, and where Jesse Walker, a Methodist missionary residing at Plainfield, Will county, occasionally preached.

When Chicago was laid out into lots by the Canal Commissioners in August, 1830, they were sold for from $10 to $60 each. In the winter of 1832–3, Gurdon S. Hubbard was a member of the Illinois Legislature, and he introduced the first railroad bill ever introduced into that body. It passed the House and was lost in the Senate by the casting vote of Lieutenant-Governor Casey. Congress had given the power to make either a railroad or a canal. On November 26, 1833, the first newspaper, the Chicago *Democrat*, was established by John Calhoun.

In 1835 the Chicago *American* was started by Thomas O. Davis.

The Chicago *Daily American* was started Tuesday, April 9, 1839, by William Stuart, who had purchased the weekly from Mr. Davis in 1837. The daily was issued in the morning until December 20, 1839, when it was changed to an evening paper. July 28, 1841, Mr. Stuart was appointed postmaster, and surrendered the editorial chair to William W. Brackett.

October 9, 1841, Alexander Stuart, brother of William, purchased the paper, and on July 20, 1842, Buckner S. Morris purchased it, and October 18, 1842, the *Daily American* ceased to exist. It was resuscitated by William W. Brackett, under the name of the *Chicago Express*, October 24, 1842, as an afternoon paper. Mr. Brackett continued the *Express* until April 20, 1844, his office being then in the third story of Asher Rossiter's block, opposite the Tremont House, when he sold the good-will, stock and fixtures to a committee consisting of Walter L. Newberry, S. Lisle Smith, J. Young Scammon, George W. Meeker, John

Frink, Jacob Russell, Giles Spring, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, and George W. Dole. The consideration was $1,500, and these gentlemen then instituted the Chicago *Daily Journal* on April 22, 1844, making Richard L. Wilson and James Wellington Norris its editors. This was the inception of the present *Evening Journal.*

November 23, 1836, John Wentworth became editor of the Chicago *Weekly Democrat*, established, as stated, in 1833 by John Calhoun, and which Mr. Wentworth shortly afterward purchased. In 1840 he started the *Daily Democrat*, the first Democratic daily in the Northwest.

A newspaper of December 24, 1836, announces that President Jackson's message to Congress was only twelve days en route from Washington. It was published here Saturday, and the editor announced that he would have issued it Thursday but for the extreme cold weather.

Land speculation had become so brisk in 1835 that from January 4 to October 21 of that year the papers announce that Augustus Garrett, afterward Mayor of the city, had sold land at his auction rooms to the amount of $1,800,000. The people had commenced litigation so much that at the opening of the Cook county Circuit Court in May, 1836, there were 230 cases on the civil docket, and the court sat two weeks. Litigation so increased that in May, 1837, there were 700 cases on the civil docket. The newspapers pointed to the alarming fact that over a million dollars were involved in these cases.

On the evening of the 15th of January, 1836, the citizens assembled in mass meeting, and voted that twelve guns be fired for each man that voted for the canal bill, and that the newspapers (there were then but the two weeklies) be requested to publish their names in large capitals, and the names of those who voted against the bill in the smallest kind of italic letters.

On the 4th of July, 1836, almost every man, woman, and child in the city went down to where the canal was to be commenced, then called Canalport, and celebrated the removal of the first shovelful of dirt by the Canal Commissioners, of which Board Col. G. S. Hubbard was one, and he made a speech. Col. Edmund D. Taylor and Walter Kimball, later the City Comptroller, were Marshals on the occasion. The late Dr. William B. Egan delivered the oration. Near the place was a living spring of water. It is related that several boxes of lemons were chopped up and thrown into the spring, along with sufficient sugar to make a good, running article of lemonade, and the experiment

was so successful that some person emptied a whole barrel of whiskey into the spring and made a flow of punch. Several old settlers claim that this throwing of whisky and lemons into a spring also took place at the time that John Baptiste Beaubien was elected Colonel of the Militia, at the house of Barney H. Laughton, at the present site of Riverside.

There was great difficulty in the settlement of social lines, owing to the prejudices existing between the emigrants from the South and the East. The various differences were carried into business, politics and the churches. All Eastern people were considered by those from the South as Yankees. The first contest was a political one, and arose over the convention system. The Southerners denounced it as a Yankee innovation upon the old system of allowing every man to run for an office who wanted to do so, all taking chances together in the general complicated scramble. Thomas Ford, born in Uniontown, Penn., in 1800, who had lived in Illinois from 1804, and who came here as Judge, did more than any other person to mollify the prejudices of the South against the North. He early foresaw that all the early settlers of Illinois needed was the growth of more Yankee thrift among them ; and he told his friends that while he remained here he should conform to the Yankee notions. Nearly all of the families of education and wealth who claimed high social position were, about the time of the incorporatien of the city, settled on the North side. The Lake House, the first brick hotel constructed, was the fashionable hotel. On the South side were the stores and other hotels, kept for the accommodation of farmers who came to the city with produce to sell, business men without families, and clerks. The ferry-boat between the North and South sides was a general intelligence office. The ferryman knew nearly every person in the town, and was able to answer all questions as to who had crossed and where they could be found. Packages and letters were left with him to be delivered to persons as they passed. One of the most popular gathering places was the postoffice, on the west side of Franklin street at the corner of South Water. The mail coach was irregular in time of arrival, but the sound of the driver's horn was the signal for assembly at the postoffice. During exciting times the business men would always go to the postoffice themselves instead of sending their employes. The postmaster would throw out an Eastern paper and a reader would be called upon to station himself upon a dry goods box and read the latest news to the crowd. If it was in times of elections and political excitement, two readers

from papers of opposite politics would be engaged. Frequently disputes arose and bets would be made as the reading progressed. The West side was the last to advance in population, although at one time prior to the city's incorporation it had, as now, the largest proportion of population. These were the conditions existing when the exciting campaign of 1838 was ushered in. There had been a recent financial panic which had paralyzed business throughout the country, and left in its wake a deplorable state of insecurity and uncertainty, and the responsibility for this condition of affairs was by the Whigs attributed to the weak financial policy of the Jackson and Van Buren administrations. The Whig party, inspired by the prevailing discontent, and with the presidential campaign of 1840 in view, brought to bear every available resource in contesting the elections. It was in this campaign that Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, and John T. Stuart, Whig, were rivals for election to Congress. They held a joint debate in the Saloon building August 4, and it was the "Little Giant's" first appearance in Chicago as a political speaker, although his fame had preceded him. The vote polled throughout the state in the Congressional districts aggregated 36,000, and was the largest ever polled up to that time. In Cook county the Democrats snowed the Whigs under by a great majority, the result being:

For Congressman—Stephen A. Douglas, 1,667; John T. Stuart, 839.

For Governor—Thomas Carlin, Democrat, 1,664; Cyrus Edwards, Whig, 832.

The campaign of 1840, ever memorable in the annals of the nation, found Chicago and Cook county solidly Democratic and singularly free from the seemingly unaccountable enthusiasm for the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, that swept over the country. The Hon. George W. Julian, in his "Political Recollections," has pointed out that Gen. Harrison was of Revolutionary blood; a man who had the confidence of the Fathers of the Republic; a man of undoubted bravery, with an honorable record both as a soldier and a civilian, and, moreover, that being a poor man and a plain farmer of the West, seemed to add to his qualifications in the eyes of the people. The Democratic journals increased his popularity by unwisely making vindictive personal attacks upon his bravery, and the log cabin and cider barrel devices of the campaign were suggested by one editor, who made the contemptuous observation that he was "a man who should be content with a log cabin and a barrel of hard

cider, without aspiring to the presidency." The first great meeting of the campaign was held on the Tippecanoe battle ground May 29 and 30, and on September 12 there was a monster meeting at Dayton, O., where Gen. Harrison spoke at length, which, it is estimated, was attended by two hundred thousand people. Log cabins, cider barrels, canoes, and immense balls decorated with the stars and stripes, were conspicuous emblems of this campaign, but probably the most distinguishing feature was the campaign songs. A few selections from these once popular songs will not be out of place here, and if they revive the recollections of but a few of the campaigners of over forty-six years ago, they will at least show to the campaigners of 1888 the character of the songs their fathers sang before them, and especially will their revival be apropos if a Western man be again named for the presidency.

The following, sung to the tune of "Old Rosin the Bow," was quite popular:

Come ye who, whatever betide her,
  To Freedom have sworn to be true,
Prime up with a cup of hard cider,
  And drink to Old Tippecanoe.

* * * * * * *

Parched corn men can't stand it much longer,
  Enough is as much as we'll bear;
With Tip at our head in October,
  We'll tumble Van out of the chair.

Then ho! for March fourth, forty-one, boys,
  We'll shout till the heavens' arched blue
Shall echo hard cider and fun, boys,
  Drink, drink to Old Tippecanoe.

The harmless pastime of dyeing the empyrean blue with hard cider in 1840, it will be observed, has given way to the questionable custom of painting the metropolis red in later campaigns.

The times are bad, and want curing:
They are getting past all enduring;
Let us turn out Martin Van Buren,
  And put in Old Tippecanoe.
  The best thing we can do
  Is to put in Old Tippecanoe.

It's a business we all can take part in,
So let us give notice to Martin
That he must get ready for startin',
  For we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
  The best thing we can do
  Is to put in Old Tippecanoe.

We've had of their humbug a plenty;
For now all our pockets are empty;
We've a dollar now where we had twenty,
So we'll put in Old Tippecanoe.
The best thing we can do
Is to put in Old Tippecanoe.

After the Maine State election a new song appeared, which became at once immensely popular:

And have you heard the news from Maine,
And what old Maine can do?
She went hell-bent for Governor Kent,
And Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And Tippecanoe and Tyler too.

The Democrats could devise nothing to stem the spontaneous and remarkable enthusiasm that characterized the Whig Tippecanoe-and-Tyler-too, hard-cider campaign, but Cook county and Chicago were an exception to the general rule of defeat and losses. The election occurred November 3, and the result was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Cook County—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 1,989 votes; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 1,034.

City of Chicago—Van Buren, 807; Harrison, 622.

During the exciting campaign some friend of Gen. Harrison's wrote a letter for the well-known Indian chiefs, Shabonee and Sauganash, to sign, which gives their estimate of his character, and also relates something of their personal history. The letter was published in the Chicago *Daily American* of June 9, 1840, and of course attracted the attention of all of the friends of the celebrated chiefs, and was used to good effect by the supporters of Gen. Harrison. The following is the letter:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 23, 1840.

TO GEN. HARRISON'S FRIENDS:—The other day several newspapers were brought to us; and, peeping over them, to our astonishment we found that the hero of the late war was called a coward. This would have surprised the tall braves, Tecumseh, of the Shawnees, and Round-Head and Walk-in-the-Water of the Wyandottes. If the departed could rise again, they would say to the white man that Gen. Harrison was the terror of the late tomahawkers. The first time we got acquainted with General Harrison, it was at the council fire of the late Old Tempest, Gen.

Wayne, on the headquarters of the Wabash, at Greenville, 1796. From that time until 1811 we had many friendly smokes with him; but from 1812 we changed our tobacco smoke into powder smoke. Then we found Gen. Harrison was a brave warrior and humane to his prisoners, as reported to us by two of Tecumseh's young men, who were taken in the fleet with Capt. Barclay on the 10th of September, 1813, and on the Thames where he routed both the red men and the British, and where he showed his courage and his humanity to his prisoners, both white and red. See report of Adam Brown and family, taken on the morning of the battle, October 5, 1813. We are the only two surviving of that day in this country. We hope the good white men will protect the name of Gen. Harrison. We remain your friends forever,

CHAMBLEE [Shabonee], Aide to Tecumseh.
B. CALDWELL [Sauganash], Captain.

Billy Caldwell could read and write English; Shabonee could not. From the construction of this letter it would hardly appear that Caldwell wrote it, and it was probably prepared and read to them, when they afterward affixed their signatures.

Shabonee, or Chamblee by the French pronunciation, was the last of our once noted Chicago Indian chiefs to die. He departed this life July 17, 1859, on his farm of twenty acres near Morris, Grundy county, Ill., leaving one surviving son and also a grandson, both living in Kansas, where the latter about 1870 became one of the principal chiefs of the decimated tribe of Pottawatomies.

While the slavery issue did not become a political issue of wide dimensions until the Free Soil movement of 1848 set in, there were a few active Abolitionists in Chicago, and occasional agitation meetings were held. A meeting to condemn the assault upon the constitutional right of the freedom of the press was held in the Saloon building shortly after the murder of Lovejoy at Alton 1838. The Chicago Colonization Society was organized September 3, 1839. The Chicago Anti-Slavery Society held its first public meeting at the Saloon building January 16, 1840. The officers were Henry Smith, President; Ira Miltmore, George Foster and J. Johnston, Vice Presidents; Calvin De Wolf, Secretary; George Manierre, Treasurer. Resolutions were offered by the Rev. Flavel Bascom, Rev. Isaac T. Hinton and Charles Durant, favoring the adoption of some practical measures for the abolition of slavery, and denouncing the "Black Code" of Illinois. The resolutions, with minor amendments, were unanimous-

ly adopted. The *Chicago American* of July 25, 1840, contains a petition to the Illinois Legislature praying for the removal from the statutes of the laws known as the "Black Code," which prevented negroes from testifying against whites, and permitted any white man to have a black man who did not show his papers of liberty thrown into jail.

The first state convention ever held in Chicago was that of the Liberal party, or Abolitionists, May 27, 1842, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other state officers. The result of the gubernatorial and congressional election of 1842 in Cook county was as follows:

For Governor—Joseph Duncan, Whig, 625 votes; Thomas Ford, Democrat, 1,328; Isaac Hunter, Abolitionist, 37.

For Congress, Fourth District—John Wentworth, Democrat, 1,172 votes; Giles Spring, Whig, 891.

In 1844 the Abolitionists considered themselves numerous enough to make a showing of strength and try to establish the nucleus of an anti-slavery party, and for the first time they placed a national ticket in the field. While at this date the record of our elections shows plainly the growth of the sentiment that afterward dominated the government and became of world-wide consequence, neither the Democrats or the Whigs paid any attention to the insignificant handful of voters who thus early became pioneers in the course they believed to be right. An Abolitionist was considered to be tainted with a mild species of lunacy, and was tolerated by the indifferent, and despised by the supporters of the slave power. Soon, however, they had awakened public sentiment sufficiently to make themselves hated and feared by the organized power they persistently antagonized. More unpopular by far was the Abolitionist of 1848–58 than the Prohibitionist of to-day, and the humble Mugmump, now pilloried, ridiculed and execrated, leads a charmed political existence, full of ease and contentment, beside that of the hated Abolitionist who by word or pen, or suspected secresy, opposed the monstrous iniquity of slavery.

The election of November 4, 1844, in Chicago and Cook county resulted as follows:

Cook County.—For President—James K. Polk, Democrat, 2,027 votes; Henry Clay, Whig, 1,117; James G. Birney, Abolitionist, 317.

City of Chicago.—Polk, 136; Clay, 850; Birney, 209. The popular refrain of the Whigs in this campaign was:

Oh, oh! the country's risin'
For Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The result of the election, however, showed that the Clay party had been too sanguine of the country's condition. The splendid record and brilliant qualities of "Harry" Clay had made him popular in Chicago as elsewhere, as evinced by the fact that he received more than double the number of votes polled for both of the other candidates. The news of the result of this election was brought to Chicago by stage, as a special "way-bill" accompanying the letter sack, and addressed to Ellis & Fergus, publishers of the *Democratic Advocate*, and it was two weeks before the voters knew how extremely close New York state had been. The election of Polk and Dallas was duly celebrated by the Democrats, who built bonfires in the courthouse square and indulged in extemporaneous oratory.

The municipal elections from 1837 to 1842 were conducted in the main upon the basis of selecting the best men for Mayor and Aldermen to supervise and provide for the necessities of the growing city, and while always taking on a decided political cast, were devoid of local excitements of sufficient importance to be chronicled here. Following William B. Ogden there were two Whig Mayors in succession, Buckner S. Morris and Benjamin W. Raymond. Seven Democratic Mayors in succession were then elected before a Whig again filled the office, John P. Chapin in 1846, and he again was followed by eight Democratic Mayors in succession, until in 1855 Dr. Levi D. Boone, formerly a Democrat, was elected upon the American or Know-Nothing ticket.

Buckner S. Morris, the second Mayor of Chicago, who was elected by the Whigs March 6, 1838, was a lawyer by profession and a thorough business man, who in the main carried out Mayor Ogden's ideas and plans in respect to the government of the city. He was born August 19, 1800, and came to Chicago in 1834. He had been admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1827, and had served two terms in the State Legislature prior to his arrival here. He speedily opened a law office, and August 7 entered into partnership with E. W. Casey. In the fall of 1836 this association was dissolved, and he then, on December 5, 1836, entered into partnership with J. Y. Scammon. June 19, 1835, he was made a member of the first permanent Board of Health of the city. He was elected Alderman of the Sixth Ward in 1839; was elected to the same position from the same ward in 1844,

but resigned. He was an early director and president of the old hydraulic company, the avant courier of the waterworks. On October 15, 1842, he was commissioned Adjutant of the Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Militia (of which John Baptiste Beaubien was Colonel), to date April 14, 1842. In 1852 he was defeated as a Whig candidate for Secretary of State of Illinois. On May 24, 1853, he was commissioned Circuit Judge, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Hugh T. Dickey. Before him the Green uxoricide case was tried, memorable as being the first case in the state wherein the testimony of scientific experts was allowed on the witness stand. In 1855 he was tendered a renomination, which he declined. He then formed various law partnerships, and in 1860 was a defeated candidate for Governor. In 1864 he and Mrs. Morris were arrested upon an unfounded charge of disloyalty in connection with the Camp Douglas conspiracy. In the early part of 1865 Judge Morris discontinued his legal practice and attended to his large real estate interests. He died on December 16, 1879, and was buried from St. Mary's Catholic church, Mr. and Mrs. Morris having become converts to that communion after their enforced sequestration.

Benjamin W. Raymond, the third Mayor of Chicago, was elected March 5, 1839, and again March 7, 1842, the first time as a Whig and the second time as a Democrat, the last time much against his will. He came to Chicago in 1836 and formed a partnership with S. N. Dexter in a grocery and general store. He was a Director of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, the ancestor of the Chicago & Northwestern; a Director of the old Hydraulic Company; an early member of the Chicago Historical Society; an incorporator of Rose Hill Cemetery Company; laid out the suburb of Lake Forest, helped found the university there, and was President of the Board of Trustees for twelve years. He was a professing Christian and a strict temperance man, and made a popular candidate and able executive head of the city. He was born in Rome, New York, 1801, and received a good common school education. During his first term there was an exciting contest between the North and South divisions concerning a bridge over the Chicago river. The bridge had been swept away at Dearborn street, and the people of the South side were opposed to its being replaced. There were jealousies existing at the time between the divisions, and the contest was waged with much bitterness. The Council was evenly divided, and Mayor Raymond, who held the casting vote, was a South sider. Finally

he decided if the North siders would subscribe $3,000 toward the erection of the bridge they should have it, and this being agreed to he gave the casting vote in favor of the bridge. It was during his term of office that the canal scrip was largely counterfeited, and Mr. Raymond was exceedingly active in putting a stop to it. Several persons were arrested, and two were convicted. When the state ceased work on the canal many laborers were thrown out of employment, and in their distress Mayor Raymond came to their relief by donating the entire salary he had received as Mayor. During his term of office the Fort Dearborn reservation was laid out in town lots and sold. It had been expected by the people that the land would be donated by the government to the city, but the order went out for the sale of Fort Dearborn addition. Through the efforts of Mr. Raymond Dearborn Park was reserved to the city, and State street was laid out one hundred and twenty feet wide instead of sixty feet.

Alexander Lloyd, the fourth Mayor of Chicago, was a Democrat. He was elected March 3, 1840, and served his term acceptably to the people. He was for a number of years engaged in business as a builder and contractor, and was also the owner of a lumber yard and proprietor of a grocery store. The store was conducted as late as 1857, under the firm name of Lloyd & Thomas. Mr. Lloyd was a man of the strictest probity, and his uprightness of character gave him the confidence of the people.

Francis C. Sherman, the fifth Mayor of Chicago, was a Democrat, and was elected March 5, 1841. He was one of the pioneers, having reached Chicago from Connecticut in 1834. He was a merchant by pursuit and was also a building contractor, and was interested in brick making at a later date. Mr. Sherman was elected Alderman of the first ward, on the charter election ticket, in 1837; was elected and served as a County Commissioner from 1840 to 1845; was elected to and made chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1851, and April 15, 1862, was again elected to the Mayoralty and served three successive terms. His first inaugural message to the Council was as follows:

"It having been customary for my predecessors in office to give some expression of their sentiments in entering upon their municipal duties, it would hardly be taken as an excuse that no portion of my life has been devoted to those studies and pursuits, which qualify me for addressing the public. My only faults, I hope, will be those arising from inexperience and errors of judgment, for I can assure you that I need but know the right to

diligently pursue it. Having been elected to office on the strength of certain fixed political principles, it would savor of hypocrisy or demagogism for me to say that in my official capacity I shall know no distinction between parties, but on the contrary, it will be my constant study to prove that the principles which have so recently triumphed in our city, naturally tend to peace and good order, and to the honor and profit of our corporation. And, gentlemen of the council, in such a course of conduct, I shall rely upon your ready concurrence and hearty co-operation, hoping frequently to profit by your longer experience and superior knowledge. The task which we have undertaken is an arduous one. The financial affairs of our city are considerably embarrassed, and the conflicting claims of individuals seeking important offices are to be decided upon. By studying economy, then, in our expenses, and the strictest moral rectitude, as well as the best talents in our officers, shall we best merit public approbation; which, though often late, is always sure."

In 1842 Benjamin W. Raymond's name was again used in connection with the Mayoralty, and while he did not desire the office he consented to the use of his name. The Democrats had a family quarrel on hand which, it was represented to Mr. Raymond, could be settled more satisfactorily by his election than in any other manner. Eli B. Williams and Augustus Garrett were the rival Democratic candidates. In the convention which was held in the Planter's Hotel, at the southwest corner of Randolph and Wells streets, an effort was made to maintain harmony by pledging all of the delegates to vote for Williams before the convention proceeded to ballot. This well-meant endeavor came to naught by the perverseness or loyalty of one delegate, Robinson Tripp by name, who refused to go into the arrangement. Augustus Garrett received the nomination and made a good fight, but when Mr. Raymond was induced to run, the friends of Mr. Williams went over to him and thereby made his election certain. Augustus Garrett was elected Mayor the year following, however, and again in 1845. In his inaugural message following his second election Mayor Raymond said:

"The receipts during the past year have exceeded the expenditures some $3,000, thereby reducing the liabilities of the city from $15,395 to $12,233. As a decrease of business and prosperity may be expected during the coming year, there should be the most rigid economy in the management of the affairs of the city. Men of tried integrity should be placed in office, and salaries should be reduced. The bridge at Clark street is meet-

ing with favor from many, and though some would have preferred to have placed it at the foot of Dearborn street, no change should now be made in its location. I would suggest the foundation of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, as the construction of houses is such that Hook and Ladder companies can do more good than engines. Our public schools are somewhat crowded, over 400 pupils being now in attendance. A small tax should be laid if they are to be properly maintained, and new schools should be opened."

Mr. Raymond was one of the first directors of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, and was active in advancing the educational interests of the West. He laid out the town of Lake Forest and was mainly instrumental in founding the university there, being President of the Board of Trustees of the institution for twelve years. He was also one of the Trustees of Beloit College and of the Rockford Female Seminary. He built the first woolen mill at Elgin, and in 1864 founded the watch manufactory there, and was the first President of the company. He departed this life April 6, 1883, having seen the city of his choice and pride fulfill every hope he entertained of its great destiny.

Augustus Garrett, the seventh Mayor of Chicago, was elected for his first term March 7, 1843, as a Democrat. He was another one of the pioneer business men of the city, and was noted for his liberality and public spirit. He was born in New York, and had been a successful auctioneer in Cincinnati and New Orleans. He met with financial reverses, however, and when he reached Chicago he was bankrupt. The Rev. Jeremiah Porter and the people of his church interested themselves in Mr. Garrett, and he was soon in easy financial circumstances. He sent for his wife, whom he had been obliged to leave at the home of her parents in New York, and both became permanent residents here. Under the ministration of the Rev. Peter R. Borein they were converted and joined the Methodist church in 1839. In 1840 Mr. Garrett was elected Alderman, and his business and executive ability were so apparent that the Democrats made him their candidate for Mayor upon the expiration of his term in the council. He died in December, 1848. In 1853 his widow bequeathed the greater portion of her husband's large estate to the Garrett Biblical Institute, and two years later, in November, 1855, she departed this life.

In his inaugural message of 1843, Mayor Garrett gives a good idea of the condition of the affairs of the city at that time. In the first place he proposed a reduction of city taxes, and rec-

ommended reform and retrenchment in the direction of economizing in public expenditures, and suggested that salaries be fixed at a more moderate rate. The City Clerk should not be paid more than $400; the holders of the principal of the city debt should be asked to defer pressing for the payment of the same; music should not be taught in the public schools; great care should be taken in the selection of appraisers of school lands; measures should be taken as soon as the weather would permit to inclose a new burying ground; great care should be taken in passing ordinances not to adopt any that would operate oppressively on any one class of citizens. Mayor Garrett hoped the Sabbath would be better observed than had been customary. There had been great improvement with respect to temperance, owing to the formation of the Catholic Temperance and Washington Temperance Societies. The great scarcity of money was dwelt upon, and the Abolitionists and their "Underground Railway" came in for the following notice:

"It has been intimated that a combination has been entered into here and at some point on the Mississippi river, for the transfer of slaves from a sister state into Illinois, and from rumors of this kind existing abroad, serious injury may be done to the character of our city, and as I am of the opinion that no right exists for such interference, I deem it a duty to recommend our citizens to take all legal and honorable means to suppress anything of the kind, that may operate abroad so injuriously to our reputation."

March 7, 1844, the eighth city election occurred, and Alson S. Sherman, a prominent citizen, received a majority of the votes. A question was raised, however, as to the legality of his election, one of the judges of election never having been naturalized. The courts decided the election invalid, and a special election was ordered. During the interval Mayor Garrett held over. At the second election Alson S. Sherman was elected by an increased majority. Mr. Sherman was born in Barre, Vt., April 21, 1811, and he came to Chicago in November, 1836. His business was that of a contractor and builder, and from 1845 to 1855 he was engaged in the marble, stone and milling business. Mr. Sherman was an active man, of great public spirit, and he was frequently called upon to take part in local politics. Besides filling the Mayor's chair he served one term as Chief Engineer of the fire department, two terms as Alderman, ten years on the Board of Water Commissioners, and was a City School Trustee for a number of years. His residence in late years was at Waukegan.

Augustus Garrett was again elected Mayor at the ninth city election, March 5, 1845. In his inaugural message published in the *Weekly Democrat*, March 12, 1845, it was stated that much of the city's money had been injudiciously expended, especially the $2,918.40 expended in endeavoring to protect the lake shore from the action of the water. "Most of this large sum might as well have been expended in purchasing salt and throwing it into the lake," continues the message. Another great source of expenditure had accrued in the erection of a large building in the First Ward, intended to be occupied as a schoolhouse, which it was supposed would accommodate one thousand children. Mayor Garrett advised that this building be sold; and the money which it would bring, $6,000, be expended in the erection of four smaller schoolhouses. The management of the school fund was extolled and the message suggested that the available portion of it, some $2,500, be borrowed by the city, and with that and other funds payment might be made of money borrowed from Strachan & Scott, which was bearing 9 per cent. interest, and which if not paid on maturity, would bear 12 per cent. interest. The message continued:

"Leases of wharfing privileges may be a source of legal trouble, and action upon them should be deferred until the canal is completed. The planking of Lake street, which was commenced last year, should be completed at the expense of those owning lots on that street.

"It appears by the recent election that there are more than 2,000 voters in this city, and the street tax will consequently be over $6,000. Allowing one half to be collectable, it will be sufficient to make the requisite repairs upon our streets during the year. Our street expenses should be confined strictly within the receipts of that tax. * * * There are moneys due from some of the city's former officers amounting to $924.33. I most earnestly call on the Council to take immediate measures to enforce the collection of the whole of these moneys from the late officers or their sureties.

"I perceive that in the aggregate $411.93 have been paid the last year for city printing. This is indeed a large sum, and in order that we may not hereafter pay a higher price than necessary, I would recommend that measures be taken to let the printing to the lowest bidder. There are a large number of printing establishments in our city, and with such competition as would naturally arise, we may reasonably expect to procure the work to be done at its real worth."

John P. Chapin, tenth Mayor of Chicago, was elected over Charles Follansbee March 3, 1846. He was the first Whig to fill the office since 1839. Mr. Follansbee was defeated by the Irish Democrats, who bolted his nomination for the reason that he was one of the signers of the "Native American" petition, which favored the enactment of a law requiring twenty-one years' residence in the United States of all foreigners before they should be entitled to naturalization as citizens. Mayor Chapin's administration, and that of his successor, Mayor Curtiss, was unmarked by measures or happenings of any great consequence to the city, although both Mayors were popular men, and their administration of office satisfactory to the people.

Mr. Chapin was elected Alderman of the First Ward in 1844. He was in no sense a politician, but was well known as an enterprising man of business. For many years he was a forwarding and commission merchant, having for some time conducted the business alone, and later becoming a member of the firm of Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin, engaged in the packing business, and owning a large packing house on the south branch of the Chicago river.

The Democrats reunited in 1847, and March 2 of that year elected James Curtiss as the eleventh Mayor of Chicago. Mr. Curtiss was a lawyer by profession, a native of New York state, who arrived in Chicago in 1835. He was an able practitioner at the bar, and likewise an active politician. He became Clerk of the County Court, States Attorney, and served two terms as Alderman in the Council, and was twice elected to the Mayoralty, the last time March 5, 1850.

At the expiration of Mayor Chapin's term in 1847 Chicago had become a bustling little city of 16,859 inhabitants. February 16 the City Council by ordinance increased the number of wards from six to nine, and the city limits were extended southward to Twenty-second street, westward to Western avenue, and northward to Sedgwick street and Fullerton avenue. Subsequently two more wards were added, making eleven wards altogether at the close of Mayor Woodworth's first term.

CHAPTER III.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR CONVENTION—POPULATION 1840 TO 1846—THE CAMPAIGN OF '48—ZEBINA EASTMAN, HOOPER WARREN AND DR. C. V. DYER—INCIDENTS OF SLAVERY—THE FREE SOIL PARTY ORGANIZED—THE ELECTION—WENTWORTH *vs.* SCAMMON—THE NEW CONSTITUTION—THE NEGRO CLAUSE—CITY ELECTION—SLAVERY IN THE COMMON COUNCIL—CAMPAIGN OF 1852—FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE FREMONT CAMPAIGN.

Chicago was the scene in July, 1847, of a notable gathering in the interest of commerce. It was the "Peoples'," or River and Harbor Convention, which continued over July 5, 6 and 7. More than 20,000 strangers were in the city, 10,000 of whom were delegates to the convention. Horace Greeley reported the proceedings in editorial correspondence to the New York *Tribune*, and Thurlow Weed to the Albany *Evening Journal*. Under date of July 5, 4 P. M., Mr. Greeley wrote:

"Chicago has been filling up with delegates to the People's Convention for the last ten or fifteen days, but it was not until Saturday that the pressure became burdensome. When we arrived on the Oregon, at sunrise yesterday morning, there was scarcely a spare inch of room in any public house save in a few bedrooms long since bespoken. But the citizens had already thrown open their dwellings, welcoming strangers in thousands to their cordial and bounteous hospitality; the steamboats, as they came in, proffered their spacious accommodations and generous fare to their passengers during their stay; and though four or five boats full freighted came in yesterday, and two more, with a thousand or fifteen hundred each, came in this morning, I believe there are none left in doubt as to their chance of shelter tonight at this present writing. At all events, the people of Chicago have earned a noble reputation for hospitality and public spirit.

"The grand parade took place this morning, and, though the route traversed was short, in deference to the heat of the weather, the spectacle was truly magnificent. The citizens of

Chicago, of course, furnished the most imposing part of it—the music, the military, the ships on wheels, ornamented fire engines, etc. I never witnessed anything so superb as the appearance of some of the fire companies with their engines drawn by led horses, tastefully caparisoned. Our New York firemen must try again; they have certainly been outdone."*

One of the resolutions adopted by the convention deprecated the association of questions of internal improvements with party politics, and with this Mr. Greeley did not agree. The convention was the most important factor that ever occurred to demonstrate the natural facilities of Chicago as a shipping center, to call attention to her superb geographical position, and to enlist potent interest in the advancement of her material welfare. Preliminary meetings were held in New York and Chicago. The call for the convention was signed by John Wentworth, George Manierre, J. Young Scammon, Isaac N. Arnold and Grant Goodrich. It adjourned *sine die* July 7, after having done more to promote the welfare of Chicago than, probably, any other assemblage of representative citizens accomplished at any time. Every person present, both in speeches in the Convention and in personal converse with each other, evinced the utmost confidence in the future of Chicago, and many delegates showed their faith by purchasing real estate here.

December 1, 1847, the Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, appointed to report certain statistics in relation to the population, etc., of Chicago to a select committee of the Executive Committee of the River and Harbor Convention, made a report in which the population of the city and of each ward in 1840, 1843, and 1845, and the increase of each period, and the total increase, were given as follows:

	1840	1843.	Increase	1845.	Increase	Total.
First Ward	1,197	1,986	789	3,238	1,252	2,041
Second Ward	1,467	2,231	764	3,460	1,229	1,993
Third Ward	251	509	258	1,009	500	758
Fourth Ward	179	414	235	830	416	651
Fifth Ward	439	600	164	1,052	452	616
Sixth Ward	1,323	1,840	517	2,499	659	1,176
Total	4,853	7,580	2,727	12,088	4,508	7,235

*The full proceedings of this important convention are given in a pamphlet printed by Robert Fergus, Chicago, 1882.

Population of the City of Chicago and the several precincts in Cook county in 1845; showing the number subject to military duty, the value of live stock, and the amount of grain and the number of pounds of wool produced:

COOK COUNTY. Precincts.	Population.	Subject to Military Duty.	Live Stock	Bushels Grain Produced.	Value other Agricultural Productions.	No. Lbs. Wool.
Chicago City	12,088	3,037	$44,834		$9,000	
Chicago	575	160	1,354	4,583	3,134	33
Athens	593	125	8,695	2,062	1,094	
Blue Island	234	49	8,735	5,201	815	10,728
York	316	73	10,043	11,365	2,651	524
Monroe	786	200	18,625	11,497	4,471	324
Lake	699	141	13,156	7,518	2,473	659
Lyons	554	164	10,290	4,755	985	3,600
Summit	619	299	3,370	1,670	600	
Desplaines	999	276	18,295	19,155	6,080	1,598
Gross Point	738	204	8,670	6,335	3,893	150
Hanover	710	170	23,240	28,130	3,019	2,402
Barrington	594	118	15,405	25,260	1,910	769
Bridgeport	449	147	6,999	800	960	
Thornton	546	109	12,940	11,550	1,915	1,423
Salt Creek	1,073	268	24,975	24,731	6,045	4,204
Total City and County	21,581	5,540	241,793	164,835	42,045	26,414

The total population of the city, according to the census of 1846, was that year 14,199. The census of this year, just completed, gives us on the first day of September, 1847, in round numbers, 17,000.

The approach of the Presidential campaign of 1848 was marked by a steadily growing interest in the slavery question. There was every evidence that a split in the Democratic party over the slavery issue was imminent. The followers of Martin Van Buren in the East were anxious for an opportunity to avenge the wrong done their chief in 1844, and the members of the Liberty party were not unwilling to join hands with the Anti-slavery, Whigs, and Democrats of the North, if a satisfactory and honorable basis of action could be devised. This condition of affairs resulted in the call for the National Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, on the 9th of August, 1848. The history of the Abolition movement; the "Black Law" agitation, and the many momentous issues involved in the Free Soil movement of 1848; the later debates between Douglas and Lincoln, are themes of national history that have all been dwelt upon at length by able writers who have traced them up to and through the great war of the rebellion. In all of these movements Chicago and her citizens played a prominent and important part. Zebina East-

man, who in 1842 established in Chicago the *Western Citizen*, and Hooper Warren, the noted Abolitionist, and publisher of the *Commercial Advertiser*, were the leading spirits in every movement in behalf of freedom for the slaves. Zebina Eastman established his paper here in response to the earnest request of James H. Collins, Dr. C. V. Dyer, Calvin DeWolf, S. D. Childs, H. L. Fulton, L. C. P. Freer, N. Rossiter, the Rev. Flavel Bascom, J. Johnston, and other early Abolitionists, who had, since the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, in 1837, continued to antagonize the pro-slavery men, and it was owing to threats of the latter that no Abolition organ should be established in Chicago that they decided upon bringing Zebina Eastman to the city. Eastman had been the assistant to Benjamin Lundy, publisher of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," at Lowell, LaSalle county, and had upon the death of Lundy continued the paper as the "Genius of Liberty." In 1853 the name of the "Western Citizen" was changed to the "Free West," and its publication was continued for some years thereafter. One of the many deserving colored men befriended by Zebina Eastman was John Jones, whom he taught to read, and who afterward spoke and wrote in behalf of the enfranchisement of his race. He was one of the first colored men in the state to be elected to an office, having been twice elected a County Commissioner, and serving in the same body of which Carter H. Harrison, one of our later Mayors, was a member. It is related that John Brown was often a visitor at John Jones' house, the last time when on his way to Harper's Ferry, on which occasion he advised Mr. Jones to lay in a stock of cotton, sugar and tobacco, for he was going to "raise their price." Mr. Jones was born in North Carolina in 1816, and came to Chicago in the latter part of 1841. Mr. Jones died in 1879, leaving a widow and one child, and an estate amounting to $70,000.

The Chicago *Democrat* and the *Commercial Advertiser* frequently contained advertisements offering rewards for the capture of runaway slaves. The famous "Underground Railroad" had many branches centering in Chicago, and Zebina Eastman sent the first passenger over this road through Chicago to liberty in Canada. The last slavery disturbance in Chicago is related by Mr. Eastman to have occurred in 1845-6, when a negro was seized by Henry Rhines, a "nigger hunter," and was rescued by citizens from the office of Justice L. C. Kerchival, where he was on trial. The crowd of sympathizers was so dense in the little box of an office in a frame building on Clark street, and

upon the stairs, that they picked the negro up and rolled him over their heads to the street below, and at the same time pressed so closely upon Rhines that he could not use his pistol. No prosecutions followed this rescue, but a meeting was called to protest against the assembling of and "lawless acts" of mobs. The anti-slavery men gathered and secured control of this meeting, and unanimously adopted resolutions offered by J. Young Scammon, which deprecated all illegal interference with the law, and especially illegal arrests of people who had made Chicago an asylum from oppression, and declared that Chicago was on the side of humanity and bound to protect legally any fugitive from oppression.

Dr. Charles Volney Dyer was for many years an officer of the "Underground Railroad," and spared neither time, money or personal exertion to assist in the enfranchisement of slaves. As a peculiar and fitting recognition of his efforts, President Lincoln, in 1863, appointed him Judge of the Mixed Court for the suppression of the African Slave Trade. After living a life full of honor and service to his fellow-citizens, Dr. Dyer's demise occurred at Lake View, Ill., on April 24, 1878.

The *Gem of the Prairie* of June 3, 1848, contains an account of the kidnapping of Abram Ross, a colored man, from his house on State street at 11:30 o'clock at night by slave agents, assisted by a band of hired ruffians. Ross was supposed to be a fugitive slave. He is described as "a stout, good-natured mulatto, about thirty-five years of age, well known about the city, having been employed for some time back in delivering bottled soda for Dr. Carpenter" The men burst into the house, dragged the occupant out of bed, secured Ross, placed him in a buggy and started for the Illinois river. The next morning several citizens started in pursuit, and they arrived at Peru just too late to intercept the kidnappers, who had taken a boat for St. Louis with their captive. That night, while between Peru and Meredosia, Ross succeeded in climbing out of a stateroom window, swam ashore, and twenty-one days after his capture, June 24, reappeared in Chicago and gave an account of his adventure to his friends. It afterward transpired that the Chicago ruffians who assisted in his capture were paid in gold coin which turned out to be counterfeit. Ross, by invitation, addressed a mass meeting in front of the Court House, giving an account of the manner in which he was kidnapped, and his escape. The *Gem of the Prairie* commented on this affair as follows:

"We have for some time been under the impression that we

lived in a free state, and that the man-hunter would not dare—after what has happened here—to track his prey into the midst of the city. But we have not made sufficient allowance for the audacity of these wretches. * * We give these gentry warning! They now hide from the daylight. A committee of public safety should be organized to ferret them out in the darkness. Their only resource is brute violence. Let them bear in mind that outraged and insulted humanity can arm itself as well as they!"

A great Free Soil meeting was held in the Saloon building on the evening of April 1, 1848. On motion of George Manierre the meeting was organized by calling His Honor, Mayor James H. Woodworth to the chair. On motion of H. W. Clarke, the following named gentlemen were nominated vice-presidents:

P. Maxwell, Alexander Lloyd, Thomas Hoyne, D. Brainard, Henry Brown, F. C. Hagerman, N. B. Judd, Daniel H. Gleason, Capt. Shaffer, William B. Ogden, Mark Skinner, A. S. Sherman, F. C. Sherman, James Carney, William Jones, J. A. Reichart, E. S. Kimberly, George Manierre.

On motion of Thomas Hoyne the following named gentlemen were chosen secretaries:

William L. Church, A. Huntington, Prentis Law, William H. Bushnell, Asa F. Bradley, Daniel MacIlroy, H. W. Clarke.

Dr. D. Brainard moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions explaining the sentiments of the meeting. The chair appointed as such committee Dr. D. Brainard, Prentis Law, Isaac N. Arnold, Samuel Hoard, and S. S. J. Lowe.

Mayor Woodworth addressed the meeting upon the political issues of the day, and characterized slavery as a curse and a blot upon our national escutcheon.

Addresses were made by Norman B. Judd and Henry Brown, the latter speaking at length in favor of harbor and river improvements, and taking strong grounds against extension of slavery into the territory to be acquired from Mexico.

The Committee on Resolutions reported through Dr. Brainard a set of resolutions, thirteen in number, of which the following is an abstract:

1. *Resolved*, That we are unalterably hostile to the further extension of slavery; that while we will not join in the fanaticism which converts a public misfortune into an individual crime, we will on all proper occasions declare we regard slavery as a disgrace and blot upon the good name of our country.

2. That in the establishment of territory now free, it should be made a fundamental principle that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall be allowed, except as punishment of crime.

3. Should slavery be extended over territory free, it would be a mockery of Republican institutions.

4. Praises the ordinance of 1787 and its author, Thomas Jefferson.

5. Lays down the proposition that all slaves taken into territories become of right enfranchised.

6. Declares that in excluding slavery from free territory the Democracy recognizes no new issue.

7. Declares that the Democracy does not ask to make this a test question; but, on the other hand, in case the issue is forced upon them and must be met, they will never turn doughface at the beck of Southern dictation and prove recreant to their convictions of right and duty.

8. Deprecates the pro-slavery movement of the South, and declares that if it be persisted in it will arouse the self-respect and energies of the Northern free Democracy, who, sacrificing for the time their party predilections to cherished principles, would ultimately accomplish for themselves a Cerro Gordo triumph.

The 9th and 10th resolutions again refer to the ordinance of 1786 in words of praise; the 11th favors judicious harbor and river appropriations; the 12th eulogizes Thomas H. Benton, and the 13th lauds Silas H. Wright.

After the adoption of the resolutions by acclamation the meeting was eloquently addressed by Henry Brown, Isaac N. Arnold, Thomas Hoyne, Dr. Brainard and George Manierre. Before the meeting adjourned Thomas Hoyne, Dr. Brainard, Mark Skinner, Isaac N. Arnold, E. S. Kimberly, George Manierre and Asa F. Bradley were appointed a committee to formulate and issue an address to the people.

On the afternoon of July 4, 1848, a meeting indorsing Martin Van Buren as the Free Soil candidate was held in the public square, and able speeches were made by Dr. Brainard, Thomas Hoyne, I. N. Arnold, William B. Ogden and W. H. Bushnell.

When the Free Soil party was organized the main principle enunciated in its platform was hostility to the further spread of slavery, but this alone was not sufficient to commend a new party to the disaffected of all other parties. The Liberty party had nominated John P. Hale as its candidate in 1847. The Southern Democratic slavery party had nominated Gen. Cass at

Baltimore, May 22, 1848. The Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia June 7, and nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor, and the friends of Henry Clay were again raising the cry of treachery to their favorite. The Buffalo Free Soil Convention of August nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-president, and already the campaign cry of "Van Buren and Free Soil—Adams and Liberty," was reverberating throughout the country. The Democratic ascendancy in Chicago and Cook county had remained uninterrupted except in 1840, when the councils of the party were temporarily divided. Now the forces of Democracy were again to be divided as between Gen. Cass, the regular nominee, and Martin Van Buren, the choice of the Northern Democratic Free Soilers, who, in the main, took issue with their Southern friends over the admission of Texas as a slave State and the Wilmot proviso. While Van Buren carried both the city and the county by a plurality, and the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, received a majority over Gen. Lewis Cass, straight Democrat, the vote of the latter, added to the Democratic vote given Van Buren, would prove that the Democrats were yet largely in the majority if united. The vote in Cook county was as follows:

Martin Van Buren, Free Soil Democrat,	2,120	votes.
Lewis Cass, Straight Democrat,	1,622	"
Zachary Taylor, Whig,	1,708	"

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Van Buren,	1,543
Cass,	1,016
Taylor,	1,283

Total in county, 5,450; total in city, 3,842.

The *Gem of the Prairie*, which was practically the weekly edition of the *Tribune* at this time, under date of August 19, 1848, published the following official returns of the Congressional vote in Cook county and the vote for county officers, the Congressional contest being the memorable one between J. Young Scammon and "Long John" Wentworth.

FOR CONGRESS.

Wentworth.	2,183.	Scammon,	1,921

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Norman B. Judd,	4,224

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Sherman,	2,527	Walker,	1,905
Witt,	2,170	Maxwell,	2,184

FOR SHERIFF.

Cook,	2,320	Burling,	2,243

FOR COMMISSIONER.

Sauter,	2,282	Lane,	2,270

FOR CORONER.

Kelly,	2,214	Burdell,	2,267

While the Free Soil ticket received at large something less than 300,000 votes and failed to carry any electoral votes, it snatched the long-looked for presidential prize from Gen. Cass and the Southern slaveocracy, and while Gen. Taylor was elected, the triumph of the Whig party was brief. Its death knell had been sounded. The Free Soil movement seated Chase in the United States Senate from Ohio; placed in the lower house of Congress enough men to hold the balance of power, kept slavery out of Oregon, and compelled the admission of California as a free state.

Shortly before the National election was held Chicago and the county of Cook had passed through a series of contests of an exciting local nature. The Chicago *Daily Democrat* for March and April, 1848, contains the vote for and against the new State Constitution, and for and against the negro clause, prohibiting escaped slaves from coming to Illinois. The vote on the adoption of the Constitution by city divisions was as follows:

For the Constitution, North Division, 170; South Division, 566; West Division, 154; Total, 990. Against the Constitution, North Division, 261; South Division, 319; West Division, 86; Total, 666; Majority for, 324.

By city divisions the vote on the "Negro Clause" was as follows:

For the Negro Clause, North Division, 40; South Division, 95; West Division, 41; Total, 176. Against the Negro Clause, North Division, 388; South Division, 484; West Division, 190; Majority against, 886.

The total vote in Cook county was 400 for and 1,084 against the "Negro Clause." Cook county outside of Chicago, 224 for the Negro Clause, and 32 against.

For the 2-mill tax, North Division, 164 ; South Division, 413; West Division, 193; Total, 770. Against, North Division, 259; South Division, 145; West Division, 38. Majority for, 328. Total vote in the State of Illinois:

For the Negro Clause, 49,066; against, 20,884.

The *Democrat* of April 19, 1848, under the head of "Voting as Yet Viva Voce," contained the following:

"Many appear to be under the impression that the voting at the next August election will be by ballot under the new Constitution. This is an error. Section 15, of the schedule of the new Constitution provides that the General Assembly after their first session after the adoption of the new Constitution shall pass laws regulating the mode of voting by ballot, etc., but that until such laws are passed the voting at all our elections shall be viva voce, as at present."

The Democratic city convention of 1848 was held Monday, February 28, and the following nominations were made:

For Mayor, James Curtiss, nominated on the second ballot, receiving 18 votes, and L. C. Kerchival, 11. For Marshal, R. C. Ross, 21 votes; B. Daily, 8 votes. For Collector, James Fitzsimmons, 20; A. D. Taylor, 7; H. Barnes, 3. For Treasurer, Andrew Getzler, 24; C. Taylor, 2; W. Wright, 2. For Attorney, P. Ballengall, 24 votes; G. Manierre, 2. For Surveyor, Asa F. Bradley, 22; G. W. Clark, 8; James Carney, 3.

Assessor, South Division, Nathan H. Bolles; Street Commissioner, Charles Baumgarten.

Assessor, North Division, George O'Brien; Street Commissioner, Patrick Duffy.

Assessor, West Division, B. Gafeny; Street Commissioner, Patrick Denny.

Aldermen, First Ward, Edward Manierre; Second, Henry L. Rucker; Third, William Jones; Fourth, C. L. P. Hogan; Fifth, T. Blaney; Sixth, Joseph Berry; Seventh, Peter Turbot; 8th, John Daley; Ninth, Samuel McKay.

The Independent Democrats and Whigs held a convention and made nominations as follows:

For Mayor, James H. Woodworth; City Attorney, Giles Spring; Marshal, Ambrose Burnham; Collector, A. D. Taylor; Treasurer, W. L. Church; Assessor, South Division, Thomas Church; Street Commissioner, O. Morrison; Assessor, North Division, P. J. Denker; Street Commissioner, Andrew Nelson; Aldermen, Seventh Ward, Elihu Granger; Eighth Ward, W. B. Herrick; Ninth Ward, John H. Kinzie.

The election was held March 7, and resulted as follows:

Mayor, James H. Woodworth, Ind., 1,971; James Curtiss, Dem., 1,361; Marshal, Ambrose Burnham, Ind. Whig, 1,973; R. C. Ross, Dem., 1,265; Collector, A. D. Taylor, Dem., 1,948; J. Fitzsimmons, Dem., 1,254; Attorney, G. Spring, Whig, Ind., 1,912; P. Ballingall, Dem., 1,312; Surveyor, no opposition, A. F. Bradley; Treasurer, W. L. Church, Ind., 1,941; Andrew Getzler, Dem., 1,257. The Independents also elected their Assessors and Street Commissioners in the North and South Divisions and the straight Democrats theirs in the West Division, where they had no opposition. The Independents also elected their Alderman in the Eighth Ward, and narrowly escaped getting John H. Kinzie through in the Ninth, he having been defeated by Samuel McKay by only one vote, as the following resume will show: Aldermen, First Ward, E. Manierre, no opposition; Second Ward, H. L. Rucker, no opposition; Third Ward, William Jones, 377; W. H. Adams, 41; Fourth Ward, Robert Foss, 196; C. L. P. Hogan, 172; Fifth Ward, J. C. Haines, 248; T. Blaney, 3; R. Hugunin, 75; F. H. Taylor, 70; Sixth Ward, A. Pierce, 175; Joseph Berry, 90; Seventh Ward, P. Turbot, 135; E. Granger, 114; Eighth Ward, William B. Herrick, 291; J. Daley, 184; Ninth Ward, Samuel McKay, 131; J. H. Kinzie, 130. It will be seen that three other Independents were elected in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards who did not have the direct indorsement of the Independent convention. The election was an exciting one, and the summary given shows that even at this early day something besides the nomination of a well-organized party was sometimes necessary to political success.

For some time a feeling had prevailed that the city was becoming disorderly, and that reform was necessary. March 4, 1848, the city Council adopted the following:

WHEREAS, Richard C. Ross, City Marshal, has proved to be an inefficient officer by countenancing gambling houses, particularly keno tables, and with his full knowledge tolerated violations of the license ordinance; therefore

Resolved, That R. C. Ross, City Marshal, is clearly censurable for gross neglect of duty.

March 18 the Common Council passed the following:

An ordinance to suppress keno.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, that any person or persons who shall keep within the city of Chicago a keno game, or who shall run or otherwise use the

same, or determine any chance or hazard by which any person or persons are to receive any money, check or checks, bank notes or bills, or other valuable thing, shall for each offense pay a penalty of $25, to be recovered by the city of Chicago before any Justice of the Peace, or any court having jurisdiction thereof.

JAMES H. WOODWORTH,
Mayor.

HENRY B. CLARKE,
Clerk.

Passed March 18, 1848.

It is claimed that this was the first anti-gambling ordinance passed by the Chicago Common Council.

Mayor James H. Woodworth's inaugural message of 1848 gives a better idea of the condition of municipal affairs than almost any other printed statement could convey. After recommending that $5,000 be borrowed to meet current expenses he suggested that the salaries of city officers should be in a large measure derived from the fees collected. He recommended the building of a house for the hose company, and one for a hook and ladder company about to be organized. It was also suggested that a city physician be appointed for attendance at the city hospital. The low stage of water in the Chicago river was adverted to, and it was stated that this must in a measure be remedied at the city's expense. The negotiations between the County Commissioners and the Council in respect to the public square he hoped would be brought to a favorable termination. The relative advantages between planking and paving streets should be determined. The wharfing privileges had been so arranged with individuals that the city would receive six per cent. upon a sum varying but little from $180,000 principal, payable at the option of purchasers. The first $30,000 of the principal was to be used for paying off city liabilities, and the balance of the principal, when paid, to be added to the school fund.

The *Gem of the Prairie* of October 5, 1848, contains the following in reference to the attendance upon the public schools:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—According to the report of the School Inspectors the number of scholars in attendance upon the public schools during the month of September, 1848, is as follows:

	Largest number.	*Average number.*
District Nos. 1 and 2, - - -	749	605
District No. 3, - - - - -	471	363
District No. 4, - - - - -	569	398

School near Jackson's,	90	75
School near Bridgeport,	68	43
Total,	1,947	1,484

Under the date of September 15, the following statement of the mortality is given:

"MORTALITY IN CHICAGO.—A comparison of the mortality of the city in the months of July and August in 1847 and 1848, on data furnished us by Mr. Bates, the city sexton, shows the following results:

"1847—July, 43.
"1847—August, 73–116.
"1848—July, 38.
"1848—August, 55–95.

"It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the large increase in population within the year, there has been a considerable gain in the public health in 1848 over that for the corresponding period of 1847."

October 28 it is stated that Norris' Chicago Directory, just published, contains about 6,000 names. November 4 it is stated that the population of the city, as given by the same directory, is as follows:

Males over 20 years,	6,129
Females over 20 years,	4,403
Males under 20 years,	4,484
Females under 20 years,	4,775
Colored of both sexes,	228
Total,	20,023

The Illinois and Michigan Canal was then the great commercial highway between the city and the interior of the state. The following references to canal craft and tolls are selected as showing the volume of traffic at that date:

"September 30: CANAL CRAFT.—There are 150 boats of all descriptions running upon the canal, with an aggregate of about 13,000 tons capacity."

"October 21: The receipts of the canal from tolls up to the 13th inst. at the office in this city amount to $40,527.27."

Mayor Woodworth was re-elected by the Democrats March 6, 1849. In his second inaugural message, he recommended an immediate and thorough cleansing of the city, in view of the probable approach of the cholera, and the adoption of a uniform

system of drainage. Among other plans suggested was that of putting down sewers near the surface of the ground in the principal streets leading to the Chicago river, connecting the whole with the reservoirs of the Chicago Hydraulic Company, with a view of cleansing the pipes by forcing a rapid passage of fresh water through them by means of this connection.

The increase of petty crimes and the prevalence of criminals was commented upon, and the establishment of a Bridewell or House of Correction was recommended. It was noted that the depressed condition of the city's finances made it impossible to make such appropriations for the maintenance of the Fire Department as its necessities required. Mention was made of damage done by a flood in the river, and it was further stated that the public grounds between Michigan avenue and the lake shore were being wasted away by the action of the water. The outstanding orders upon the city treasury amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000, and the available means of the city were insufficient to liquidate this indebtedness. The result of this condition of affairs was the depreciation in value of city orders, and a resultant loss to their holders of from 5 to 6 per cent.

Mayor James H. Woodworth was a native of New York, who arrived in Chicago in 1833, and early became prominent in business and political life. He was engaged in the milling business, and was part owner of the old Hydraulic Mills for a time. He was elected Alderman in 1845, and also in 1847, and in 1854 he was elected to Congress, serving during the session of 1855–7.

In the spring of 1850 the Democrats again nominated James Curtiss, and he was duly elected March 5, and served as the fourteenth Mayor of Chicago.

For two years following the adoption of the new state constitution of 1848, containing the "Negro Clause," and during Mayor Curtiss' second term the agitation over the "Black Laws" was kept up by citizens of Chicago and generally throughout the state. July 8, 1850, Isaac N. Arnold, J. H Collins, John M. Wilson, Edwin C. Larned, George Manierre and Grant Goodrich issued a challenge in which, like knights of old, they proposed to contend against any orators that might come, that the Fugitive slave law was unconstitutional and should be repealed.

On the evening of the same day, July 8, 1850, action was taken on the matter in the Common Council, Alderman Dodge offering the following :

WHEREAS, The Fugitive Slave act recently passed by Congress is revolting to our moral sense and an outrage upon our feelings of justice and humanity, because it disregards all the securities which the Constitution and laws have thrown around personal liberty, and its direct tendency is to alienate the people from their love and reverence for the Government and institutions of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That as the Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly adjudged that State officers are under no obligations to fulfill duties imposed upon them as such officers by an act of Congress, we do not, therefore, consider it our duty or the duty of the city officers of the city of Chicago to aid or assist in the arrest of fugitives from oppression, and by withholding such aid or assistance we do not believe that our harbor appropriations will be withheld, our railroads injured, our commerce destroyed, or that treason would be committed against the Government.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A similar resolution was offered by Alderman Throop, October 21, 1850, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Fugitive Slave bill virtually suspends the habeas corpus act, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the free States who sneaked away from their seats and aided and abetted in the passage of this law, richly merit the reproach of all lovers of freedom, and are only to be ranked with the traitor Benedict Arnold, and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens, officers, and police of the City of Chicago be, and they are hereby requested to abstain from any and all interference in the capture and delivering up of the fugitives from unrighteous oppression, of whatever nation, name or color.

As an amendment to the original resolution, Ald. Sherwood offered the following:

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave law lately passed by Congress is a cruel and unjust law, and ought not to be respected by an intelligent community, and that this Council will not require the city police to render any assistance for the arrest of fugitive slaves.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 9 ayes to 2 nays.

A meeting of those who favored the law, and some who feared Congress would retaliate upon Chicago for the action of

the Council by cutting off the harbor appropriations and railroad grants, was held at the City Hall, October 23. Senator Douglas addressed the meeting, expounding the Fugitive Slave law, and advocating it as a wise and necessary measure. Resolutions were adopted eulogistic of the Congress and impliedly indorsing the Fugitive Slave bill, and B. S. Morris thereupon introduced the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States are entitled to our most profound gratitude for their exertions in procuring the passage of several laws at the late session of Congress, calculated to insure the completion of a railroad through the center of our State, and to restore its credit to that position it is entitled to occupy.

Resolved, That we, the people of Chicago, repudiate the resolutions passed by the Common Council of Chicago upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, passed by Congress at its last session.

At a meeting of the Common Council held the following night, October 24, Ald. Dodge moved to reconsider the action on the Fugitive Slave law. Carried, ayes 12, nays 1. Ald. Hamilton then offered a resolution to expunge the resolutions from the record, which on his own motion was laid upon the table.

In February, 1851, the Democrats nominated Walter S. Gurnee for mayor. He was a substantial business man, being in the saddlery business and carrying a stock of general hardware, and was also one of the first directors of the Board of Trade. Later on, and until his retirement from business, he operated one of the largest tanneries in the West. He had great confidence in the future of Chicago, and made liberal investments in real estate. He was born at Haverstraw, New York, in 1813, and arrived in Chicago in 1836. In 1863 he removed to New York City.

The date of Mayor Gurnee's first election was March 4, 1851, and in his inaugural message, delivered March 11, he referred first to the report of the Finance Committee, which showed an indebtedness of $101,304.19, and recommended that inasmuch as the portion falling due during the current year bore 12 per cent. interest, the funding of the whole debt, and that bonds be issued at a lower rate of interest. The message adverted to the importance of sustaining the water commissioners; recommended a permanent system of sewerage, the excavation and purification of the river, cleansing of the streets; the erection

of public buildings in the Court House square commensurate with the city's importance; the extension of the public schools, and the reorganization of the police department. It was also suggested that all ordinances which could not be strictly enforced be repealed, as, if allowed to remain, they would have a tendency to encourage violations of those which were susceptible of enforcement.

Mayor Gurnee was re-elected mayor March 2, 1852, and served a second term.

In 1850 the Democrats carried Cook county in the Congressional election for Richard S. Molony, of Belvidere, by 2,863 votes, to 1,880 for Churchill C. Coffing, the Whig candidate; Molony's majority being 983. This vote was considered indicative of the way in which the county would go at the next Presidential election, and it was not a mistaken basis, for Franklin Pierce carried the county November 3, 1852, by a majority of 885 over Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate, and John P. Hale, Free Soiler, and the city of Chicago by 646 votes over the combined vote of his opponents, the vote being as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT—COOK COUNTY.

Franklin Pierce, Democrat,	3,767
Winfield Scott, Whig,	2,089
John P. Hale, Free Soil,	793

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Pierce,	2,835
Scott,	765
Hale,	424

This was the last of Democratic ascendancy in the politics of Cook county and Chicago, and the causes leading to the decline of the party here were the same that operated adversely to the National party at large. The unpopularity of Whig principles and the reaction from 1848 had weakened and disintegrated that party, and the defeat of Gen. Scott was the finishing blow. The Whigs never again nominated a candidate, but four years following many of them gave their votes to Fillmore, the candidate of the American party, and successor to President Taylor, after the latter's death, in July, 1850. The Democratic party would therefore have had a clear field in 1856 had it not been for the organization of the Republican party. By some authorities it is claimed that the Liberty party supplied the nucleus of the Republican party. In 1842 the Liberty party polled but 142 votes in Illinois; in 1852 it had 10,000 votes in the State, but

John P. Hale, the Free Soil candidate, got fewer votes by far in Cook county than Van Buren had polled as the first Free Soil candidate in 1848. The Republican party was not at first a party of Abolition, nor was emancipation thought of by many of its founders until the exigencies of war and the arrogant and traitorous action of the slave power moved President Lincoln to issue his famed Emancipation Proclamation. The party at first was composed of anti-slavery Democrats, anti-slavery Whigs, and anti-slavery Americans, all animated with the hope of preventing the further absorption of free territory and of checking the aggressive movements of the adherents of slavery in the councils of the government. These unsettled elements were not all united in a distinct, well-organized and formidable party until John C. Fremont was chosen as a leader upon the bold, broad and inspiring declaration that there should be no further extension of slavery or aggrandizement of power by its promoters, and the adoption of a platform embodying other popular principles. The question of whether the Republican party of Illinois or of the nation first had birth is a debatable one. Biographers of Zebina Eastman relate that it was born at a meeting held in Rockford in June, 1854, which meeting was presided over by Hooper Warren or Selden M. Church, the latter for many years a citizen of Rockford, and prominently identified with the anti-slavery movement. Other political authorities make claims of meetings having been held in Springfield, Jacksonville and Bloomington as early as 1853. It is probable, however, that the anti-slavery sentiment first developed organization nearer the Northern than the Southern end of the "Underground Railroad;" in the clear air and by the pure waters of Lake Michigan rather than on the sultry confines of Egypt.

In April, 1854, a meeting of prominent Chicago and state politicians, including Democrats and Whigs, who were opposed to the course of Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate, was held in Room 4, Tremont House. There were present Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Mark Skinner, O. H. Browning, John E. Stewart, David Davis, Norman B. Judd, J. Young Scammon, Francis C. Sherman and others equally well-known. Those present pledged themselves to the support of an "Anti-Nebraska" party, and appointed a committee to agitate the subject. This led to a fusion of sentiment that revolutionized the politics of the entire northern part of the state.

The first formal move in the direction of organizing a party was at a meeting of anti-Kansas-Nebraska editors held at Deca-

tur February 22, 1856. Among the prominent men present were Dr. C. H. Ray, of the Chicago *Tribune*, George Schneider, founder of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, and William B. Ogden. This meeting issued a call for a state convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29. Prominent Chicago men in this convention were James McKee, who was elected one of the Vice-Presidents; C. L. Wilson, one of the Secretaries; Dr. C. H. Ray, and Norman B. Judd, who were made members of the State Central Committee, and John Wentworth and Lyman Trumbull, delegates. On the 17th of June the great convention of anti-slavery Democrats and Whigs of the North was held at Philadelphia, and John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency by the National Republican party, the name already adopted by the organization in Illinois. The election duly occurred November 4, 1856, after an exciting campaign of five months' duration, and the result in Cook county and Chicago, was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT—COOK COUNTY.

John C. Fremont, Republican, - -	9,020
James Buchanan, Democrat, - -	5,680
Millard Fillmore, American, - -	342

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Fremont, - - -	6,370
Buchanan, - -	4,913
Fillmore, - - -	332

Dr. Levi D. Boone and W. N. Danenhower were electors on the Fillmore ticket. This ticket received 37,531 votes in Illinois as against 105,528 for Buchanan, and 96,278 for Fremont. The Democrats secured a majority in both houses of the Legislature. Samuel Holmes was elected Speaker of the House over Isaac N. Arnold, by a vote of 36 to 28.

While Buchanan carried the state of Illinois by a plurality of 9.250, the Republicans elected Bissell governor over Richardson, by a majority of 4,697. Thus the Republican party had, by the surprising favor with which its principles were received, swallowed up in four years the Whig and Free Soil parties, and had weakened the Democrats to such an extent that they never recovered lost ground as a National party embodying the same platforms of principles as had theretofore characterized the party. During the time these important elections transpired the Congressional elections in the district including Cook county followed the same tendency of sentiment.

The census of 1850 increased the representation of Illinois in Congress from seven to nine members, and by the redistribution the numbers of the districts were changed. In 1852 the First District extended from Galena to Waukegan, in Lake county, and Zebina Eastman and other Chicagoans took considerable interest in the politics of the district, although it did not belong to Chicago. The voters of the Liberty party then held the balance of power in several districts, and in the First District they were advised by Zebina Eastman not to throw away their votes. Their votes went to elect Elihu Washburne, of Galena, then a Whig, over Thompson Campbell, Democrat, or "Locofoco," and although Mr. Washburne made no pledges, he proved to be a sincere friend of the cause, and became a prominent Republican leader when that party was formed. He represented the First District from 1853 to 1863, and the Third from 1863 to March 9, 1869, when he resigned to accept the office of Minister to France. Mr. Washburne gave the protection of the American flag to the Germans in Paris during the Franco-German war, and in 1880 was a prominent candidate for the presidency, his residence being then and since in Chicago.

John Wentworth was elected to Congress in 1842 from the then Fourth District, which included Cook county, and served four terms in succession as a Democrat. He was elected as a Democrat from the Second District and served from 1853 to 1855, and from the First District from 1855 to 1867. The Congressional vote of Cook county in 1854, was for James H. Woodworth, Free Soil, 3,448 ; for Turner, Democrat, 1,175.

In 1856 Cook county gave John H. Farnsworth, Republican, 8,993 votes, and John Van Nort Wyke, Democrat, 5,572 votes for Congress.

In 1858 there were three candidates : John F. Farnsworth, Republican, who received 10,108 votes ; Thomas Dyer, Douglas Democrat, 8,278 votes, and Robert Blackwell, Administration Democrat, 305 votes.

CHAPTER IV.

LINCOLN, SHIELDS AND TRUMBULL—A MEMORABLE CONTEST—THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES—THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860—CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY IN THE WAR—DOUGLAS' PATRIOTISM—LIFE OF DOUGLAS—THE MOB AT MARKET HALL—LINCOLN AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—MAYORS GRAY, THROOP, MILLIKEN AND BOONE—THE KNOW-NOTHINGS—THE "LAGER BEER" RIOT.

The first real break of the Democratic grasp upon the politics of Illinois in which prominent Chicago men took an active part, was at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement. In the Senate of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which convened January 1, 1855, were Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and John M. Palmer, all anti-Nebraska Democrats. A United States Senator to succeed Senator James Shields was to be elected. Abraham Lincoln was the Whig candidate, and Gen. Shields the Democratic. The balloting commenced in joint session February 8, and resulted as follows:

First Ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 45; scattering, 13.

Second Ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 43; scattering, 15.

Third Ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 41; scattering, 16.

On the seventh ballot Gen. Shields' name was withdrawn, and that of Joel A. Matteson substituted. The result was, Matteson, 44; Lincoln, 38; scattering 16.

Eighth Ballot—Matteson, 46; Lincoln, 27; scattering, 25.

On the ninth ballot Lincoln's name was withdrawn, and on this ballot Matteson received 47; Lyman Trumbull, 35; scattering, 16.

The result of the tenth ballot was Trumbull, 51; Matteson, 47; scattering 1, and Trumbull having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared the Senator elect.

It is related that when Mr. Lincoln found that he could not get the votes of Messrs. Judd, Cook, Palmer, and that of Henry S. Baker, an anti-Nebraska Whig, which would have secured his election, he, while standing in the lobby, reached over and

directed a member of the House to withdraw his name, which, being done, Trumbull was elected on the succeeding ballot.

Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator January 10, 1861, over Samuel S. Marshall, by a vote of 54 to 46. The Republicans had a majority in both branches of the legislature, and it was the first time in the history of the state that any party other than the Democratic had a majority in both Houses.

January 15, 1867, Mr. Trumbull was again re-elected United States Senator, this time defeating T. Lyle Dickey by a vote of 76 to 33.

Senator Douglas challenged the manner in which the first election of Trumbull was brought about in his second joint debate with Lincoln at Freeport, August 27, 1858. These two oratorical giants had debated before this at Chicago. July 9, at Chicago, Douglas made a deliberate and carefully phrased conclusion on Lincoln's speech of June 16, and the following day (July 10), Lincoln made a brief review of Douglas' speech of the 9th. This preliminary crossing of swords led to the challenge of Douglas to a joint debate by Lincoln, July 24. The challenge and reply were written in Chicago, both at the Tremont House, where both of these eminent men were frequently guests, and Mr. Lincoln's challenge was handed to Mr. Douglas by Norman B. Judd, who then represented Cook county in the State Senate. Douglas fixed upon the places of meeting and Lincoln accepted the list July 31. In his address at Freeport, Mr. Douglas said :

"In 1854, after the death of Clay and Webster, Mr. Lincoln, on the part of the Whigs, undertook to Abolitionize the Whig party, by dissolving it, transferring the members into the Abolition camp, and making them train under Giddings, Fred Douglas, Lovejoy, Chase, Farnsworth, and other Abolition leaders. Trumbull undertook to dissolve the Democratic party by taking them into the Abolition camp. Mr. Lincoln was aided in his efforts by many leading Whigs throughout the state, your Member of Congress, Mr. Washburne, being one of the most active. Trumbull was aided by many renegades from the Democratic party, among whom were John Wentworth, Tom Turner and others with whom you are familiar. * * *

"When the bargain between Lincoln and Trumbull was completed for Abolitionizing the Whig and Democratic parties they 'spread' over the state, Lincoln pretending to be an old line Whig, in order to rope in the Whigs, and Trumbull pretending to be as good a Democrat as he ever was in order to coax the Democrats over into the Abolition ranks. * * *

"It has been published to the world and satisfactorily proven, that there was, at the time the alliance was made between Trumbull and Lincoln to Abolitionize the two parties, an agreement that Lincoln should take Shields' place in the United States Senate, and Trumbull should have mine so soon as they could conveniently get rid of me. When Lincoln was beaten for Shields' place * * * he felt sore and restive; his friends grumbled, and some of them came out and charged that the most infamous treachery had been practiced against him; that the bargain was that Lincoln was to have had Shields' place and Trumbull was to have waited for mine, but that Trumbull, having the control of a few Abolitionized Democrats, he prevented them from voting for Lincoln, thus keeping him within a few votes of an election until he succeeded in forcing the party to drop him and elect Trumbull. Well, Trumbull having cheated Lincoln, his friends made a fuss, and in order to keep them and Lincoln quiet, the party were obliged to come forward, in advance, at the last state election, and make a pledge that they would go for Lincoln and nobody else. Lincoln could not be silenced in any other way."

Prior to the opening of the joint debates Lincoln's friends were fearful that he would commit himself by expressions which would allow Douglas the advantage over him, and when, at the opening of the debate just quoted from, Lincoln propounded four certain questions bearing upon the extension of slave territory, they came to him and insisted that he had played right into Douglas' hands; that he had done just what Douglas could most have desired him to do, and had as good as elected him to the Senate.

Lincoln replied: "That may be, but it will defeat him for the Presidency." The answers made by Douglas to these questions lost him the support of the Southern Democrats in 1860, and created the opportunity for the election of a president by the Republicans, and Lincoln was the man of the hour, who, on account of the prominence he had gained in his controversy with Douglas, became the popular and victorious nominee of the Republican party.

Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention, which assembled in the Wigwam building, southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, May 16, 1860, and Mr. Douglas by the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, June 18.

There were four Presidential and four State tickets in the

field. The Lincoln and Hamlin electoral ticket was headed by Leonard Swett. It received 171,137 votes in the State, and of the number 14,589 were given to Mr. Lincoln in Cook county. Among the Douglas and Johnson electors were S. Corning Judd, James L. D. Morrison, and Calvin A. Warren. The highest vote the ticket received in the State was 158,257, and in Cook county 9,846. The Bell and Everett electors received 4,851 votes in the State, and 107 in Cook county. This ticket is called by many the "Straight Whig" ticket, and by others the "Constitutional Union" ticket, the latter from the convention of twenty States that met in convention at Baltimore, May 9. The Breckinridge and Lane ticket, called the Bourbon, or Southern Democratic ticket, received 2,288 votes in the State and 87 of them were cast in Cook county. In this election Isaac N. Arnold, Republican, defeated Augustus M. Herrington, Douglas-Democrat, for Congress, receiving 14,663 votes in Cook county to 9,791 for Herrington, who ran slightly behind Douglas. The total vote for Congressman in the district was 47,856, of which Arnold received 30,834; Herrington, 16,950; scattering, 72.

The Twenty-Second General Assembly convened January 7, 1861. The Chicago delegation numbered William B. Ogden in the Senate, and in the House J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, S. M. Wilson and Homer Wilmarth. April 23 Gov. Richard Yates convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session to take action upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union. Governor Yates, in his message to the Assembly, in referring to the services tendered him in his efforts to raise troops and money, said: "Our principal city (Chicago) has responded with contributions of men and money worthy of her fame for public spirit and patriotic devotion. Nearly a million of money has been offered to the State, as a loan, by our patriotic capitalists and other private citizens, to pay the expenses connected with the raising of our State troops and temporarily providing for them."

Lyman Trumbull, who had just been elected United States Senator, and John A. McClernand, who had been returned to Congress from the Sixth district, ably addressed the Senate and House in January in favor of the prosecution of the war and crushing the rebellion.

The patriotic principles and unselfish disposition of Senator Douglas were illustrated by his visit to President Lincoln, shortly after his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops had been issued, and his assurance to his successful rival that he intended to stand

by him as long as his country was in peril. It was then the famous "Douglas dispatch" was formulated and sent to the country through the medium of the Associated press. It was as follows:

"April 18, 1861, Senator Douglas called on the President and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the administration in all its political issues, he was prepared to fully sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future, without reference to the past."

The General Assembly of Illinois having passed a joint resolution requesting Senator Douglas to address them on the great issues of the hour, he arrived at Springfield and addressed the two Houses April 25. The following are extracts from his speech on this occasion:

"For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a widespread conspiracy exists to overthrow the best government the sun of heaven ever shone upon. An invading army is marching upon Washington. The boast has gone forth from the Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States that by the first of May the rebel army will be in possession of the National capital, and by the first of July its headquarters will be in old Independence Hall. * * The only question for us is whether we shall wait supinely for the invaders, or rush, as one man, to the defense of that we hold most dear. Piratical flags are afloat on the ocean, under pretended letters of marque. Our great river has been closed to the commerce of the Northwest. * * So long as hope remained of peace, I plead and implored for compromise. Now, that all else has failed, there is but one course left, and that is to rally as one man under the flag of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and Franklin. At what time since the government was organized have the constitutional rights of the South been more secure than now? For the first time since the Constitution was adopted, there is no legal restriction against the spread of slavery in the territories. When was the Fugitive Slave law more faithfully executed? What single act has been done to justify this mad attempt to overthrow the Republic? We are told that because a certain party has carried a Presidential election, therefore the South chose to con-

sider their liberties insecure! I had supposed it was a fundamental principle of American institutions that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, should govern! If the defeat at the ballot-box is to justify rebellion, the future history of the United States may be read in the past history of Mexico. It is a prodigious crime against the freedom of the world to attempt to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom. How long do you think it will be before the guillotine is in operation? Allow me to say to my former political enemies, you will not be true to your country if you seek to make political capital out of these disasters; and my old friends, you will be false and unworthy of your principles if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your native land. The shortest way now to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparations for war."

Arrangements were made for an immense mass meeting to be held at the Wigwam building in Chicago, and Mr. Douglas was asked to address the assemblage. He went direct to Chicago from Springfield, and addressed the meeting as follows:

"I beg you to believe that I will not do you or myself the injustice to think that this magnificent ovation is personal to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag of our country. I will not conceal gratification at the incontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that whatsoever political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that, when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution, I say before God, my conscience is clear. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those states what was their right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

"The return we receive is war; armies marching upon our capital; obstructions and dangers to our navigation; letters of marque, to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce; a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, 'Are we going to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?' * * * The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed

more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

"But this is no time for the detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, only patriots or traitors.

"Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern states party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

"There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated, by closing up the ranks. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope for peace, I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton fields of the South, or the corn fields of Illinois, I say the further off the better.

"I have said more than I intended to say. It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war; but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally around the flag of his country.

"I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position—united, firm, determined never to permit the government to be destroyed."

Lincoln and Douglas, the two greatest political figures of the day, who rocked the country from center to circumference, and one of whom led a new party to victory, were essentially Illinoisans in their every instinct and feeling. While neither were born here this was their home and the state they loved.

The history of Stephen Arnold Douglas is largely a history of Illinois, and much of it is known to all who are conversant with the political history of their country. He was born in Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813, his ancestors being of Puritan stock. Two months after his birth his father died, and on account of the straitened circumstances of his mother he was sent to live with his maternal uncle. He attended the schools of his native village until fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a cabinet-

maker. It was but a short time before he was enabled to cease mechanical work and follow the bent of his mind to obtain an education and he entered Brandon Academy, where he remained a pupil one year. His mother having remarried, he removed with her to Canandaigua, and having chosen the profession of the law he entered the office of Hubbell Bros., as a clerk. In 1833 he determined to go to the West, and journeyed to Winchester, a little Illinois village, where he became an auctioneer's clerk for a season. He soon opened a private school as a means of enabling him to prosecute his legal studies, and in 1834 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court. The following year his talents were recognized by friends in the Illinois Legislature, and he was elected Attorney-general. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1838 made his first canvass for a seat in Congress, receiving a majority of the votes cast in the election, but he was counted out by a partisan canvassing board, because his name was incorrectly spelled on a number of ballots. In 1840 he was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois, and in 1841 was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1843 he resigned his seat upon the bench, and after a heated contest, was elected to Congress by a majority of four hundred votes, which even the ingenuity of a politically hostile board of canvassers could not overturn. In 1844 he secured a re-election by a majority of one thousand nine hundred, and in 1846 was triumphantly returned by a majority of three thousand. From the date of his first election his remarkable and brilliant gifts of oratory; his energy in national councils and fearlessness in debate made him one of the conspicuous men of the nation. Before the meeting of Congress in 1846, to which body he had been elected representative by so decided a majority, he was chosen United States Senator, and took his seat in the Senate in March, 1847, remaining a member of that body until his death. At the outset of his career in Congress he was recognized as a fearless champion of the principle of state sovereignty, especially as opposed to national intervention in such matters as the making and control of internal improvements, and one of his first speeches was in behalf of a bill making an appropriation for Western lakes and rivers, in which he advocated a system of tonnage charges to be levied by the state. He also advocated the law extending the admiralty jurisdiction of United States Courts over the Northern lakes. In all foreign matters Mr. Douglas was intensely American in his views and action. He opposed the proposed compromise of the Oregon boundary question

warmly, and with equal vigor championed the prosecution of the Mexican war. While a Senator he lent his assistance to the bill granting to the state of Illinois the right of way through the public lands, together with the title to alternate sections along the route of railroads actually constructed, and together with Judge Sidney Breese he is entitled to the credit of having developed the wealth of the state by this early championship of the measure which became a law, and out of which grew the Illinois Central Railroad. It was perhaps, his attitude on slavery, and the various measures for its regulation introduced by him that more than anything else made him prominent nationally, although in 1844 he gained much celebrity through his defense of Gen. Jackson, of whom he was a warm admirer and devoted adherent. Congress had seen fit to censure the rugged old hero of the war of 1812, by passing an order fining him $1,000 for having declared martial law in New Orleans. Douglas, in a brilliant speech in support of a bill refunding the fine, which with interest then amounted to about $2,700, attracted the sympathies of the House, and the bill was passed without the loss of the vote of any member of his party, and great gains from the opposition, the record standing 158 to 28 in favor of the measure. In the Senate there was a strictly party vote of 28 to 22. Gen. Jackson left with his literary executor a copy of this speech indorsed.

"This speech constitutes my defense; I lay it aside as an inheritance for my grandchildren."

The attitude of Senator Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska question, the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave law divided his constituents in opinion and lost him the support of many former friends. Only a great man could have evoked such criticism and bitter hostility as his course developed. He made his first public appearance in Chicago in 1840 and took up his residence in this city in 1847. In October, 1850, he spoke before a great mass meeting, defending the principles of the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave bill, and enunciated the principles which in 1853 became embodied in his Kansas-Nebraska bill. Resolutions were adopted at this meeting indorsing his course and denouncing the action of the Common Council, which body had directed the police force not to obey the law providing for the return of fugitive slaves. His activity in the nation's councils and bold stand upon all great and vital public questions had at this date convinced his friends that he was the coming great statesman, and they attempted to elevate him to the Presidency. He received ninety-two votes for the nomination for

President in the Democratic National Convention in 1852. In 1854 his advocacy of the Nebraska bill again divided his following, and in Chicago every journal united in denouncing him. He returned to the city and arranged for a great meeting, to be held at North Market hall on the evening of September 1. Various accounts have been published of this notable event; it having been charged in some that the people of Chicago denied Douglas the right of free speech and in others that he was mobbed outright. There is no doubt that a turbulent crowd not in sympathy with Douglas held possession of the street in front of the North Market hall, and for no less than four hours refused to let Douglas explain himself or state his position upon the leading questions of the time. Mayor Isaac L. Milliken presided at the meeting and Mr. Douglas was flanked on the platform by General Hart L. Stewart, Dan McIllroy, Francis C. Sherman, Cornelius Price, Tom Mackin, Dan O'Hara, William Price, Elihu Granger, Elisha Tracy, Isaac Cook and Col. Dick Hamilton. The Chicago *Times* of August 19, 1877, contained an account of the anti-Douglas demonstration, together with the causes leading up to it, from which the following is taken:

"Two causes led to the mobbing of the Little Giant in 1854. Those were Know-nothing days, and the Nebraska excitement—supplemented by the Kansas furore—was coming to a head. That it was a period of turmoil is little matter for wonder. In the one case it was a question between the native and the foreign born element—a question, in fact, whether the adopted citizen had any rights which the native was bound to respect. In the other case it was a struggle between freedom and slavery; a life and death, hand-to-hand struggle then begun, and which came to an end only with the surrender of Lee under the apple tree. * * * There was at that time a daily paper in Chicago called the *Democratic Press*. It was edited by John L. Scripps and Hon. William Bross, the latter still surviving. This paper, once Democratic, turned with vindictive vehemence on the 'Little Giant,' and left no means untried to turn the populace against him. Just before the meeting all manner of reckless reports were given currency by the opposition press, one being to the effect that Mr. Douglas had selected a bodyguard of five hundred Irishmen who, with arms in their hands, were to be present and compel the people to silence while he spoke. This story was spread to inflame the Know-nothing element. * * * Under such circumstances as these assembled the meeting on that September evening.

"The gathering was on Michigan street, immediately in front of the old North Market hall. A great crowd was assembled, and it was plain from the start that a wicked feeling was abroad. A little before 8 o'clock Mr. Douglas began to speak. And still the crowd increased. It completely filled up Michigan street, east as far as Dearborn, and west as far as Clark. And, besides this, the roofs of opposite houses were covered, and the windows and balconies filled, for the 'Little Giant' had a way of making himself heard at a great distance.

"The Senator had spoken but a few minutes when it became apparent that there was an element present that was not disposed to hear him. On the questioning of some statements of the speaker by some person in the crowd the rumpus began in earnest, and for a matter of two hours a juvenile pandemonium sported at a white rage all around that old Market hall. First hisses were in order. The Senator paused until silence was comparatively restored, when he told the meeting that he came there to address his constituents, and he intended to be heard. He was instantly assailed by all manner of epithets. Every name that vile tongue could invent was hurled at him. In a moment he was surrounded by a howling, raging mob, hungry to do him personal injury. But, all undaunted, he fearlessly faced the enemy, at the same time keeping down a little company of friends on the platform, who were all eagerness to resent the insults and affronts so brutally heaped upon their idol. Mr. Douglas appealed to the latter to be calm; to leave him to deal with the mob before him. He boldly denounced the violence exhibited as a preconcerted thing, and in defiance of yells, groans, cat-calls, and every insulting menace and threat, he read aloud, so that it was heard above the infernal din, a letter informing him that if he dared to speak he would be maltreated.

"The Senator's biographer, Mr. Sheahan, said subsequently: The motive, the great ruling reason, for refusing him the privilege of being heard, was that, as he had in 1850 carried the judgment of the people captive into an indorsement of the fugitive slave law, so, if allowed to speak in 1854, he would at least rally all Democrats to his support by his defense of the Nebraska bill. The combined fanatics of Chicago feared the power and effect of his argument in the presence and hearing of the people. They therefore resolved that he should not be heard."

There has also always been a question as to whether, on this occasion, Senator Douglas was made to suffer the indignity of being pelted with rotten eggs or rotten apples. Before his

death, "Uncle" Dan O'Hara insisted that rotten apples were thrown, while Gov. Bross declares no missiles were thrown.

Many old settlers who were present at the meeting delight to relate how, at the height of the disturbance, Isaac Cook, who was Sheriff of Cook county in 1846, and subsequently served two terms as postmaster, and was well known for his earnestness and warm friendship for Douglas, leaned over the edge of the platform and, in a highly excited and dramatic manner, exclaimed:

"Fellow Citizens: Truth skrushed to earth will rise again. You can't stop her, by G——!"

In an article published in the Chicago *Tribune*, August 25, 1877, Ex-Gov. Bross made reply to some of the strictures contained in the *Times* article already quoted. He says of the attitude of the Chicago Democratic press and public feeling, as he observed it:

"On Tuesday morning before the meeting I published a statement of the programme of the Democracy, and told our liberty-loving citizens how to prevent its accomplishment. It was determined by the Democracy to fill North Market hall at an early hour with the rabble, thus preventing other people from gaining admittance, pass resolutions strongly indorsing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and Senator Douglas, and have that go out as the opinion of the people of Chicago. The substantial and order-loving people were urged to turn out early, and thus defeat the schemes of the political tricksters. Mr. Douglas' friends, knowing that this advice would be strictly followed, changed their plan, and built a platform in front of the south door of the North Market hall. The meeting was an immense one, perhaps the largest up to that evening ever held in the city. We then had no shorthand reporters here, and, unwilling to trust any one else—as only anxious to give as correct a version of the speech as possible—I went there myself to report it. I was at once invited upon the stage, perhaps by Mayor Milliken, who presided, and, receiving a pleasant greeting from Senator Douglas, I sat down and composed myself for the work before me. The very first sentence he uttered was considered an insult to the people and the press of the city. He charged them with not understanding so plain a proposition as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the press with persistently misrepresenting and maligning him. The statement was received with groans and hisses, and for perhaps two or three minutes nothing else could be heard. When comparative quiet

was restored, he spoke for perhaps eight or ten minutes, and then the laughing and hooting were repeated. This thoroughly enraged the Senator, and his language and manner became exceedingly offensive. * * *

"The question recurs, Was there a mob on the evening of the 1st of September, 1854, to prevent Judge Douglas from making a speech on his Kansas-Nebraska bill—otherwise, his repeal of the Missouri Compromise? If you define a mob to be an angry crowd of men, who use missiles, or destroy property, maim and injure their opponents, perhaps kill them, then I assert positively that there was no mob in Chicago on that evening, and thousands of our citizens who were there will cordially indorse what I say on the subject There was not a rotten egg, a rotten apple, or anything else whatever thrown at any one on the stage during the entire meeting. I was there during the whole time till Douglas left, except a minute or two, as above stated, when I was circulating among the people to see if they were in good humor. Had any missiles been thrown, I certainly would have known it."

The Democratic press printed an article on the Monday following the meeting, from which Gov. Bross quoted the following sentences:

"Mr. Douglas came before his constituents—those who had made him, who had intrusted to him the execution of certain duties—rather as a master than a servant. The spirit of a dictator flashed out from his eyes, curled upon his lip, and mingled its cold irony in every tone of his voice, and every gesture of his body. His manner, as well as his language, furnished a practical illustration of the possibility of reversing the natural order of master and servant, of representative and constituent, in a free government. The Czar of Russia could not have exhibited a more domineering and intolerant spirit than he."

Senator Douglas finally gave up the effort to make himself heard, and, enraged and aggrieved, he entered his carriage and started for the Tremont House, the hoodlum element of the crowd following, hooting at and reviling him, until the bridge-tender at Clark street bridge opened the draw behind the retreating carriage, and shut off the noisy and riotous pursuers. Subsequently Senator Douglas was invited by his political friends to partake of a public dinner, and on the 9th of November some two hundred of his staunch adherents sat at the festive board, while in response to a complimentary toast, he made an address which embodied substantially the same points that he

desired to get before the people in September, had he then been allowed to speak. An election was pending for Congressman and State Treasurer, and he spoke at most of the principal towns in Northern Illinois, and in a number he met with a repetition of the interruption and insult he had experienced in Chicago; but he held his ground, forced a hearing, and soon came into public favor once more. In the Democratic National Convention of 1856 he was again placed in nomination for the Presidency, and received 121 votes, but he declined to make further contest, and his name was withdrawn, and the nomination given to Mr. Buchanan. It was not alone from anti-slavery enemies that he received bitter opposition. By attacking certain measures in which Mr. Buchanan was interested, he aroused the animosity of the President, and a coalition was formed between friends of Buchanan and the Abolitionists to defeat his re-election to the Senate, and return Abraham Lincoln instead. Douglas was re-elected, however, by a majority of eight votes, after a close and exciting struggle. In this same year Douglas denounced, on the floor of the Senate, the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and charged the Republican party with having, if not instigated, at least abetted it. This was his last expression of sympathy with his old pro-slavery friends and adherents. In the famous Charleston convention of 1860 he was a prominent candidate, and after the convention had gone to pieces, the faction which reassembled at Baltimore nominated him for President on the second ballot, he having received 180½ votes out of 194½ votes cast. In the ensuing election he received, next to Mr. Lincoln, the highest popular vote.

Senator Douglas arrived in Chicago from Washington on the evening of May 1, 1861. His patriotic indorsement of Mr. Lincoln's policy and devotion to the Union, as exemplified by his famous Springfield speech, made him the first ideal orator of the rebellion and the idol of the people. A committee of citizens met him at Joliet, and a great throng of people cheered his entrance to the city. He was welcomed by the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan on behalf of the people, and a salute of thirty-four guns was fired in his honor as he was escorted to the old Wigwam, which had been re-named National hall, and where, before an audience of ten thousand loyal citizens, he repeated the substance of his Springfield address. This was his last public speech. Death seized him when the truly great work of his life began and his services were most needed. He died at 9:10 o'clock, on the morning of June 3, 1861, of acute rheumatism, the malady

from which he had long been a sufferer, and which had assumed a typhoid type, accompanied by blood poisoning. His body lay in state in Bryan Hall, in charge of a Masonic guard of honor, until the day of the funeral, and upward of 50,000 people did honor to the remains of the dead statesman in the interval. The entire city was draped with mourning emblems. Mayor Rumsey issued a proclamation requesting a general suspension of business on the day of the funeral, and the Common Council made an appropriation of $2,000 to defray the expenses of the funeral, it having been the desire of Mrs. Douglas originally to have the remains interred in the Congressional cemetery at Washington. Subsequently, at the united request of the Common Council and committees representing the city and the state, Mrs. Douglas readily changed her views, and on June 7 the remains were placed upon a stately funeral car, and, accompanied by a funeral procession in ten divisions, in which were noted statesmen representing nearly every state in the Union, they were borne to a site on the late Senator's own estate, on the shore of Lake Michigan, at the foot of Douglas avenue, and interred where he had designed to build a home, within sight of the university which bears his name, and which now is marked by a stately monument, erected at a cost of $96,350, most of which was appropriated by the state.

It is a labor involving more than simple research to attempt an analysis of men's characters by their deeds, or by what has been written of them. Those acquainted personally with Lincoln and Douglas have, by relating instances of the many splendid qualities of these great men, enriched a vast field of anecdote, reminiscence and historical knowledge, which will be plowed over by many future Americans who will respect and admire the genius, patriotism and true nobility of soul that distinguished the two statesmen. Douglas was bold, full of fire, aggressive and inspiring; Lincoln calm, cautious, logical and convincing. He mastered every difficulty and grasped every situation, no matter how perplexing, that confronted him during his career, and there was no issue during the war that he had not foreseen and carefully considered. September 13, 1862, the Rev. W. W. Patton and the Rev. John Dempster presented to President Lincoln a memorial urging him to proclaim emancipation, which had been adopted at a public meeting of the Christian men of Chicago, September 8. The memorial declared that the time had at length arrived of which Jefferson had solemnly warned his countrymen, when he declared that the slaves of America

were enduring bondage, one hour of which was fraught with more misery than ages of that which occasioned the war of the Revolution, and added, "When the measure of their tears shall be full; when their tears shall have involved heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, by diffusing a light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length, by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of blind fatality." The memorialists declared as their solemn conviction that there could be no deliverance from Divine judgment until slavery ceased to exist in the land. The President was urged, therefore, as the head of this Christian nation, as the only means of preserving the Union, to proclaim, without delay, National Emancipation.

In their report to an assembly of citizens at Bryan hall, September 20, the emissaries related that the President had listened to the reading of the memorial courteously and with fixed attention, and in reply had said:

"The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may say even for months. I am approached with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men who are equally certain they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal His will to others on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed He would reveal it directly to me. For, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to *know* the will of Providence in this matter, and *if I can learn what it is I will do it.* But what *good* would a proclamation of emancipation do from me? Would my word free the slave, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? * * * I suppose I have a right to take any measure that would best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South; I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."

The Committee replied that the virus of secession was found only where was found the virus of slavery, and there was the amplest reason for expecting to divert the divine judgment by putting away the sin. It would secure the sympathy of the

whole civilized world; would thrill every patriotic heart in the North, giving the people a glorious principle for which to fight and to suffer, and give us both laborers and soldiers.

The President admitted these points in the main, and said:

"Do not misunderstand me because I have mentioned my objections. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, and I can assure you the subject is in my mind by day and night more than any other. Whatever appears to be God's will, that I will do."

President Lincoln more fully answered the petition by his subsequent acts, and by his utterances later on in the contest. Under date of April 4, 1864, writing from the Executive Mansion at Washington, to A. G. Hodges, Esq., of Frankfort, Ky., he said:

"MY DEAR SIR: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I stated the other day in your presence, to Governor Bramlette, and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel; and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling It was in the oath I took that I would to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. * * * I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment and feeling on slavery. I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government, that Nation, of which the Constitution was the organic law."

In his second inaugural address occurred these passages:

"Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invoked His aid against the other.

"It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both should not be answered—that of neither has

been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. * * * Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword—as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

From 1846 to 1857 the government of the City of Chicago remained in the hands of the Democrats, with the single exception of the year 1855, when the American party or "Know-nothings," nominated and elected Dr. Levi D. Boone, formerly a Democrat, as Mayor. Charles M. Gray occupied the executive chair during the eighteenth term of the Mayoralty, having been elected on the Democratic ticket March 14, 1853. He was essentially a business man and made no personal effort to enter or remain in politics. He was a native of New York, arriving in Chicago in 1834, and engaging soon after in the manufacture of grain cradles. Later, he became associated with Cyrus McCormick in the manufacture of reapers, and was also engaged in business as a wholesale grocer, and at a still later date was the assistant general freight agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

In 1854 the opposition to the Democrats centered upon Amos G. Throop for Mayor, who was nominated in a harmonious convention, and whose election was confidently looked for. The Democratic City Convention placed in nomination Isaac L. Milliken, a self-made and popular man, and he was elected by a decisive majority, March 15, 1854. Mayor Milliken was one of the early settlers of Chicago, and for several years following his arrival in the city he followed the trade of blacksmithing. Besides being industrious he was ambitious, and he put in his spare time in study, and gained some knowledge of law. He was twice elected a member of the Common Council, and from 1852 to 1854 served as assistant County Judge. His administration of the office of Mayor was satisfactory to his party and he was renominated in 1855, but was defeated. In 1856 he became Police Magistrate and served in that capacity for many years.

Dr. Levi D. Boone, his successful opponent, was elected, as has been shown, on the American, or Know-nothing ticket, March 8, 1855. This election occurred at the height of a strong local feeling in favor of a stringent temperance law passed by the State

Legislature the preceding winter, and which was to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. Dr. Boone believed the act would be ratified, and he was confident also that trouble would ensue in Chicago over the enforcement of its provisions. Feeling that he understood the situation and could put the law in force by easy stages, thereby avoiding the difficulties that it appeared were likely to arise, he allowed the American party to use his name and readily accepted the nomination. He did this the more readily because he felt confident of his own election. Although his opponent, Mr. Milliken, had defeated a popular man, Amos G. Throop, the year previous, and was the choice of the Democrats for re-nomination, Dr. Boone believed that he would get enough Democratic votes along with the Know-nothing vote to give him a substantial majority, and in this he was not mistaken, as the result of the election showed. The contest was an exciting one and the discord and animosity aroused continued to exist for many years thereafter. Aside from the temperance issue the Catholic question was being discussed with so much vigor and intensity of feeling as almost to precipitate a religious war. The watchword of the American party was, "Put none but Americans on guard." A staunch organ of the American ticket was the *Native Citizen*, a newspaper conducted by W. W. Danenhower, who became an elector on the Fillmore ticket with Dr. Boone, in 1856. The "Know-nothings" were opposed to foreigners holding office, and the *Native Citizen* published a list of names of persons classed in this category, among them Philip A. Hoyne, and others equally as prominent. Mr. Danenhower was the father of Lieutenant Danenhower, of Arctic expedition fame of 1882. His paper ceased to exist after the defeat of Fillmore the following year.

A full "Know-nothing" Council was elected along with Dr. Boone. One of Mayor Boone's first acts after induction to office was to recommend to the Council that the license fee be raised from $50 per annum to the rate of $300 per annum, but that no license be issued for a longer period than three months. This he believed to be a wise measure of precaution, since it would root out all the lower class of dives, and leave the business in the hands of the better class of saloon-keepers, who, when the temperance law should go into force, could be rationally dealt with. The saloon element, however, believed Mayor Boone to be the arch representative of Know-nothing ideas, and that they were to be deprived of rights which they claimed were guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and they united to defeat the object of

the ordinance. They sent agitators among the people and soon the North side, where citizens of German birth and descent were in the preponderance, was in a ferment. The "personal liberty" cry was raised, and all foreigners were besought by ignorant leaders to resist the law and its executors in defence of their liberties. There was a law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday on the municipal statute books, but it had been a dead letter for some years. The temperance leaders attempted to revive this law and secure its enforcement, and this fanned the fire of resentment into a flame of open revolt. Mayor Boone had not been in office but a few weeks when nearly two hundred saloon-keepers were arrested, and some jailed and others held in bail for trial, charged either with selling liquor without license, or violation of the Sunday ordinance. The saloon-keepers banded together and employed one attorney to represent them, and between this attorney and the City Attorney it was agreed to try one test case, as a precedent for all. This case came up for trial April 21, at 10 o'clock before Police Magistrate Henry L. Rucker, whose office was in the Court House. While the case was on hearing a mob of several hundred half drunken men, led by the balance of the saloon-keepers under bonds, with a fife and drum at their head, marched into the Court House, evidently determined upon intimidating the Justice. After a scene of great disorder the mob withdrew and made a stand at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets and obstructed traffic on both thoroughfares. The police force at that time numbered less than one hundred men. C. P. Bradley was Chief of Police, Luther Nichols Captain, and Darius Knight City Marshal. When it appeared as if the inflamed mob intended to do damage to property Captain Nichols hurried to Mayor Boone for orders. The Mayor directed him to clear the streets and disperse the mob at all hazards. The police charged the mob; dispersed it without any fatalities, and made several arrests.

The main body of the mob returned to the North side and the leaders began organizing a more formidable body for the avowed purpose of rescuing the prisoners in the custody of the police. To be prepared for an emergency Mayor Boone swore in one hundred and fifty extra policemen, and therefore had about two hundred and fifty men at his command.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mob again started for the South side, and in crossing Clark street bridge divided into two divisions. The bridge-tender, when one wing had crossed over, swung the bridge open and kept the other division at bay on the

North side. He was soundly reviled for this action and the mob threatened to fire on him if the bridge was not closed instanter, but he calmly replied that he was acting under the Mayor's orders and could not close the bridge. After he had perfected a few details and ordered the police into position, Mayor Boone sent word to close the bridge. When it was closed the mob swarmed across, joined their comrades on Clark street and proceeded toward the Court House. At Lake street the police wheeled into Clark and presented a solid front to the rioters. The mob charged the officers fearlessly, crying, "Pick out the stars!" "Shoot the police!" and a brisk fire ensued. Many of the rioters were wounded and one killed, and several of the policemen received wounds more or less serious. One active German leader of the mob leveled a shot-gun at officer Hunt and blew off his left arm. Sheriff Andrews, who saw the act, directed a young man named Frazer to return the fire, and he did so, and dropped his man. Subsequently friends of the rioters had Frazer arrested for the shooting, but he was acquitted. At Mayor Boone's suggestion the City Council voted officer Hunt $3,000, and for over thirty years since the riot he has been detailed for special duty, being now in charge of the show licenses in the Comptroller's office. The riot created intense excitement throughout the city, and the military, consisting of an Irish company, called the Montgomery Guards, and a battery of two guns, was called out, but there was no demand for their active services. The prompt action of the Mayor and the nerve of the police had cowed the mob spirit, and beyond an occasional street broil peace reigned, and the laws thereafter were enforced.

Mayor Levi D. Boone was one of the most respected and successful citizens of Chicago. He was born in 1808 near Lexington, Ky. His father was 'Squire" Boone, a noted Baptist minister; his mother a Virginia woman, and he was a grand-nephew of the famous frontiersman, Daniel Boone. His earliest recollections were of Indian warfare, in which his father, who was killed in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, took an active part. At twenty-one years of age he graduated with honors from Transylvania Medical University. In 1829 he removed to Edwardsville, Ill., and subsequently to Hillsboro', where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1832 he served as captain of a company of mounted troops in the Black Hawk war, and in 1836 removed to Chicago. For several years he was Western manager of a life insurance company, and he also served for a

number of years as city physician, and his services in this capacity during the cholera epidemic of 1848, were invaluable. Prior to his election as Mayor he served three successive terms as a member of the Common Council. He was the first man in Chicago to advocate private bounty as an inducement to men to enlist in the Federal army during the war, and made a proposition to give a city lot or a farm of forty acres to the widow of the first Chicago volunteer who should fall in defense of the Union, and the widow of a soldier in Colonel Mulligan's gallant command received the Boone bounty. During the existence of Camp Douglas he was one of the physicians there. He was also a trustee of the Chicago University, and a valued member and patron of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

CHAPTER V.

MAYOR THOMAS DYER—THE KANSAS MOVEMENT—FIRST CHICAGO MEETING—JOHN WENTWORTH THE FIRST REPUBLICAN MAYOR —HIS PUBLIC SERVICES—MAYOR JOHN C. HAINES—WENTWORTH'S SECOND TERM—THE WAR EXCITEMENT—MAYOR JULIAN S. RUMSEY—A VISIT TO BUCHANAN—NEGRO SUFFRAGE—THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862—ARNOLD AND LOVEJOY.

The opposition to the local Democracy having experienced success in putting a former Democrat at the head of their ticket in 1855, tried the same plan in 1856, nominating Francis C. Sherman, who had been elected Mayor as a Democrat in 1841, and who still retained great popularity. Mr. Sherman was nominated as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, in the hope that a sentiment which was believed to hold sway over a majority of the voters would accrue advantageously to the ticket. The ticket was all American, or by many called "Know-nothing," except Mr. Sherman, and his nomination was due principally to the efforts of "Long John" Wentworth, who gave him the earnest support of the Chicago *Daily Democrat.*

The nominee of the Democratic City Convention was Thomas Dyer, an old and respected settler of Chicago, and prominent business man. The support of Mr. Sherman lacked cohesion, and when the returns were counted on the 10th of March, the Democrats had a large majority. Mayor Dyer was a native of Connecticut, and his father was an officer of the Revolution. He was raised as a farmer, but developed business proclivities, and in 1835 he moved to Chicago, and soon engaged in general trade. He became a member of the warehouse firm of Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin, one of the first warehouses established in the city. He was later elected a director of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad; served a term in the State Legislature; and was President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1848. He died at Middletown, Conn., June 6, 1862, aged 57 years.

From 1854 to 1857 Chicago was the recognized center in the West of anti-slavery sentiment, and in 1856 the movement which resulted in making Kansas a free State radiated from this city. One of the first and most enthusiastic Kansas meetings

was held in the Courthouse square on the evening of Saturday, May 31. Under the following spirited headlines the Chicago Daily *Tribune* of June 2 gave an account of the meeting:

"Illinois Alive and Awake!" "Ten Thousand Freemen in Council!" "Two Thousand Old Hunkers on Hand!" "Fifteen Thousand Dollars Subscribed for Kansas!!!"

"Norman B. Judd presided, and made the opening speech, and he was followed by Francis A. Hoffman. J. C. Vaughn, in an eloquent speech, presented the claims of Kansas for immediate relief, and offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the people of Illinois will aid the freedom of Kansas.

"*Resolved*, That they will send a colony of five hundred actual settlers to that territory, and provision them for one year.

"*Resolved*, That these settlers will invade no man's rights, but will maintain their own.

"*Resolved*, That we recommend the adoption of a similar policy to the people of all the States of the Union, ready and willing to aid; and also a thorough concert and co-operation among them, through committees of correspondence, on this subject.

"*Resolved*, That an executive committee of seven, viz.: J. C. Vaughn, Mark Skinner, George W. Dole, I. N. Arnold, N. B. Judd and E. I. Tinkham, be appointed, with full powers to carry into execution these resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That Tuthill King, R. M. Hough, C. B. Waite, J. H. Dunham, Dr. Gibbs, J. T. Ryerson and W. B. Egan be a finance committee to raise and distribute material aid."

Peter Page seconded the resolutions, and they were adopted in the midst of a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm.

W. B. Egan made an eloquent speech addressed to his Irish fellow citizens, which aroused their enthusiasm to the highest pitch.

The Kansas speakers were Col. James H. Lane and Mr. Hinman. Col. Lane, who was considered one of the most remarkable orators of his time, made doubtless the most effective and ablest effort of his life, and it is unfortunate that no authentic record of his words on this occasion is known to exist. Some who were present have tried to preserve a portion of the address in the following extracts:

"The Missourians poured over the border in thousands, with bowie knives in their boots, their belts bristling with revolvers, their guns upon their shoulders, and three gallons of whisky

per vote in their wagons. When asked where they came from their reply was, 'From Missouri;' when asked, 'What are you here for?' their reply was, 'Come to vote.' If any one should go there and attempt to deny these things, or apologize for them, the Missourians would spit upon him. They claim to own Kansas, to have a right to vote there and to make its laws, and to say what its institutions shall be.

"For the blood of free men shed on the soil of Kansas—for the blood now flowing in the streets of Lawrence—for every drop which has been shed since the people asked to be admitted as a state, the Administration is responsible. Before God and this people I arraign Frank Pierce as a murderer!

"In conclusion, I have only this to say: The people of Kansas have undying faith in the justice of their cause—in the eternal life of the truths maintained—and they ask the people of Illinois to do for them that which seems for them just."

The *Tribune's* report of the meeting concluded as follows:

"We regret we can only give a meager outline of the eloquent and telling effort of Col. Lane. * * * Language is inadequate to give the reader a conception of the effect of the recital of that tale of woe which men from Kansas had to tell; the flashing eyes, the rigid muscles, and the frowning brows told a story to the looker-on that types cannot repeat. From the fact that the immense crowd kept their feet from eight till twelve o'clock, that even then they were unwilling the speakers should cease, or that the contributions should stop; from the fact that working men, who have only the wages of the day for the purchase of the day's bread, emptied the contents of their pockets into the general fund; that sailors threw in their earnings; that widows sent up their savings; that boys contributed their pence; that those who had no money gave what they had to spare; that those who had nothing to give offered to go as settlers and do their duty to Freedom on that now consecrated soil; that every bold declaration for liberty, every allusion to the Revolution of 1776, and to the possibility that the battles of that period were to be fought over again in Kansas, were received as those things most to be desired. * * * Take it with its attending circumstances—the shortness of the notice, the character of the assembled multitude, and the work which was accomplished—it was the most remarkable meeting ever held in the State. We believe it will inaugurate a new era in Illinois. We believe it is the precursor of the liberation of Kansas from the hand of the oppressor, and of an all-pervading political revolution at home."

This prediction was verified as a true one, for, during the year following, the Kansas excitement and slavery troubles elsewhere were moving causes resulting in the extension and thorough organization of the Republican party. John Wentworth, publisher and editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, who had for many years been prominent in political matters, and had extended his influence in local affairs by his cordial support of Francis C. Sherman, as an anti-Nebraska Democrat for Mayor the year before, was made the nominee for Mayor by the new party, against Mr. Carver, the regular Democratic nominee, and was elected upon the issues involved in the hastening and inevitable National struggle. The ticket was styled the Republican-Fusion ticket and it received 5,933 votes to 4,132 votes for Carver, the Democratic nominee; Mr. Wentworth's majority being 1,801. The election, which took place March 3, 1857, was bitterly contested, and great disorder and scenes of violence prevailed at the polls; the rioting resulting in the killing of one citizen and the wounding of many more. Charles Seifert, a respectable German citizen, having a wife and several children, was killed at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, the second precinct of the old Seventh ward; and George Armour, a prominent citizen, since deceased, was one of the number who were seriously wounded in the first precinct of the same ward, at the southeast corner of Wells and Kinzie streets. In his inaugural address, delivered at Metropolitan hall, March 10, 1857, Mayor Wentworth deplored these scenes of violence and condemned the lawlessness, interference with voters and repeating, which it was charged had been prevalent on the day of election. He said: The continuance of ruling dynasties, in most nations, depends upon the power of a mercenary soldiery, to stifle the struggles of the oppressed. Here the success of dynasties depends upon the purity of the ballot box. * * * He then, who deprives one of his fellow citizens of a free access to the ballot box, deprives him of one of his inalienable rights, and acts the part of a tyrant and an oppressor. And he who votes, not having the right to vote, or is accessory to the voting of others who have no such rights, perpetrates a fraud upon his countrymen, and strikes a blow at the only safeguard of our Republican institutions—the purity of the ballot box.

Respecting the political policy of his administration, Mayor Wentworth said: "With the two immediate preceding administrations I could have no political sympathy. The doctrines of the former (American or Know-nothing) would proscribe a man

for the unavoidable accident of his birthplace, whilst those of the latter (pro-slavery) would proscribe him for his sympathy in favor of free labor. As foreign labor constitutes the great bulk of free labor, those who would enfranchise our new territories favor liberal laws toward foreign immigration. Hence, at our recent election we saw the ultra 'Know-nothing,' who professes a desire to proscribe foreign labor as the competitor of slave labor, and the ultra pro-slavery foreigner, who professes a desire to proscribe everything in the shape of 'Know-nothingism,' voting the same ticket. Much as they professed to be opposed to each other, the friends of the last two administrations combined against the great Democratic-Republican reform movement of this year." Mayor Wentworth complained that the city had suffered greatly from the too free use of the pardoning power by state executives.

In respect to applicants for places under the city government, Mayor Wentworth said he should receive no personal or confidential communications, but should consider all as public documents, to which the public might have free access. The message continued in this connection: "No man is qualified to attend to the business of the city who could not earn the amount of his salary in some of the other avocations of life. * * * I shall labor to bring into the service of the city a new order of men; men who can get a living without office; men who will labor for reform and economy; men who will not be afraid to do their duty lest it may make them unpopular. I feel as though I had the whole city to select from, and that I am indebted to 'principles and not men' for my election. I publicly told our citizens before election that if any man supported me with the expectation of getting an office he would be disappointed, as no man while in office, who followed office-seeking as a means of livelihood, was ever known to recommend, much less carry out, a reform. * * * I shall send to you, in a few days, nominations for all the offices. Meanwhile, I hope no one will embarrass me with applications for himself or others. I look upon all my fellow citizens as candidates, and I have no doubt but I can find as good men as we ever had, who will be willing to accept our offices at much reduced salaries." Applicants for position on the police force were recommended to apply directly to the Committee on Police, and the message stated that it was important that all members of the police force should be bona-fide residents of the city. In respect to public improvements, the message continued: "I recommend the

paving of all our first-class business streets, and macadamizing the others, as soon as the Water and Sewerage Commissioners have finished their works in them. The materials should be provided and the contracts ready to be let, so as to have the paving or macadamizing follow closely upon the abandonment of the streets by the Commissioners herein referred to. The system of planking our streets should be abandoned.

"The same change is necessary in our sidewalks, so far as relates to the more thickly-settled portions of our city. And so confident am I that plank sidewalks must give way everywhere to those of stone, that I would suggest to all persons who are building residences or stores that they adopt sidewalks of stone at once."

The bad condition of the streets was dwelt upon, and an appropriation of $500 for each ward, to better their condition, was recommended, and Mayor Wentworth offered to loan the city $5,000, without interest, to be applied to this purpose, should the embarrassed condition of the treasury be deemed an objection to the appropriation. In respect to the financial affairs of the city, the message was as follows: "We should raise revenue by annual taxation to meet our interest and pay our annual expenses, and we should not borrow any money unless for some permanent improvement, which will carry down to posterity visible and tangible proofs of the justness of the debt we have saddled upon it.

"I would dislike to be called upon to point out to posterity the improvements in our city which have created our present indebtedness, and especially in view of the heavy taxes which we have been annually paying ostensibly for them. * * * Our citizens complained greatly and very justly of the heavy city taxes necessary to meet the expenses of the administration ending March, 1856. The taxes to meet the expenditures of the administration ending March, 1857, which are to be collected in 1858, will have to be higher still. Thus any advantage arising from measures of reform this year will not be experienced until the taxes are collected in 1859. By reference to our city charter it will be seen that the Council is restricted in borrowing to an amount not exceeding $100,000 in any one year. It cannot pledge the revenue of the city for the payment of, nor issue bonds for, a larger sum than this. This restriction has been looked upon by preceding Councils as an injunction, and, so far back as I have been enabled to trace, I find that, in addition to the annual taxes, the Council of each year has borrowed and

used up this $100,000. It has been some consolation to our citizens, while paying their high taxes, that they were paying for the necessary expenses of the city government. Very few have known that $100,000 each year have been borrowed in addition to the proceeds of our enormous assessments for taxes, and this without reference to our water and sewerage debts. It may be said that this $100,000 has been annually expended for improvements. Yet it is very difficult to ascertain where the improvements are which have not been paid for by assessments or by special taxes on the property benefited. I have examined what purports to be an annual statement of the city's finances. From it I am unable to ascertain the amount of our indebtedness, or how much the Council of the past has anticipated the revenue of the present year. Whether the administration of this year shall be able to get along without borrowing the $100,000 in addition to the taxes, as has been customary, I have no facts from which to form an opinion. One of the Committee on Finance has informed me that he refused to sign the annual financial statement for the past year, and I learn that it was made up by the City Clerk. I would recommend that a thorough examination of our financial condition be immediately set on foot, not only as a matter of justice to our fellow citizens, but that the indebtedness chargeable to preceding administrations be not confounded with that chargeable to this."

Mayor Wentworth in 1857 introduced the first steam fire engine, the "Long John," and in 1860, during his second administration he introduced two more, the "Liberty" and the "Economy." The present grade of the city was established during his first administration. It was during Mayor Wentworth's administration, in 1857, that he made his celebrated raid upon "The Sands." The criminal and law defying classes had taken possession of the lake shore beach on the North side, as squatters, and occupied a large number of shanties, which were the scenes of drunken revels and bacchanalian orgies too vicious for description. The police by order of the Mayor razed these domicils to the ground, burning many and clearing "the Sands" of their lawless occupants, the while the Revenue Cutter Michigan stood off in the lake ready to enforce the Mayor's efforts to purify Uncle Sam's domain, and rid the city of a plague spot.

Mr. Wentworth introduced in Congress the first bill ever drawn in favor of the bonded warehouse system. He early saw the importance of this question and knew legislation must be devised to control the great interests involved. February 17, 1846,

in pursuance of previous notice he asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (No. 241) to establish the warehousing system, which bill was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. Wentworth was a member. The other members of the committee thought action ill-advised at that time, while all admitted that some day the bill would be a necessity and have to be adopted. Mr. Wentworth did not cease his agitation of the subject until the bill became a law. The bonded warehouse system now in vogue, therefore, originated in Chicago, and it stands as devised by Mr. Wentworth, with a few added amendments.

The Hon. John Wentworth's name and fame are not confined to Chicago. His great force of character, eminence in public life and the many public services he has rendered are matters of more than mere local record. He was born in Sandwich, Strafford county, N. H., March 5, 1815, his father being the Hon. Paul Wentworth; his mother Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth, and his paternal grandfather the Hon. John Wentworth, Jr., member of the Continental Congress from New Hampshire, whose name is signed to the original "Articles of Confederation." He passed his early youth amid the sterile surroundings of a New Hampshire farm, and later attended various academies in the larger towns of his native state, where he developed great oratorical and literary ability. In the winter of 1831 he taught school and in the fall of 1832 he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1836, meantime teaching school in the winters. After graduating from Dartmouth he determined to go West, and he landed in Chicago October 25, 1836, bearing letters of introduction to Governor John Reynolds, of Illinois, and Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. Accidentally meeting Matthew S. Moloney, then of the leading mercantile house of Wild, Moloney & Co., formerly of Northfield, N. H., and an old schoolmate, that gentleman strongly recommended to him the United States Hotel—previously the Sauganash—kept by the late John Murphy, afterward well-known as an Alderman and leading politician of the city. He determined upon pursuing the study of law, and made the necessary arrangements with Henry Moore, a leading lawyer, whose ill-health required him to return to the East, where he died of consumption. On November 23, 1836, Mr. Wentworth was induced to take editorial charge of the *Chicago Democrat.* The young editor speedily made the influence of the paper felt in National, State and local politics, and through its medium did much to develop

the interests of Chicago and the Northwest. Within three years Mr. Wentworth had purchased the paper, paying therefor $2,800, which he had earned by incessant labor and rigid economy. He took an active part in the election of Chicago's first Mayor, William B. Ogden, and was the secretary of the first political meeting ever called in the old First Ward. In 1837 he was appointed by the Council the first corporation printer of Chicago, and in 1838 was appointed School Inspector. Mr. Wentworth has ever been one of the most persistent advocates of the common-school system in the West. In 1839 he was appointed one of the "aids-de-camp" of Governor Carlin. In 1840 he started the *Daily Democrat*, the first Democratic daily in the Northwest. In the fall of 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and in May, 1843, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention held at Joliet, and duly elected, and was re-nominated and re-elected until he had served twelve years in Congress altogether. He was a member of the Baltimore National Convention of 1844, which nominated James K. Polk for the presidency; also of that of 1848, which nominated General Lewis Cass. He was chairman of the committee that called the celebrated National River and Harbor Convention which assembled at Chicago in 1847. He attended the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, and was one of the committee to receive his remains at Chicago. His action upon the slave question, and change from Democracy to Republicanism was thus commented upon by Zebina Eastman, in 1857: "In politics Colonel Wentworth acted with the old-line Democratic party; but when the old party split up, by making the slavery extension question a test, he went, with such other Democrats as Hamlin, Wilmot, King, Trumbull, Fremont, Blair, and others, into what is known as the Republican movement." He was a vice-president of the famous Republican Convention of 1880, being a delegate from the first Illinois district, but he among other delegates was ruled out. He did not cease his advocacy of Gen. Grant as a candidate, however, and was a recognized leader in the immortal fight of the "306" for "Ulysses the Silent." Mr. Wentworth was one of the original stockholders of the Chicago & Galena Railroad, and continued one of its most urgent supporters, and was chairman of the executive committee of the board when the road was consolidated with the Northwestern. He has also been one of the financial pillars of the First National Bank for many years. A portrait of Mr. Wentworth by the eminent artist John Phillips, hangs on the walls of the Historical Society, and a life-sized portrait by

George P. A. Healey adorns the parlors of the Calumet Club. Of late years Mr. Wentworth has given his close attention to a magnificent farm estate of some 5,000 acres, at Summit, Cook county, and while he has lived for many years at the Sherman House, he considers the Summit property his homestead. Mr. Wentworth stands six feet six inches in height, which accounts for his familiar sobriquet, "Long John," and in his prime weighed three hundred pounds. At 76 years of age he is still hale and hearty, but begins to show the inevitable ravages of time, and a life of toil and activity.

In 1858 the Republican nomination to the Mayoralty was deemed equivalent to election, and Mr. Wentworth was offered, but declined, renomination. The leaders then looked elsewhere for a candidate, and selected John C. Haines, a representative business man, who had served as Alderman from the Fifth Ward for six years, and who was elected March 2, 1858, and, after serving one term acceptably, was renominated by his party, and re-elected March 1, 1859.

John C. Haines is a native of New York state, having been born at Deerfield, May 26, 1818. When but seventeen years old he came to Chicago, entered upon commercial pursuits, and, by industry and economy, soon attained an enviable reputation and a comfortable fortune. In 1846 Mr. Haines became associated with Jared Gage in the proprietorship of the Chicago Flour Mills. This enterprise was a success. In 1853 Mr. Haines, J. H. Woodworth and George W. Dole were elected Water Commissioners, and during their term of office the present water system was begun and completed. During his term in the City Council his business interests underwent a change; he dissolved partnership with Mr. Gage, and was made President of the Illinois Savings Institution.

In 1869 Mr. Haines was chosen as a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate from the First District, and he served in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. Of late years Mr. Haines has taken no active part in politics, but has devoted himself to the manufacturing and financial interests with which he is identified.

In the spring of 1860 John Wentworth was induced, by the political exigencies of the day, to become a candidate for Mayor for a second time. He was tendered the Republican nomination unanimously, accepted it, and made a stirring campaign, and was elected by a majority of 1,267 out of a total of 18,747 votes cast. His second inaugural address was delivered before the Common

Council and citizens at Metropolitan hall on the evening of March 22, 1860, and he had the following to say: "Gentlemen of the Common Council: The chapter of the Charter of the City of Chicago which requires me to take and subscribe to the oath of office just administered to me, defines the duties of the Mayor as follows: 'He shall preside over the meetings of the Common Council, and take care that the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city are duly enforced, respected and observed, and that all other executive officers of the city discharge their respective duties. He shall from time to time give the Common Council such information and recommend such measures as he may deem advantageous to the city.' There are many laws and ordinances appertaining to our municipal government, the propriety of which may be questioned, but the oath of office which I have just taken requires me to take care that all of them be 'duly enforced, respected and observed.' Furthermore, I am required to take care that all the other officers of the city discharge their duties in causing each and every one of the laws and ordinances to be 'duly enforced, respected and observed.' Chapter II of the City Charter provides for the removal of every person appointed or elected to any office, by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen, upon good cause therefor being shown; and it is good cause for the removal of any man when he takes the oath which all officers are compelled to take, and then gives no attention to plain violations of the city laws and ordinances. Such an officer perjures himself, and ought to be promptly removed therefor. * * * A large number of the city officers are appointed by the Mayor. I shall appoint no man to any office, nor allow him when appointed to remain in any office, unless he can read and understand the laws and ordinances appertaining to the duties of his office, and unless he will heartily co-operate with me in taking care that the laws and ordinances be 'duly enforced, respected and observed.' It is no part of the duty of executive officers to inquire into the justice or expediency of any law. It is enough for them to know that thus saith the law. Besides, the best way to bring about the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it, and every law which ought not to be or cannot be enforced, should be at once repealed. Our laws should be few in number and simple in language. The enactments of our Legislature are beyond the reach of this Council, but I recommend a thorough revision of our city ordinances with reference to this consideration. I am not a candidate for re-election, and I recommend that at the next session of our Legislature our

charter be so amended as to make the Mayor ineligible to an immediate re-election. This is now the case with the Sheriff of our county and the Marshal of our city. The Mayor's office is not the place for any man who desires immediate political preferment of any kind, lest the desire to make friends and the fear to make enemies prove incentives to him to deviate from the peremptory requirements of the law. The Mayor is but the right arm of the law, and there should be nothing of human ambition to paralyze the power of that arm. These sentiments are but a repetition of those promulgated in my inaugural address of 1857, and which controlled my action whilst in office. For a long period of the time during which I have been a resident of Chicago, the party with which I was politically associated was in a majority. Yet, during that time, I never entertained the least desire to discharge the duties of the office of Mayor, inasmuch as my name was used in connection with other offices. I looked upon it as an office in which a man who did his duty stood no chance to make friends, but was sure to greatly multiply the number of his opponents. I had received, at five different elections, the highest office in the gift of the people, and, in justice to others, I had no right to expect any further honors in that direction Having finished my political career, and thus being in a situation in which I could afford to act independently and set at defiance the spirit of lawlessness which was overrunning the city, I consented to take the office of Mayor. Remembering my oath of office, I at once set myself at work to enforce all the laws and ordinances of the city. This gave great offence to a class of voters who professed to entertain peculiar notions respecting what they called necessary evils in large cities, of which evils they themselves were not only conspicuous patrons, but often large beneficiaries. They censured me for executing laws which they dared not petition to have repealed, and which should now be repealed if they cannot or ought not be enforced. But, nevertheless, I continued to enforce the laws. Portions of our city confiscated to vice and crime were made orderly and respectable, and are now inhabited by some of our most law-abiding citizens. Gambling houses, brothels and other abodes of lawlessness were broken up and their inmates brought to justice or compelled to leave the city. Many of these offenders, thus disturbed by an honest execution of long-existing laws, were persons of wealth, talents and position. They had not then reached that degradation into which an established career of vice is sure eventually to plunge every one. Feeling

the effects of such an administration, this class of men have been making it their business to see that there never should be another such Mayor in any city in the Union, and so they have tried, by every means in their power, to make my former administration odious, both at home and abroad. Not only has a portion of the press of our own but that of almost every city in the Union, been at work so to mould public opinion that no Mayor in any city would ever again endeavor to enforce the laws against this class of offenders. Under this state of things, I deemed it a great moral necessity to appeal to the people again. * * * I had no other object in becoming a candidate for Mayor than to have an opportunity to repeat them under the same circumstances. When a candidate in 1857 I received 5,924 votes. At the election just terminated I received, out of 18,747, the number of 10,007 votes, making a majority of 1,267 votes, and being almost double the number I received at my first election, and this, too, with the oldest and most powerful organization in the Union opposing me upon a difference of political sentiments, whilst it was aided by that element of lawlessness which in large cities claims to hold the balance of power, and which timid and corrupt aspirants are too apt to court, but which I have ever defied, and shall do my utmost to remove from the city. Fortunately, since I left the office of Mayor an important ordinance, commonly known as the 'Vagrant Act,' has been passed, and I intend to rigidly enforce it. Under its provisions all suspicious persons can be compelled to give 'a good account of themselves,' whereas, under my previous administration, I had to await overt acts. My course, then, cannot be misinterpreted. It is not my fault that we have unpopular and unjust laws, but it will be my fault if they are not faithfully executed. I then have but one order to give to those whom the people are taxed to support as my subordinates, and that is: Remember your oath! Read the laws! Execute them!" Mayor Wentworth proceeded to say that he should refuse to allow any one to approach him personally with the view of influencing him with reference to any act, ordinance or resolution of the Council, but that all such communications must be in writing, to be filed with the City Clerk, and be considered public documents and part of the city archives. Attention was called to the fact that in 1857 the funded debt of the city was $535,000, which he had decreased $21,000, and which yet remained $514,000, with nothing to show to posterity to justify the outlay. After deducting the proceeds of the tax sale for the current year and of

all other revenues occurring prior to April 1, there would still remain a floating debt of $300,000. There would be no money in the treasury, and Mayor Wentworth proposed to ask an extension upon all debts contracted prior to April 1, and to petition the Legislature for the passage of a law allowing the city to fund the debt. As a measure of economy, he recommended the vacation of the office of City Superintendent, and the employment of some person, at a *per diem* compensation, to close up the few works remaining unfinished. The abolishment of the offices of City Physician and Health officer were also recommended. Inasmuch as it was the duty of the county to provide for the sick poor, he recommended the sale of the city hospital, which had been erected at a cost of $73,538, to the county, which had need of it, whilst the city had not. It had been suggested that orders could be issued directly to the police Lieutenants of divisions, and thereby save the salary of the Captain, and Mayor Wentworth said he was willing to try the experiment of getting along without a Captain, and should not, therefore, at present nominate anybody for that office. He also thought the city could get along without a prosecuting attorney in the police courts, and that the City Attorney should do the work. There was great need of a new registry law, and of efforts to purify the city of fraudulent voters and protect the elective franchise. A board of public works was much needed, both to systematize and economize the public improvements. In the legitimate discharge of their respective duties, the Street Commissioners, the Sewerage Commissioners, the Water Commissioners and the City Superintendent had been found generally opening and filling the same ground in a single week. The great object in the way of the much-needed reform was the dislike of the incumbents of the various positions to be legislated out of office. Mayor Wentworth recommended also, upon the expiration of the terms of office of the Street Commissioners and City Superintendent, the consolidation of the Water and Sewage Commissioners into a Board of Public Works. This would save $25,000 per annum to the city. The ordinance for the organization of the paid Fire Department, passed before the city had much experience with reference to this indispensable institution, needed alteration in many important particulars. In the revision of the rules of the Council, it was recommended that that body dispense with the "Committee on Claims," which was created before the new charter went into effect. Thereafter all disputed accounts would be referred directly to the Mayor and the

Finance Committee, and their decision would be a bar to any action of the Common Council. The Council were recommended to scan the general appropriation bill due in the month of April, and, after that should have passed, to close the door of the treasury for the remainder of the year. Great circumspection was recommended in any action of the Council looking to the vacation of streets and alleys. By a law of the last session of the Legislature a majority of a quorum could vacate any street or alley without previous notice. In the known absence of some members of the Council, two members could call eleven together, and six of the eleven could close up Lake street or any street in the city. The charter required that all officers of the city not elected by the people should be nominated by the Mayor. As both the Comptroller and the School Agent were required to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, it had occurred to the Mayor that, as there was no difference in the means of appointing these two officers, the duties of the School Agent might be performed by the Comptroller, without any additional expense to the city. If the Comptroller should not give ample bonds to cover the amount of school funds, the Council had power to increase them. In this way the salary of the School Agent, which was $500, would be saved to the school fund. The members of the Common Council were prohibited from receiving any office at the hands of the city, and Mayor Wentworth hoped the day was not far distant when the Board of Supervisors of Cook county, the Board of Guardians of Reform School and all other boards would have the same restrictions applied to them as were applied to the Council. The message concluded as follows: "However much we may differ respecting the question of the voluntary and involuntary systems of labor that now constitute the only difference between the two great political parties of our nation, there is no necessity that we should be divided in our opinions or our actions in municipal affairs. Good order affects us all alike. Economy reduces the taxes of all alike. The preservation of our city's credit benefits us all alike. A proper enforcement of the laws gives security to all alike. We all have children in whose future our hopes are alike concentrated. Our interests are one. Our expectations are the same; our destinies identical. Why, then, should we differ? I am your presiding officer for the last time. Seven indorsements at the hands of my fellow citizens have satisfied my most sanguine aspirations. It is for some of them soon to stand in the position which I now occupy; and when

they do, they will appreciate my appeal to forget all outside differences and remember only the interests of our city. The pressure upon us from claimants, contractors and office-hunters will be great. We must steel our hearts to all other sympathies but those for the taxpayers of our city. The man who does this belongs to my party, so far as all municipal affairs are concerned, and I belong to his. The eyes of all our citizens are upon us. They expect much in this crisis in our financial affairs at our hands. Your future prospects demand that the expectation shall not be destroyed; whilst I, in my determination to retire to private life, have but one ambition, and in accordance therewith I invoke the aid of the Ruler of the Universe that our administration may be governed in all things by the right, and be conducive to the lasting welfare of our city."

Sectional issues were running high in the spring of 1861, and the excitement aroused by the imminence of civil war outweighed every other issue in local politics. Julian S. Rumsey, one of the most active business men, and a patriotic citizen, was made the Republican nominee for Mayor, and he was elected April 16. In the evening of that day at Metropolitan hall, where a great ratification meeting was held, he delivered a notable oration in behalf of loyalty, patriotism, and the maintenance of the Union. This was but a few days after the firing on Fort Sumter had aroused the indignation of all the loyal men of the North. Mr. Rumsey became known as the first "War Mayor," and he was a member of the Executive Committee of the first War Finance Committee. Shortly after his election a Committee of One Hundred was formed to visit Washington, to see if wise counsels could not be made to prevail, and a conflict with the South thereby be avoided. At the head of this Committee was Mayor Rumsey and Stephen Clary, President of the Board of Trade, and its membership included such well-known citizens as Norman B. Judd, Isaac N. Arnold, Philip A. Hoyne, W. C. D. Grannis, Richard Wilson, of the Evening *Journal*, Joseph Clarkson, Tertius Wadsworth, Dwight Booth, George H. Phelps, W. F. Tucker, W. G. Houghteling and others. They reached Washington by way of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and upon arrival at the capital were entertained in the Senate restaurant by Stephen A. Douglas and John F. Farnsworth, who were at that time not on speaking terms on account of former political differences, but both were desirous of doing honor to the distinguished Chicagoans composing the Committee. Washington was in an uproar, and the air was surcharged with martial excitement.

The Committee conferred with William H. Seward, Andrew Johnson and Gen. Winfield Scott, but were not encouraged to believe that hostilities could be averted. Gen. Scott shed tears when he acknowledged that avoidance of a resort to arms seemed hopeless. The day following their arrival the Committee waited upon President Buchanan. Philip A. Hoyne relates that the President received them in the Blue room of the White House and treated them very courteously. He assured them that he was doing all in his power to heal up the sectional troubles without recourse to arms, but what the result would be he could not foretell.

The Committee were not satisfied with the result of their visit, having accomplished nothing; and many of them departed, firmly convinced that the President believed the country had grown so large and its interests so diverse that separation was inevitable. They had been joined by Charles M. Larrabee, a bright but somewhat eccentric lawyer, and a member of Congress from the La Crosse, Wis., district, and as they were about to leave the President's presence Congressman Larrabee upbraided him by saying: "If you had not forced the quarrel against Douglas in our own party this trouble would not now be upon the country." President Buchanan maintained an unruffled exterior and replied quietly but with great earnestness that Democratic party politics had nothing to do with the attitude of the South, where the chivalrous spirits that led the people believed they were contending for as vital a principle of liberty as the people of the North were. The President closed the interview by saying that it used to be thought that the Democratic party could not survive after Jackson, and many now thought it could not live without Douglas. He warmly disavowed, however, having been instrumental in precipitating the quarrel with Douglas.

During the campaign of 1840 Mayor Rumsey distinguished himself by helping to sink, in a bin of wheat in his warehouse, the famous old brass cannon found in the river near Rush street bridge in 1837, and over the ownership of which a heated controversy arose. It was the desire of Mayor Rumsey and his friends to take the old gun to Springfield to assist in booming Gen. Harrison for President. Mr. Rumsey arrived in Chicago in 1835 and with his brother George, entered the employ of his uncle, Mr. Dole, then of the firm of Newberry & Dole. He developed a commercial and speculative disposition; became a member of the Board of Trade; in 1859–60 was President of

the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1862 was a member of the building committee that arranged for the new quarters of the Board.

In the election for delegates to the Convention to frame a new State Constitution, which took place in November, 1861, the Chicago representatives elected were John Wentworth, Melville W. Fuller and Elliott Anthony. The Democrats had a majority of fifteen in the Convention over Republicans and Fusionists. The Convention, however, undertook a number of extraordinary acts, among others an ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois; but Governor Yates held that the duties of the Convention were simply to frame a new Constitution, and he refused to recognize the legality of any other act. The new Constitution, as submitted to the voters for adoption, provided that no negro or mulatto should migrate to or settle in Illinois, nor should any negro or mulatto have the right of suffrage, or hold office in this state. These articles were voted upon separately, and both were carried by large majorities, while the balance of the Constitution was defeated by a majority of 25,515 in the state.

The State and Congressional campaign of 1862 was a notable one, owing to the war excitement, the preservation of the Union overshadowing all other issues at that time. August 8 a great Union mass meeting was held at Chicago, which was addressed by Isaac N. Arnold, Owen Lovejoy and John F. Farnsworth.

ARNOLD'S SPEECH.

"Starting from the nation's capital, all along through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, you see a vast uprising of the people, with a fixed, stern determination, at any cost, to crush out this vast rebellion. But it is in the Northwest, and in this great city of the Northwest, that the zeal and energy of patriotism is most active and all-pervading. Illinois is writing for herself and her children a glorious record. She had won distinguished honors in the Mexican war. Bissell and Hardin had associated their names and the name of Illinois with Palo Alto and Buena Vista; but in this far more glorious war, in which the faithful fights for his country against rebels and traitors far more cruel and barbarous than Mexican guerillas, Illinois covered herself with glory. The bones of her sons lie scattered on every battle-field in the valley of the Mississippi. With more than 60,000 of her gallant sons in the field, the President, whom Illinois has given to the nation, calls for more troops. Illinois

springs to the rescue. Her commercial capital speaks to-day in a voice which will thrill the nation. The Northwest is ready. As a citizen of this city, I claim to-day to express my thanks to the Board of Trade. You have done nobly, and your efforts will tell in all the Northwest, and be felt throughout the loyal states, and I doubt not the gallant soldiers you raise will be felt among the barbarians in arms against our country. Every great war has underlying it a great idea. What is the great idea which gives impulse and motive-power to this war? It is our nationality. The grand idea of a great continental republic, ocean bounded, and extending from the lakes to the gulf, commanding the respect of the world, is an idea implanted deeply in the American heart, and it is one for which every American patriot will fight, and if necessary, die. Nowhere is this sentiment stronger than in the Northwest. With one hand we clasp the East, and with the other the Northwest will grip the South, and we will hold the Union together. We will not see this grand Republic split up into contemptible Mexican provinces—always fighting and destroying each other. Incident to this idea of nationality—and becoming every day stronger—is another, that this grand republic must be all free, filled with one great, free population. The suicide of slavery is being enacted before our eyes. Let the cursed barbarous, traitor-breeding institution die. The slaveholder has himself given to it the mortal wound; let no timid Northern dough-face attempt to staunch the blood. The end of slavery will prove the regeneration of the nation.

"Liberal bounty is offered to the gallant volunteer. I wish to state a fact which may not be generally known. The Congress just adjourned provided by law that all our foreign-born soldiers should become the adopted children of the Republic; he who fights for the flag shall be immediately a citizen. We could not do less for the gallant Germans, the countrymen of Sigel, and Osterhaus, and Willich,—for the brave Irishmen, who, under Meagher, and Shields, and Mulligan, are fighting for the old flag. To every Irishman I would say, Remember Corcoran, and rally to his rescue. Who shall pay the cost of this war? Let us quarter on the enemy, confiscate his property, and free the slaves of rebels."

Isaac Newton Arnold was admitted to the bar in 1835, and came to Chicago in October, 1836. On January 3, 1837, he was one of the organizers of the Mechanics' Institute. In March, 1837, he became City Clerk on the incorporation of the city, being at that time in partnership with Mahlon D. Ogden. He

was one of the first School Inspectors chosen under the law of February 27, 1840, and was Secretary to the Board of Education in 1840–41. In April, 1841, he was appointed master in chancery, which position he held until he was elected to the State Legislature in 1842, being re-elected in 1844. In that year also he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 he was again elected to the Legislature on the Anti-Slavery ticket. In 1860 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1862. During his term he, on February 15, 1864, introduced the resolution to amend the Constitution so that slavery should be abolished. It passed, and Chicago took the first step in the person of Mr. Arnold to kill slavery in the United States. His Congressional career terminated on March 3, 1865. He was a distinguished writer, and his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" is one of the finest biographical works extant. In his labors for Chicago he was unselfish and indefatigable. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Chicago Cavalry at its organization in the early spring of 1842, and at the outbreak of the civil war was unwearied in his efforts against the success of secession. At the time of the suppression of the Chicago *Times* he, with Senator Trumbull, telegraphed to rescind the order for its discontinuance. He was one of the incorporators of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; was one of the earliest trustees of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; was one of the first members of the Chicago Historical Society, and was its president from 1876 until his death on April 24, 1884.

LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.

"So far as the question of argument is concerned, it has been exhausted. A son does not argue or appeal to decide as to the propriety of killing the assassin of his mother; neither do the sons of the republic need long-winded arguments to induce them to put down this accursed rebellion. We want men, not speeches; men with muskets in their hands, not hurrahs from their throats. I have but little reputation as a conservative man, so far as I have been informed. Some people go so far as to say I am slightly tinctured with fanaticism in my views of the slavery question. For myself, I claim to be a sort of an anointed prophet of the Lord. I have faith in God, and next to Him, in the American people. Let us not fall into the error of the man, who, standing by the side of a bayou or arm of the sea, and witnessing the ebb of the tide, exclaimed that the sea was becoming dry land again. Rather let us say that behind and beyond the temporary reverses now afflicting us, there will come up the great

uprising of popular patriotism, which in its certain flood shall cover with its proper element and spirit the ground lost in those temporary reverses. It is not for any of us to say that during the trying emergency in which we are at present placed, he could manage the ship of state more satisfactorily than the one who is now at the helm. Let us each seize a rope and do what we can to prevent its destruction. We must not allow French intervention in Mexico, nor allow a descendant of that old British tyrant, George the Third, to plant his throne in Southern soil within the boundaries of the Republic. We must therefore defend our soil if every foot of the domain is consecrated with the blood of a slain hero. We must preserve our nationality, and for myself, I don't want to survive the permanent dismemberment of these United States. I had a thousand times rather lay down my life on the battlefield than outlive such a dreadful event. I don't know what God wills, but I have a shrewd suspicion that He wills what *we* will. The maintenance of the government and the perpetuity of the Union are a necessity. What! consent to dismemberment? Suppose we allow the Confederates to secede, what do we gain? We gain a Confederacy more despotic than any monarchy of Europe. With Canada on the north and this hated Southern Confederacy on the south, with all the power and hate of England to back her, we are ground to powder between the upper and nether millstone. How is our nationality to be preserved? By every man, woman and child consecrating themselves to the great work till the rebellion is suppressed. This is a matter that cannot be settled by resolutions or meetings, nor ballots; it's got beyond that; it's bayonets and bullets now. War has hardly touched us yet in the great Northwest; it has not yet laid upon us its bloody hand, that we feel its withering, blighting curse. We must buy and sell and conduct ourselves as usual, but the one grand idea must ever be prominent —the suppression of this rebellion. We must make this war the great business of our lives till it is ended."

The three speakers at this meeting were re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in the ensuing November election by increased majorities. Isaac N. Arnold was elected over Francis C. Sherman, Democrat, by 10,025 votes to Sherman's 8,387 in the First district. John F. Farnsworth defeated Neil Donnelly, Democrat, in the Second district, receiving 12,612 votes to his opponent's 4,785. Owen Lovejoy was returned from the Sixth district over two opponents, the vote standing, Lovejoy, 11,683; Thomas J. Henderson, 11,020; Benjamin Graham, 617.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REVISED CHARTER—EXTENSION OF LIMITS—MAYOR F. C. SHERMAN'S SECOND TERM—THE "CHICAGO CONSPIRACY"—ACTION OF THE COPPERHEADS—VALLANDIGHAM AND WENTWORTH—CAMPAIGN OF 1864—STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS—REPEAL OF THE BLACK CODE—MAYOR JOHN B. RICE—ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN—CAMPAIGN OF 1868—FIRST FALL CITY ELECTION—THE GREAT FIRE—MAYOR R. B. MASON.

By the adoption of the revised city charter of 1863 the term of the Mayoralty was made two years instead of one year as formerly, and the territory of the city was extended to Thirty-Ninth street on the south; Western avenue on the west, and Fullerton avenue on the north; while to the eastward the limits included one mile of the bed waters of the Lake. This area was divided into sixteen wards. In 1862 Francis C. Sherman, who had served a term as Mayor twenty-one years before, and had ever maintained a popular standing, was again nominated for Mayor by the Democratic city Convention, and he was elected April 15, and was re-elected April 21, 1863, when the two-year terms began, and thus was the first Mayor who served a two years' term. His life and public services have already been dwelt upon. It was during his last term that the so-called "Chicago Conspiracy" culminated, and also that the celebrated meeting between "Long" John Wentworth, then Police Commissioner, and Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, took place. In January, 1863, during the second year of the war, a well-defined plan to separate the West from New England had been developed. The Knights of the Golden Circle were organized, and Clement L. Vallandigham was recognized as their oracle. The leaders used sophistical arguments of which "peace at any price" was the keynote, and many were drawn into the organization who did not understand its scope or the intentions of its leaders. To them the Golden Circle was one of peace and restored fraternity. Governor Richard Yates in his message to the Legislature referred to the machinations of this order. The "Chicago Conspiracy" was for the purpose of liberating the rebel prison-

ers at Camp Douglas, and raising an insurrection in Illinois and Indiana against the authority of the Government to prosecute the war. The number of prisoners in the camp at that date was 8,352, and the total strength of the garrison was 796 men. Col. Sweet, in command of the camp, was prepared for the revolt, suppressed it, and placed the ringleaders in more secure confinement. This insurrection was planned from Windsor, Canada, by Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, who was Secretary of War under President Buchanan. The organized bodies were variously called "American Knights;" "Knights of the Golden Circle;" "Sons of Liberty;" and the "Society of the Illini;" the latter being made up of "Copperhead" sympathizers with the movement. The order was stronger in Indiana than elsewhere, although there were branches in Ohio and Missouri. The "Sons of Liberty" in Chicago first held their meetings in a building at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, and at the time of the conspiracy in the fifth story of McCormick's block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. There were about 2,000 members of the order in Chicago, James A. Wilkenson being Grand Seignior. The armed forces were to be under the immediate command of Charles Walsh, Brigadier-General of the Sons of Liberty. Walsh was an Irish citizen of Chicago, at one time the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Cook county. Early in the war he was an active Union man, but later joined the Sons of Liberty. The Democratic Convention was to have been held in Chicago July 4, but was postponed until August 29. On that date the city was full of armed men who had come secretly from Canada, Indiana and Southern Illinois, with headquarters at the Richmond House, Chicago, the Canada contingent being under command of Capt. Thomas H. Hines, formerly of Morgan's guerillas.

In Indiana the strength of the Sons of Liberty was placed at upward of 12,000 by Gen. Carrington in a report to Governor Morton. Many of the Indiana leaders were delegates to the Supreme Grand Council, called to meet at Chicago July 1.

It has been charged that the deliberations of the Chicago National Convention were controlled by the order of the "Sons of Liberty." During its session Dr. Olds, a leading member of the order, an outspoken traitor, boldly announced that the "Sons of Liberty" were in session in the city, and might have a communication to present to the Convention before its adjournment.

Vallandigham wrote the platform, which was adopted almost

unanimously, and it was upon his motion that McClellan was declared the nominee of the Convention. The essential portions of the platform had been previously adopted by the Grand Council of the Order at a meeting held at Indianapolis on the 16th of February, 1864, as is shown by a resolution found on the secret records of that order, in the safe of Dodd, the Grand Commander for Indiana. The corresponding portion of the Chicago platform reads: *Resolved*, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made *for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.*

Any outbreak, if one were contemplated, was headed off by the prompt action of Col. Sweet, who telegraphed for reinforcements, and before the time of the session of the convention the 196th Pennsylvania Infantry, numbering 750 men, with four companies of another regiment, and the 24th Ohio Battery —1,200 all told, were sent to his assistance. Small details were posted at various points about the city, and a detachment of 150 men was stationed near the University building with orders to occupy it if Camp Douglas were attacked.

The Democrats had a majority of both Houses of the Legislature and of the Committee on Federal Relations in 1863. The majority of this Committee reported to the Assembly resolutions in favor of the restoration of peace and fraternal relations, and the minority submitted counter resolutions, favoring a steadfast prosecution of the war, and no compromise until the Union had been restored. The majority report recommended the calling of a Convention at Louisville, or elsewhere, to be indorsed by Congress or the legislatures of the several states, to consider measures looking to the cessation of the war. Stephen T. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, H. K. S. O'Mulveny, W. C. Goudy, Anthony Thornton and John D. Caton were by the majority report recommended as Commissioners to confer with Congress, the President and the several state Legislatures in reference to

the holding of the proposed Convention. February 12, Mr. Lawrence moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, which was lost by a vote of 27 yeas to 52 nays, when Mr. Burr moved the previous question upon the adoption of the majority report, and it was adopted by a vote of 52 yeas to 28 nays. The resolutions were the same day transmitted to the Senate for the concurrence of that body. Pending action, Senator Rogers, Democrat, died, leaving the Senate a tie, the presiding officer, who had the casting vote, being a Republican. February 14 both Houses took a recess until June 2. The Assembly then met pursuant to adjournment, and a complication arose over a joint resolution introduced proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th inst. Both Houses failed to take definite action, and on the morning of the 10th Governor Yates transmitted a message to both bodies proroguing the General Assembly till January, 1865. This action was denounced by the Democrats, who issued a stirring protest setting forth their grievances. The question of the legality of the action of the Governor was presented in various forms to the Supreme Court by eminent lawyers, but that body never rendered a decision directly on the question. The Judges then constituting the Supreme Court were Sidney Breese, Pinkney H. Walker and John D. Caton, and the latter was not present when one form of the cause was passed upon. Justices Breese and Walker wrote separate but concurring opinions, and Justice Breese said that admitting, in the language of the protest, the action of the Governor was "illegal, outrageous and unconstitutional," both Houses having adopted it and dispersed, they thereby put an end to the session, having at the time no intention to resume it. This, for all practical purposes, was an adjournment *sine die.*

In August, 1864, Clement L. Vallandigham visited Chicago, and on Friday evening the 24th inst. addressed a large gathering in the Court House square. At its close "Long John" Wentworth, then a Police Commissioner, replied to Vallandigham in a remarkable speech, full of patriotism, scathing sarcasm and convincing argument, and this speech brought Vallandigham's efforts to naught, and inspired many citizens to efforts of renewed patriotism.

Chicago was represented in the Twenty-third General Assembly of 1863 by William B. Ogden and Jasper D. Ward in the Senate, and by Ansel B. Cook, Amos G. Throop, William E. Ginther, Melville W. Fuller, Michael Brandt, Francis A. Eastman and Lorenz Brentano, in the House. Michael Brandt

gained his seat by a contest with George W. Gage, who had first been admitted.

This assembly elected as the successor of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate, William A. Richardson, who received 65 votes to 38 for Richard Yates. Mr. Lincoln was re-nominated for president by the Republicans at Baltimore, June 7, 1864. Chicago, as has been shown, was selected as the place of holding the Democratic Convention, and the great gathering of Northern Democrats on August 29, nominated Gen. George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, for President, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-president. McClellan was nominated ostensibly as a war Democrat, but the platform adopted was known as a peace platform, and called for a cessation of hostilities. The ill-ballasted party ship found the inevitable haven of defeat, which in the speeches and songs of the campaign was designated "Salt River." The state campaign was enlivened by the rivalry between William Bross and S. Corning Judd, who were candidates on the opposing state tickets for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Bross ran slightly behind his ticket, but received 188,842 votes in the state to 158,-244 for Mr. Judd. John Wentworth was returned to Congress from the First District, receiving 18,557 votes to 14,277 for his opponent, Cyrus H. McCormick. John F. Farnsworth was again returned from the Second district, his vote being 18,298, and that of his opponent, M. C. Johnson, 5,237. The highest vote in the state for the presidential electors was, for Lincoln, 189,521; for McClellan, 158,829. Arno Voss was a McClellan elector and John V. Farwell, John I. Bennett and Francis A. Hoffman were Lincoln electors. The Republicans were in the ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature. Lieutenant Governor Bross was the presiding officer of the Senate. Governor Richard Yates was elected United States Senator, and at this session the "black laws" were repealed, and appropriations were made for the care of soldiers' orphans and for the purchase of the tract in which the remains of Stephen A. Douglas are interred.

Of the repeal of the Black Code, Zebina Eastman thus wrote: "This is one of the immutable laws, that stand forever! Every pigeon-hole of the legal archives was ransacked, and every taint of color in our laws searched out and buried forever." The following is the repealing act without the formal caption:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois by the General Assembly; that Section 16, Division 3,

Chapter 30, of the Revised Statutes of the State entitled 'Criminal Jurisprudence;' and Chapter 74 of said Revised Statutes, entitled 'Negroes and Mulattoes,' and an act of the General Assembly of this State approved, February 12, 1853, entitled 'An act to prevent the immigration of free negroes into this State' be, and the same are hereby repealed; also, Section 23, Chapter 40, Revised Statutes, entitled, 'Evidence and Deposition.' SEC. 2. This act to be in force from and after its passage." Approved February 7, 1865.

Although the issues in the great campaigns already dealt with involved the questions of the repression of slavery, state rights, the doctrine of the right of secession, the preservation of the Union and maintenance of National Sovereignty, and led up to the crisis of the Civil War; the most tremendous contest of arms the world has ever known, in which deeds of herculean valor were performed on both sides, it is not the intention here to enter into a review of the memorable battles and the excitements and alarms that characterized the war period. Illinois throughout, more than any other state in the nation, furnished the men and the minds that controlled the issues and directed the contest. Chicago at all times was the center of these movements. Here Hooper Warren and Zebina Eastman supported the Abolition movement; here the name of Elijah P. Lovejoy was a household word; here Douglas and Lincoln entered upon their immortal debates; and Lincoln was here presented to the nation as a leader in its hour of greatest peril. The names of Grant, Owen Lovejoy, Lyman Trumbull, Ficklin, McClernand, Browning, Ingersoll, Shields, Yates, John M. Palmer, Richard Oglesby and John A. Logan are of national fame and import. The grand achievements and resplendent fame of Lincoln, the director, and Grant, the executor, are emblazoned on the endless scroll of time, and need no commemoration in enduring monuments of stone and bronze. Illinois furnished in the war 226,592 soldiers, and of this number Cook county's quota was 22,436. Ellsworth's first Zouaves, the Chicago Light Artillery, Board of Trade Battery and many regiments of infantry did splendid service in the field, and remained in the service as long as there was any fighting to do. Camp Douglas was one of the greatest military prisons in the North, and the sanitary work carried out for prisoners here and Union men in the field was unequaled in any other city. There was no call made for men or money or any of the sinews of war, that was not promptly and liberally responded to by the loyal citizens of Chicago.

The unswerving purpose of President Lincoln to preserve the Union at all hazards, his martyrdom in the hour of triumph, the pall of gloom that overhung the country and the mournful pageant that extended from Washington to Springfield, are circumstances so universally known and well remembered as to need no extended mention here. His untimely death was lamented by all alike as a national calamity, and it was especially exasperating to all loyal citizens because procured by such foul and unnatural means. His remains arrived in Chicago April 29, 1865, and were placed upon a splendid catafalque and accompanied by mourning thousands through the city, departing Tuesday evening, May 2, for Springfield, where at 9 A. M., on the morning of May 3 they were received by his old friends and neighbors and placed in the state capitol, where they laid in state one day, and were then interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, where a stately monument commemorates his life and deeds.

The Mayor of Chicago from 1865 to 1869 was John B. Rice, a prominent business man, and an old and esteemed citizen. He was first elected April 18, 1865, four days after the assassination of President Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theater, Washington. The universal horror and grief over this act paralyzed for the time being all feeling of a partisan nature, and Mr. Rice was elected without opposition. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was Leonard Rothgerber, who, out of consideration for the public feeling, drew out, and Mr. Rice with equal consideration for this act of courtesy on Mr. Rothgerber's part, ascertained the amount of preliminary expense he had incurred, and sent him a check for the amount. Mr. Rice was re-elected Mayor for another term of two years April 16, 1867. March 10, 1869, the General Assembly passed an act for the redistricting of the city, and changing the time of holding the city election from April to November. Under the provisions of this act the city was divided into twenty wards. Mayor Rice and his colleagues held over in office until the first Monday in December, 1869. Mr. Rice was elected to Congress from the First District in 1872. His death occurred in December, 1874, at which time the city Council passed resolutions eulogizing his memory.

The National campaign of 1868 opened at Chicago in May. Gen. U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, were nominated by the Republican National Convention, May 20, for president and vice-president. The Democratic National Convention was held at New York, July 4, and Horatio Seymour was nominated for President, and Francis P. Blair for Vice-presi-

dent. Local issues were lost sight of in national questions. John M. Palmer was the Republican candidate for Governor, and John R. Eden the Democratic. John A. Logan was the Republican, and William W. O'Brien the Democratic candidate for Congressman at large. Logan's vote was 249,422 in the state, and O'Brien's 199,789. In the First Chicago district, Norman B. Judd, Republican, defeated M. R. M. Wallace, Democrat, for Congress by a vote of 27,414 to 19,233, and in the Second district John F. Farnsworth, Republican, defeated A. M. Herrington by a vote of 20,725 to 6,307. The Seymour electoral ticket received 199,143 votes in the state and the Grant electors 250,-293. The electors were:

SEYMOUR ELECTORS.

John A. McClernand, David A. Gage, Silas L. Bryan, E. F. Colby, Richard Bishop, Edward F. Dutcher, Delos P. Phelps, John T. Lindsay, Perry A. Armstrong, Charles Black, James S. Ewing, Simeon P. Shope, George N. Halliday, William B. Anderson, Edward M. West, Charles Burnett.

GRANT ELECTORS.

Gustavus Koerner, Thomas J. Henderson, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Lorenz Brentano, Jesse S. Hildrup, James McCoy, Henry W. Draper, Thomas G. Frost, Joseph O. Glover, John W. Blackburn, Samuel C. Parks, Damon G. Tunnicliff, John D. Strong, Edward Kitchell, Charles F. Springer, Daniel W. Munn.

John C. Dore and Jasper D. Ward were elected to the state Senate from the Chicago districts, and Cook county was represented in the House by H. B. ("Buffalo") Miller; L. L. Bond, J. S. Reynolds, F. Munson, John C. Knickerbocker, Iver Lawson and E. S. Taylor, the latter a resident of Evanston. James P. Root, of Cook, was elected Clerk of the House over J. Merrick Bush, of Pike county, by a vote of 56 to 23.

The first city election to be held in the fall of the year took place November 2, 1869, and Roswell B. Mason was elected Mayor on the "Peoples' ticket," which has sometimes been confounded with the noted "Peoples' party" of 1873. On the ticket with Mayor Mason David A. Gage was elected City Treasurer; I. N. Stiles City Attorney, and Charles T. Hotchkiss City Clerk. Corruption in various departments was known to exist, and the best citizens, with the unanimous commendation of the press, united in support of the "Peoples'" ticket. During the first year of his term Mayor Mason endeavored to bring about a number of reforms, and in this effort was partially successful. His term

was made historic by the great Chicago fire; his able administration of the city's affairs at that trying period won for him universal encomiums.

The most important happening in the history of Chicago was the great fire of 1871. It is not the intention here to give at length the harrowing details of this terrible calamity, but no history of the city would be complete without mention of the greatest fire in the history of the world, which in a few hours almost completely wiped out all of our public institutions; crippled private fortunes; ruined many of our wealthiest citizens, paralyzed trade, and disordered the functions of municipal government. At 9:20 o'clock, P. M., October 8, 1871, an alarm of fire was struck from box 342, and the Fire Department responded, to quell a blaze in a cow-shed in the rear of 137 De Koven street. This was the beginning of the great Chicago fire. The generally accepted theory of the origin of the fire is that a cow belonging to Mrs. O'Leary, owner of the premises, kicked over an oil lamp, which started a blaze that destroyed property valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, and rendered many thousands of people homeless. During the six days previous to October 8 the Chicago Fire Department had responded to twenty-seven alarms and had worked at twenty-four fires. The department had just passed through what is known as "the Saturday night fire," in the lumber district, where the loss was $276,140. The section from which the alarm of the great fire was sounded was known to be a dangerous one; a dry season of six weeks' duration had prevailed, and a heavy gale was blowing. The fire spread rapidly; a general alarm was sounded, and all of the department was soon engaged battling with the flames. Their efforts were of no avail to quell the conflagration. Borne on the high wind, red-hot cinders and pieces of burning boards were carried from four blocks to half a mile toward the center of the city; new fires started, and the whole made fearful and rapid progress. In one hour and fifteen minutes the fire had reduced thirty-two blocks, covering an area of eighty acres, to ruin. About this time it crossed the south branch of the Chicago river and attacked a quarter of wooden buildings known as "Conley's Patch." From here the fire advanced in two columns, one toward the very heart of the city, and the other veering slightly to the east. The gale had become a roaring hurricane, and the elements appeared to have combined to wipe the proud city off the face of the earth, and make man's puny efforts to stay the progress of the fire seem weak and futile. The columns of fire widened out

as they advanced, and immense business blocks, great stores full of goods, banks with their vaults of wealth, churches, schools and public buildings melted down one after another, in the hot blast. The fire reached the Board of Trade about 1:20 A. M., and soon thereafter attacked the Court House, and when the walls fell and the great bell came clanging down from the toppling dome, it seemed to ring the knell of Chicago. The fire raged until 1:30 A. M. Tuesday, October 10, when its force was spent, but it had swept over an area of over 2,000 acres, destroyed 25,000 buildings, and entailed a loss of upward of $300,000,000 upon the city. The process of recuperation was slow, and difficulty was experienced in the collection of the taxes, and the city government necessarily lacked funds to carry on the great works demanded. For several years our leading capitalists, who had an abiding faith in the future of the city, and who set to work to rebuild their buildings and restore their fortunes, were hampered by mortgages and the demands of borrowed capital. Many never recovered from the blow, but even in their impoverishment they beheld with pride the queenly city arise from her desolation and again sit securely enthroned beside the great lake, midway of the continent, wielding the scepter of commercial power, and resplendent in new grandeur.

Mayor Mason's second message, read before the Common Council December 5, 1870, set forth in regard to the finances that there was no floating debt; the total amount of cash in the city treasury was $3,236,090.78; the total bonded debt of the city December 1, 1870, was $13,934,000, less $4,820,000 principal and interest provided to be paid out of the revenues from the waterworks, and $2,500,000 expended for deepening the canal, which was to be reimbursed by the state, leaving net city debt December 1, 1870, to be paid from taxation, $6,611,000. It was stated that the work on the canal would be completed early in 1871. The message proceeded as follows: "Besides the advantage of drainage gained by the work, the navigation of nearly one-third of the entire canal will be much improved, and if a comparatively small outlay be made on other portions of the canal to obtain a greater depth of water, the tonnage of boats can be increased from almost 150 to 200 tons' burden.

"And in the completion of the Illinois river improvement, so as to give good water communication between Chicago and St. Louis during the entire season of navigation, the business of the present canal, I am quite sure, would be more than doubled, and it would regulate to a greater or less extent the rates of Eastern

bound freight between St. Paul and St. Louis. There is no public work within my knowledge that can be completed with so small an expenditure, and the advantages of which would be so widely diffused as the Illinois river improvement. By the completion of the lock and dam near the head of Peoria lake, which is now being constructed by the state, and is in rapid progress, the canal will be substantially extended to Peoria, and, it is to be hoped, at a very early day, to the mouth of the Illinois river. The city of Chicago is deeply interested in the completion of this work, not only in a commercial point of view, but as a means of reimbursing itself at an early day for the large expenditure now being made on the canal. * * * Assuming that the total of saloon licenses issued for the year ending July 1, 1871, will be 2,300, and that our population is 300,000, this gives one saloon for every 130 inhabitants, including men, women and children. If we assume one-fifth of the population to be men over twenty-one years of age, this gives one saloon for every twenty-six men in the city. That this state of things should be remedied in some way, I think, does not admit of a doubt, and it may be done by limiting the number or increasing the rate of saloon licenses. I earnestly recommend the subject to your careful consideration." Prominent among Mayor Mason's appointees were J. K. Botsford, Appraiser of School Lands; J. E. Chadwick, Fire Commissioner; Grant Goodrich, C. G. Hammond and Louis Wahl, Inspectors of the House of Correction; G. H. Laflin, Guardian of the Reform School.

The last regular meeting of the Council prior to the fire was held October 2. A special meeting was called for October 10, when an ordinance was passed to prevent extortion in the sales of food to sufferers by the fire. The price of a 12-ounce loaf of bread was fixed at 8 cents, and a penalty provided for any violation of the ordinance. October 11 another special meeting was held, and it was announced that at an informal meeting of members of the Council and city officials it had been decided to select the High School and the Ogden Primary School on West Monroe street as a place wherein to organize the city government. This action not being satisfactory to all, a committee of nine was appointed to select a suitable building wherein to locate the city offices. Seven members of this committee presented a report in favor of the Madison street police station for the meeting of the Council; the erection of temporary buildings on the Court House square, and that the Board of Public Works cause plans to be prepared for the erection of a permanent building on the City

Hall site. The minority favored the use of the High School building. Business having gone mainly to the West side after the fire, many believed that section could be made the business section of the new Chicago. The West side Aldermen voted in favor of the adoption of the minority report, but the majority report was carried by a vote of 15 to 12. At this meeting a communication was received from Mayor Mason, stating that inasmuch as all the offices of the city government were located by law in the South division, he had located his office temporarily at the corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, which he hoped would give general satisfaction. Mayor Mason thought if temporary city buildings were located on the City Hall site business blocks would spring up around them, and capital, knowing there was to be no change in the center of business, would at once seek investment in the rebuilding of the former trade center.

Roswell B. Mason was born in Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1806. When seventeen years of age he became connected with the construction of the Erie canal, and studied civil engineering. In 1825 he was made Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Morris canal, which position he retained for six years. In 1837 he became associated with the Housatonic railroad in the capacity of Chief Engineer. He held this position for ten years, and then became Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the New York and New Haven railroad. In 1851 Mr. Mason came West to superintend the construction of the Illinois Central railroad, which was completed in October, 1856. The building of this road was regarded as a splendid feat of engineering skill, and much of the credit of the enterprise accrued to Mr. Mason. In 1860 he assumed the superintendency of the Chicago & Alton railroad, and in 1861 he was appointed Controller of the Land Department of the Illinois Central, which office he held until 1867. In 1865 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, from which he resigned in 1869 to accept the office of Mayor.

CHAPTER VII.

NEW CONSTITUTION—CAMPAIGN OF 1870—THE WENTWORTH-FARWELL CONTEST—THE GREAT FIRE—ACTION FOR THE RELIEF OF CHICAGO—THE "FIREPROOF" TICKET—THE ELECTION—MAYOR MEDILL'S ADMINISTRATION—CONTEST IN THE BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS—THE "PEOPLE'S PARTY"—VARIOUS MEETINGS—MASS MEETING AT KINGSBURY HALL—THE CONVENTION—THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY—THE ELECTION—THE GAGE DEFALCATION—MAYOR COLVIN'S ADMINISTRATION—THE HOYNE-COLVIN CONTEST.

In December, 1869, delegates having been elected to a Constitutional Convention, to amend, alter or revise the State Constitution of 1848, which the state had outgrown, the convention met at Springfield on the 13th inst. The delegates from Cook county in this convention were Joseph Medill, S. S. Hayes, John C. Haines, William F. Coolbaugh, Charles Hitchcock, Elliott Anthony and Daniel Cameron. A constitution was framed which has been pronounced one of the best instruments of the kind ever devised for the government of any commonwealth.

The state campaign of 1870 was spiritless and devoid of issues and interest. The principal contest in Cook county was that between Charles B. Farwell and "Long John" Wentworth for Congress, in the First district, which then comprised the North division of the city, the northern half of Cook county, and all of Lake county. Thomas Hoyne was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention, but he declined to stand as a candidate. In the Republican Convention Joseph Medill and Mr. Farwell both were candidates, and Mr. Medill was defeated for the nomination by some twenty votes. Mr. Medill, Horace White and the *Tribune* were opposed to Mr. Farwell's election, and they, together with a few leading Democrats, urged John Wentworth to become an Independent Democratic candidate, and he finally consented to make the race. It was thought Mr. Wentworth would, by combining the votes of the dissatisfied Republicans and the Democrats, be able to defeat Mr. Farwell, but the Irish Democrats voted almost solidly for the latter and

elected him. It was in this campaign that the *Tribune* affixed the political sobriquet of "Poker Charley" to Mr. Farwell, and it is said to have originated in the inadvertent offer of Mr. Farwell to "raise" on a good hand which he held at an evening whist party. Mr. Farwell received 20,342 votes, and Mr. Wentworth 15,025. This was the last time Mr. Wentworth was a candidate for any office. In the Second district John F. Farnsworth was re-elected, receiving 8,396 votes to 6,516 for J. C. Stoughton, and 2,349 for Richard Bishop. The new constitution provided for increased representation, and the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of 1871 was the largest ever convened at the capital, consisting of fifty Senators and one hundred and seventy-seven Representatives.

October 13 this Legislature, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Palmer, issued October 10, met in special session to take action with reference to the great calamity of the Chicago fire. The cry of homeless thousands for help had gone forth, and the needs of the crippled municipality were urgent. The emergency was great, and Gov. Palmer notified all members of the Senate and House by telegraph of his proclamation, and at the appointed time they were in their seats ready for action. A clause in the new Constitution of 1870 forbade all special legislation, and there was great doubt as to the ability of the Legislature to take effective and legal action for the relief of the stricken city. Governor Palmer, however, recognized the fact that something must be done, and he issued a message in which he pointed out the manner in which relief might be afforded. The Legislature had passed an act in 1865, providing for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal in pursuance of the plan adopted by the state in 1836, and intrusting the work to the city of Chicago, restricting the expenditure to $2,500,000, which was ultimately to be paid by the state. The city had already expended in this work the full amount limited by the act of 1865, and the Legislature, pursuant to Gov. Palmer's advice, promptly made an appropriation of $3,000,000, covering principal and interest of the investment, to re-imburse the city, on the payment of which the canal was surrendered to the control and management of the state. In his outgoing message Gov. Palmer referred to the clash of the state and Federal governments at the time of the Chicago fire, in regard to the respective duties of each at that time. Gov. Palmer contended that the state was able to preserve order and protect the property of its citizens, and that the national authority, if exercised at all, was

to be subordinate to the state authority. Among the well-known Chicagoans in this Legislature were, in the Senate, John C. Dore, John N. Jewett, Willard Woodard, John L. Beveridge and Artemas Carter, the latter succeeding Senator Beveridge upon his resignation. In the House were James L. Campbell, Carlisle Mason, Wiley M. Egan, R. P. Derrickson, A. L. Morrison, A. J. Galloway, H. B. Brayton, S. D. Phelps, James P. Root, William H. King, Arthur Dixon, A. H. Burley, William Vocke and W. K. Sullivan.

The remnant of the supporters of the "Peoples' ticket" combined with the Republicans in the fall of 1871, and at a convention held in the High school building on West Monroe street formed the "Fireproof" ticket, and nominated Joseph Medill, editor of the *Tribune*, for Mayor. The Democrats nominated as his opponent, Charles C. P. Holden, who had been Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and President of the Common Council under the Mason administration. David A. Gage, who had been elected City Treasurer on the "Peoples' ticket," was renominated on the "Fireproof" ticket. It was subsequently charged that his nomination was forced by a "ring" that desired his re-election in order to cover up enormous frauds upon the City Treasury. It was not known at this time that Gage was a defaulter to the amount of $503,703.58. The city election took place Tuesday, November 7, and resulted as follows:

MAYOR.	
Joseph Medill,	16,125
C. C. P. Holden,	5,988
CITY TREASURER.	
David A. Gage,	16,155
Kyler K. Jones,	5,730
CITY COLLECTOR.	
George Von Hollen,	13,896
William J. Onahan,	8,219
CITY ATTORNEY.	
Israel N. Stiles,	15,217
Patrick McHugh,	6,406
CLERK OF POLICE COURT.	
Canute R. Matson,	16,068
Albert Michaelson,	6,003
POLICE MAGISTRATES.	
South Division.	
John Summerfield,	13,634
John Fitzgibbon,	5,278

West Division.

P. T. Sherlock,	14,972
Richard J. Barrett,	5,895

North Division.

William H. Stickney,	13,251
Nathan M. Plotke,	5,085

ALDERMANIC VOTE.

First Ward, Chauncey T. Bowen, 643; Jacob Becker, 64. Second Ward, Arthur Dixon, 990. Third Ward, J. W. McGinniss, 1,216; J. A. Montgomery, 188; A. B. Sheldon, 245. Fourth Ward, J. H. McAvoy, 1,489; Moses A. Thayer, 36. Fifth Ward, R. B. Stone, 563; Moore Conger, 290. Sixth Ward, Philip Ready, 678; William Tracy, 696. Seventh Ward, William Rawleigh, 344; Edward F. Cullerton, 415; Patrick McClowry, 296. Eighth Ward, J. Clowry, 702; W. S. Powell, 335; Philip Moser, 271. Ninth Ward, James McMullen, 680; Patrick Rafferty, 550; George Powell, 792. Tenth Ward, L. L. Bond, 891; Alonzo Snider, 413. Eleventh Ward, Henry Sweet, 530; James Walsh, 470; C. F. Periolat, 284. Twelfth Ward, Monroe Heath, 1,250. Thirteenth Ward, George W. Sherwood, 653; J. L. Campbell, 583. Fourteenth Ward, S. E. Cleveland, 618; Thomas McNamara, 109; James Pyne, 126. Fifteenth Ward, John Vant Woud, 543; J. J. McGrath, 971. Sixteenth Ward, Thomas Stout, 559; Brice A. Miller, 258. Seventeenth Ward, Adolph Misch, 64; A. D. Skinner, 79; Jacob Lengacher, 365. Eighteenth Ward, Owen McCarthy, 190; Thomas Carney, 593. Nineteenth Ward, Mahlon D. Ogden, 310; James McCauley, 45. Twentieth Ward, Charles L. Woodman, 515; Philip A. Hoyne, 44; Thomas D. Reilly, 52.

Twenty constables were elected, but they were not sworn in by the Council, there being doubts as to the legality of their election, and the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. A report was made to the Council November 27, signed by Murray F. Tuley, Corporation Counsel, I. N. Stiles, City Attorney, and the members of the Committee on Judiciary, in which the opinion was expressed that there could be no valid election for constables, unless in the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards respectively, where there were vacancies. It was advised that no certificates be issued to any of the majority candidates, and that they be left to the legal remedies, if any. Owing to the destruction of the City Hall, waterworks, police stations, and all public departments, together with the records, by the great fire, the city became deeply involved in debt, from which the process

of recuperation was slow and expensive. A great quantity of city "scrip" was issued by successive administrations, and the greater part of the cash collected from tax levies was required to pay the interest on the bonded debt, and to redeem scrip. The treasury was further left in a disordered state by the reduction of the tax levy to 10 mills immediately after the fire. The Constitution prohibited the city from borrowing beyond the limit of the next annual tax levy, and to avoid this restriction and yet obtain funds, the Council of 1872–3 issued scrip in a still more lavish and reckless manner.

During the first part of his term Mayor Medill was opposed to the closing of the saloons on Sunday, but being urged by a citizens' committee of fifteen, representing a supposed popular demand, he yielded to these influences. In 1872 he was an ardent supporter of the Sunday closing idea, and in January he promptly vetoed an ordinance passed by the Council late in December repealing the Sunday liquor law. In his veto message Mayor Medill said he did not believe a majority of the people wanted liquor sold on Sunday, and would like to see the question put to a popular vote. In November, 1873, the popular vote was taken, and the result was the overwhelming victory of the hybrid combination known as the "Peoples' party." Certain complications arising under the "Fireproof" administration of Mayor Medill are alleged by his political critics to have brought about the utter rout of the Republican local organization, the formation of the "Peoples' party," and a long train of ensuing evils. A "Committee of Fifteen" waited upon Mayor Medill to urge the rigid enforcement of the Sunday saloon closing law. This committee was a part of the "Committee of Seventy," an organization composed of leading citizens and a large number of clergymen, organized shortly after the great fire to promote moral reforms, among which was the attempted enforcement of temperance restrictions immediately after the passage of the state liquor law, and at a time when temperance and prohibitory agitation was prevalent throughout the country. To the unrestricted sale of liquor was attributed by the committee the great prevalence of lawlessness and crime which had been a matter of the utmost public concern since the time of the fire, when criminals from every section of the country drifted into Chicago. The management of the police force and the fire department also was in the hands of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, which had become reorganized at the time of the election of the Fireproof ticket by the addition of Mancel Talcott and Jacob Rehm,

and subsequently, in the spring of 1872, by the appointment by Mayor Medill of E. F. C. Klokke to the Board, to succeed Jacob Rehm, resigned. To the police power the public looked for safety and protection of life and property. July 29, 1872, Mayor Medill removed Superintendent of Police Kennedy, and three weeks thereafter made Elmer Washburne Superintendent of the force. Mr. Washburne was the Warden of the state penitentiary at Joliet, and the opponents of the Fireproof administration maintained that Mayor Medill's selection of a head for the department at this critical time was unwise, for the reason that Mr. Washburne was unacquainted with the duties of the office, ignorant of the ramifications of crime in a great city, and inexperienced in the management of a force of men who had been accustomed to the direction of superiors who had been promoted from the ranks. Besides the agitation conducted by the Committee of Seventy, a Committee of Twenty-five, representing the three divisions of the city, was appointed at a meeting of citizens held in the Chamber of Commerce on Market street, September 12, and presided over by Henry Greenebaum. September 30 the Committee of Seventy were addressed by Mancel Talcott, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, who coincided with their views, and insisted that the epidemic of lawlessness and crime was caused mainly by drunkenness, and advocated as a partial remedy the closing of the saloons on Sunday. The Sub-Committee of Fifteen was thereupon sent to Mayor Medill to urge the enforcement of the Sunday closing ordinance. Mayor Medill, in response to the committee said that the movement was impracticable, for the reason that both sellers and purchasers would deem it an arbitrary and inconsistent interference with their prerogatives on one certain day out of the seven in the week; that the law was directed against the keepers alone and not against the drinkers as well, therefore being discriminating; and further, because it would require one policeman for each drinking place to see that the law was enforced, or say 3,000 altogether, whereas the tax-fighters made it hard work to support a force of 450 policemen. The Committee published a reply on October 8, claiming that although the liquor interest was active and united, and exerted a controlling influence in politics, the facts went to show that whenever an honest effort had been made to enforce the Sunday liquor law it had been successful, and accusing the administration of cowardice. Mayor Medill claimed this reply to be unfair, but on October 10 he sent a communication to the Board of Police Commissioners in which

he referred to newspaper reports in reference to a conference between members of the Committee and the Board, in which it was stated that the Board anticipated no serious trouble in enforcing the law, and concluding with an order for the enforcement of the law, as contained in section 4, chapter 25, of the city ordinances, and all other ordinances relating thereto. October 25 the Committee of Seventy issued an address to the people in which the closing of the saloons on Sunday was advocated. The German saloonkeepers deemed all of this agitation and effort to enforce the Sunday law an infringement upon their rights, and agitators began to denounce the Committee of Seventy as a relic of "Know-nothingism." A committee of Germans waited on Mayor Medill and went away satisfied that his personal predilections were favorable to their views. October 28 the Committee of Twenty-five, which has been referred to, met, and a majority of the members were in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law. Henry Greenebaum thereupon resigned as chairman of the committee. December 2, 1872, Mancel Talcott resigned from the Board of Police Commissioners, and C. A. Reno was appointed President of the Board, which was now composed of Reno, Sheridan and Klokke. The discontent in the police force increased, and Superintendent Washburne got into a contest of authority with the Board. Charges were preferred by the Secretary of the Board against Superintendent Washburne of neglect of duty, incompetency, and disobedience of the orders of the Board, and Dr. Ward was appointed acting Superintendent. The Mayor sustained Washburne by removing from the Board Commissioners Reno and Klokke, but the Board refused to recognize the authority of the Mayor, claiming they were appointed under Commissions from the Governor, and instructing Dr. Ward to recognize no other authority than that of the Board. February 24, 1873, Carlisle Mason and L. P. Wright presented certificates from the Mayor of their appointment to the Board, which the Council had confirmed. Commissioner Mark Sheridan addressed the Board, saying that he felt that his duty to the public would compel him to act with Messrs. Mason and Wright. The Mayor and Comptroller having refused to adjust the claims of persons who had furnished supplies to the department, there was no doubt in his mind that the Mayor and Comptroller would recognize Messrs. Mason and Wright, and while he had no doubt as to the legality of the claims of Messrs. Reno and Klokke, and if he acted he should do so under protest, he was constrained to act with Messrs. Mason and Wright in order to advance the in-

terests of the city and maintain the efficiency of the police and fire departments. He was satisfied that the power claimed by the Mayor under and by virtue of the act known as the "Mayors' Bill" was contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions, and that even if the power did exist, the arbitrary exercise of it would not be justified or sustained by the courts. February 26 the Board as newly constituted, dismissed the charges against Superintendent Washburne, and April 7 the Board sustained the Mayor in the dismissal from the force of Sergeants Rehm, Bischoff, Douglas and Macauley, they having obeyed the orders of the Board and the acting Superintendent, Dr. Ward. April 28 Superintendent Washburne issued an order to the police force to enforce the Sunday closing ordinance. Commissioner Sheridan opposed the enforcement of the order, and failing to convince the Mayor that it was unwise, entered his protest upon the records of the Board, in which was quoted section 6, article 2, of the Constitution: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated." Messrs. Mason and Wright entered upon the records a resolution denouncing Commissioner Sheridan's protest as incendiary in character, and as tending to incite the police force to disobey the orders of the Board. From this time on for three months conflicts of authority in the Board were frequent, at one time Commissioner Sheridan and Superintendent Washburne narrowly escaping coming to blows. July 12 Capt. M. C. Hickey resigned from the force, and July 29 Commissioner Mason resigned from the Board and was succeeded by Reuben Cleveland. It was now but three months before another city election was to be held, and in addition to the trouble over the police management rumors became prevalent of a probable shortage in the accounts of City Treasurer David A. Gage. Various meetings had been held during the summer in which Mayor Medill's administration was denounced as a flat failure, and it was plainly apparent that the growing unrest and dissatisfaction was destined to find expression in a sweeping political movement. Agitators and demagogues were working among the foreign-born element; the Democrats, who were almost solidly opposed to Mr. Medill, helped along the growing movement, and finally the "Peoples' party" grew out of a series of mass meetings, controlled and addressed in the main by people whose subsequent greediness for the spoils of office was evidence that personal ambition and gain were the strongest incentives of their action.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The "People's party" was therefore the outgrowth of a public feeling against the Medill administration, and a movement in favor of personal liberty. It was anti-Washburne, anti-Gage, anti-Sunday closing, and against the "tax-fighters." The first important meeting was held May 14 in Thielman's Theatre on Clybourne avenue. This meeting was addressed by many prominent Germans, among the number being A. Hottinger, Adolph Schoeninger, A. C. Hesing, Mr. Knoblesdorf and Ald. Lengacher. At this meeting H. B. (Buffalo) Miller renounced the Republican party. Suitable resolutions were adopted and a plan of action agreed upon. A great mass meeting was held May 20 at Aurora Turner Hall on Milwaukee avenue. Ex-Ald. John Buehler acted as chairman, and the speakers were A. C. Hesing, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Emil Dietzsch, Gen. Hermann Lieb and others. At a meeting of the Chicago Turngemeinde held in the North side Turner Hall May 21 resolutions were adopted denouncing all legislation and official action opposed to personal liberty, and inviting all liberal societies to select five members each for "mutual consultation and united action." May 24 and 29 the *Tribune* contained articles showing that the Germans were drifting away from the Republican party, and that the movement was rapidly spreading. On the evening of May 29 delegates from eight or ten liberal meetings met in Bismarck hall in the Teutonic building and selected an "Agitation Committee" composed of Messrs. Conrad Niehoff, Richard Michaelis, A. C. Hesing, Carl Bluhm, Peter Hand, L. Schwuchow, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Frank Schweinfurth, William Floto, C. Tegtmeier, Dr. Matthei, Max Eberhardt, Emil Muhlke, R. Thieme, J. Schiellinger, G. R. Korn, William Schwarz, B. Eisendrath, Carl Dahinten, Philip Stein, H. Schandlin, W. Schaeffer, R. Freiberg, R. Christiansen, J. C. Meyer, A. Erbe, F. Sengi and editors of the German papers. This committee formulated an address and resolutions which were presented June 25 in Bismarck hall to the "Central Committee," which had in the meantime been organized. These resolutions, which were unanimously adopted as the incentive of the new organization, recited that the temperance and Sunday laws were obnoxious to a large and respectable portion of our people; that the civil service of the general, state and local governments had become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition; that the arrest of any person whose offense was only punishable by a fine instead of procedure by mere process of summons was an outrage, and

that the police power of the state, county or city should not be wielded in the interest of fractions of society. The resolutions further denounced intemperance in all things, advised the appointment of inspectors of all beverages sold to detect impurities, and recommended that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the granting of licenses to persons of bad repute, and declaring as a cardinal principle that a person should be held responsible only for his own wrong doing, and for this reason that not landlords but saloonkeepers be held accountable for liquor sold on premises, and not saloonkeepers but drunkards responsible for the habit of drunkenness. At this meeting it was agreed on the suggestion of Mr. A. C. Hesing, to hold a mass meeting. The movement had gained such a headway by this time that a number of Democratic leaders thought it wise to favor it, and a meeting was held Sunday afternoon, August 31, 1873, in Greenebaum's bank, at which were present among others J. H. McAvoy, Barney G. Caulfield, W. J. Onahan, George Von Hollen, Jacob Rehm, Michael Evans, P. M. Cleary, John Corcoran, Thomas Brennan, Michael Kelley, Justice Boyden, A. C. Hesing, Hermann Lieb, Peter Hunt, Edward O'Neil, Amo Voss, R. Kenney, J. Bonfield, Edward Phillips and Adolph Schoeninger. The speakers denounced the Medill administration as leaning to despotism, and for having sold out to the "Law and Order" men. A committee was selected to confer with the Committee of Agitation in reference to holding a mass meeting. After several meetings of conference had been held a joint committee on political action was appointed, on which the various nationalities were represented. This latter committee, Friday evening, September 26, 1873, adopted a call for a mass meeting to be held at Kingsbury hall on Clark street Saturday evening, October 4. This meeting was one of the most notable in the political annals of the city. Long before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting to open, Clark street was filled with the enthusiastic followers of the movement, and many attractive transparencies were paraded containing striking inscriptions, such as, "If Puritans rule, the country is gone;" "The people will reform our politics;" "Good-bye, Joe; don't you wish you had joined the People's party?" "Send Washburne home to Joliet;" "Who resists the payment of taxes? The leaders of the Law and Order party;" "Equal rights to all; Down with fanatics;" "The Nineteenth ward good for 1,000 majority." H. B. Miller occupied the chair of the meeting, and the speakers were Barney G. Caul-

field, Anton C. Hesing and others. The following was adopted as the platform of the party :

Resolved, That in the present state of the public finances it is imperatively necessary that our city and county affairs be managed in the most economical manner, and the public moneys be handled as carefully and frugally as possible, in order that our increased municipal taxation be reduced to a just and discriminating government, and the expenditures be made, not for the benefit of any particular class, but for the benefit of the entire community.

Resolved, That the education of the youth of our country is one of the most effective agencies for the suppression and prevention of crime; that this object is much better attained by the instruction of our children in the public schools than to attempt to enforce morality by legislation.

Resolved, That the cause of temperance is deserving of the aid and assistance of every good man. Intemperance in all things whatever ought to be combated with all suitable means. But we hold that the desirable object of temperance can only be accomplished by elevating the moral standard of the people through enlightened education, and not by sumptuary laws or special legislation.

Resolved, That we recognize the pursuit of happiness as one of the inalienable rights of the citizen, and every one should be left free to exercise his right without let or hindrance, except under such restrictions as are imposed by constitutional law; and while we believe that on Sunday all business and amusements should be restricted as in no measure to interfere with or disturb the devotion or worship of any class of citizens, yet we firmly deny the right of any one or any class of individuals to prescribe how or in what manner Sunday or any day shall be enjoyed by a free people in a free republic.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the granting of licenses to persons of bad repute for any purpose or purposes whatsoever.

Resolved, That there ought also to be appointed by the proper authorities inspectors of all beverages sold publicly, and those found impure and deteriorated ought to be condemned, and dealers therein fined.

Resolved, That we look with deep regret and apprehension upon the demoralized condition of our police department. Instead of serving as a department for the protection of life and property of the people, it has been used as an instrument of op-

pression in the hands of a class of prejudiced and narrow-minded men, and that we deprecate that the legitimate duties of the police force have been prostituted to gratify the intolerant spirit of a minority faction.

Resolved, That the frequent arbitrary arrest of our citizens, in cases where fines only are imposed for breach of city ordinances, is a gross outrage and a violation of constitutional rights, and should not be tolerated by a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we consider it a cardinal principle that a person should be held liable for his own wrong only; and for that reason we consider as unjustifiable the statutory enactment making the owner or landlord of premises which have been rented for lawful pursuits responsible for the neglect or misdemeanor of his tenants, and for the same reason we demand that drunkards be held strictly accountable for their acts committed while drunk.

Resolved, That the principles we represent in our platform and resolutions are conducive to law and order; and while we appeal to the sympathy and support of the community at large, regardless of all party affiliations, to indorse them, and the action that we have deemed proper to take in this municipal contest in opposition to a spirit of intolerance, we pledge ourselves that we shall abide by law and order, and denounce any faction that arrogates to itself that name; and to this end we shall oppose every candidate for office who is not in sympathy with the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. J. K. C. Forrest offered an additional declaration of principles, which was adopted and incorporated in the platform, calling upon the President to call a special meeting of Congress to take action regarding the demoralized condition of trade and commerce, and issue enough legal tender currency to relieve the stringency of the times, said currency to be based upon national securities, and at such high rates of interest as would attract it again to the treasury upon the restoration of private and corporate credit.

The convention of the People's party to nominate city and county tickets, to be voted for in the ensuing election, was held at No. 205 Randolph street, October 24, Henry Greenebaum presiding. Resolutions offered by A. C. Hesing, F. H. Winston, and others, were adopted, one of which recommended to the Mayor to be elected the appointment of S. S. Hayes as City Comptroller, and the convention adopted the Kingsbury hall platform. The proposition of certain Democratic leaders to in-

dorse the People's party ticket had met with opposition, and a few Democrats had pledged support to the "Law and Order" ticket, which had been nominated at the Grand Pacific hotel, Saturday, October 18. Before the People's party convention proceeded to make nominations, Mr. Hesing introduced the following communication from the Democratic County Central Committee, which as will be seen, had taken on the name "Liberal" also:

We, the undersigned members of the Liberal and Democratic Central and Executive Committee of Cook county, hereby certify that we have not authorized any person for us to pledge the support of the party, as a party, to what is known as the "Grand Pacific hotel" nominations, or to any other nominations, made or to be made; and believing it to be inexpedient to make any nominations as a party at this time, we leave to all persons the privilege of supporting such candidates in this local election as their judgment and conscience may dictate.

And we may say that we beheld with surprise the announcement in the papers that parts of our Committee had participated in, and indorsed, the said Grand Pacific hotel nominations; and we further say that neither of the three named persons who pretended to represent the party at the Grand Pacific hotel are members of the Liberal and Democratic Central Committee of Cook county, and consequently have no authority to pledge the party to any nominations, except as private individuals.

CH. KOEHLER,
JOCOF D. FELTHAUSEN,
ROBERT KENNEY,
EDWARD KEHOE,
ALBERT MICHAELSON,

Democratic Central Committee of Cook county, Chicago, October 24, 1873.

Nominations were then made as follows:

For Mayor, H. D. Colvin; for City Treasurer, Daniel O'Hara; for City Collector, George Von Hollen; for City Assessor, Charles Dennehy; for Judge of the Superior Court, S. M. Moore; for Judge of the County Court, M. R. M. Wallace; for County Clerk, Hermann Lieb; for Clerk of Criminal Court, Austin J. Doyle; for County Treasurer, H. B. Miller; for County Superintendent of Schools, George D. Plant; for County Commissioners, Christian Busse, John Herting, William P. Burdick, Thomas Lonergan, A. B. Johnson, and for Police Commissioner, C. A. Reno. The offices of City Attorney and Police Court

Clerk having been left vacant on the ticket they were filled Monday, October 28, by the names of Egbert Jamieson for Attorney, and Martin Scully for Police Clerk. The leaders and most active workers in the People's party movement were A. C. Hesing, Daniel O'Hara, Barney Caulfield and Miles Kehoe, the latter being Chairman of the Campaign Committee. The Law and Order managers made a fatal error in the re-nomination of David A. Gage for City Treasurer, and his defeat became a leading issue. His operations during his preceding term form an interesting chapter of municipal history at this stage. Although the charter of 1863 provided, under penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary, that the Treasurer should keep the funds in a place designated by the city, no such place was provided, and the Treasurer prior to Mr. Gage's term of office, fell into the habit of placing the money in various banks, and retaining the interest as a part of their perquisites. The city coming to desire this interest, a law was passed by the Legislature in the winter of 1869, providing that the city might by ordinance direct the Treasurer where to deposit the funds, at such a rate of interest, and with such security as might be demanded. Mr. Gage was the first Treasurer elected after the passage of this law, and his first official act was to ask the Council to act according to the provisions of the law, and at the same time he filed his official bond in the sum of $400,000, the amount required of former Treasurers. The Council determined that if they should direct where the money was to be placed, and it should be lost, the city must lose it, and they therefore determined to exact a heavy indemnifying bond of Mr. Gage and let him place the money where he pleased. The amount of this bond was fixed at $2,500,000, and out of consideration for Mr. Gage, who by this arrangement assumed personal risk of loss, the Council in its wisdom paid him $10,000 per annum for his risk. During the first two years he served Mr. Gage made over $100,000 by this arrangement, and at the end of his term every dollar had been loaned, aggregating about $1,000,000. During the panic of 1873 some of the banks wherein Mr. Gage deposited the funds, failed, and he found himself with a large deficiency on his hands to make good. The first authentic information that Mr. Gage had become a defaulter for a large amount was not received by the authorities until December, 1873, when Mayor Colvin had taken his seat, but it had been charged by A. C. Hesing in the *Staats Zeitung* that Gage had deposited funds with banks upon agreement that they should extend him personal credit to the amount of certain pro-

portion of such deposits. Mr. Hesing charged that one bank could be specified which held a note of Gage's for $40,000 to which he offered $60,000 of city deposits on condition of an extension being granted him on the note, and it was also alleged that Gage would pay all of the expenses of the People's party if they should nominate him for City Treasurer, and Dan O'Hara for County Treasurer. In a sworn affidavit Mr. Hesing deposed that he had been approached by emissaries who offered if he would use his influence to secure Gage the nomination of the People's party for City Treasurer, Gage would give him the control for two years of one-fifth of the city deposits.

It then became rumored openly in public resorts that there were urgent reasons why Gage wanted to retain the office of Treasurer, and the orators of the People's party made as much capital as possible out of the rumors, and demanded a count of the money by "Honest" Dan O'Hara, as their candidate was familiarly known. The opposition plainly discerned the damage that was being done their cause by these charges against Gage, and were compelled to take measures to put a quietus upon them. Mr. Gage on October 20, sent a communication to the Mayor and Common Council asking that through a proper committee his accounts be examined, and an official report be made of the same. The Finance Committee of the Council was instructed to make the investigation and report. The committee was composed of L. L. Bond, Chairman, Mahlon D. Ogden, J. W. McGinnis, J. H. McAvoy and George Sherwood. The two last named were not present at the investigation, and the other members of the committee appeared to have had perfect confidence in Mr. Gage's integrity. At his request the following report was made:

CHICAGO, ILL., October 31, 1873.

L. L. BOND, ESQ., Chairman Finance Committee: Sir—In the matter of the communication of D. A. Gage, Treasurer, referred to our Committee, you are authorized to report that we find the Treasurer's accounts correct, and the cash in hand, so that the city funds are entirely safe, and the special funds in the condition required by law.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
J. W. MCGINNIS.

This report was used by the Law and Order speakers as a campaign document to disprove the charges made against Gage.

THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY.

The Law and Order party was composed mainly of the rem-

nant of the supporters of the "Fireproof" ticket, those who indorsed Mr. Medill's administration, a portion of the Committee of Twenty-five and the Committee of Seventy. On the evening of July 17 a part of the latter Committee met in the Builders' Exchange on LaSalle street and here decided the fight to be an out-and-out issue between Law and Order and ignorance and misrule. Plans were shaped accordingly and a fusion of all opposing elements agreed upon. A convention was held Saturday, October 18, 1873, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the following ticket was nominated:

For Mayor, L. L. Bond; for City Treasurer, David A. Gage; for City Collector. A. L. Morrison; for City Assessor, W. B. H. Gray; for City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; for Police Court Clerk, C. R. Matson; for Judge of the Superior Court, William H. Porter*; for Judge of the County Court, M. R. M. Wallace; for County Clerk, J. W. Brockway; for Clerk of the Criminal Court, W. K. Sullivan; for County Treasurer, Philip Wadsworth; for County Superintendent of Schools, A. G. Lane; for County Commissioners, A. J. Galloway, S. Olin, William M. Laughlin, W. B. Bateham, S. W. Kingsley; for Police Commissioner, Reuben Cleveland.

This ticket was formally indorsed by the Committee of Seventy in a mass meeting held in Kingsbury hall October 23. The following letter was addressed to Mr. Bond by a Committee the day before the mass meeting was held:

CHICAGO, October 22, 1873.

HON. L. L. BOND: Dear Sir—You have been requested by a respectable body of citizens to become a candidate for the office of Mayor at the approaching municipal election. The representatives of Law and Order will have a convention to-morrow for the nomination of candidates to be supported by them at that election. The office of Mayor is the most important one to be filled. We wish the best man, regardless of nationality, creed, or party, for the place—one who is in accord with our principles. We demand that there shall be honesty and strict economy in the management of our finances to the end that all expenditures be limited to the actual needs of the people, and that taxation be lightened as much as possible.

We demand that the laws shall be enforced for the protection of life and property. We claim that the protection of every member of society, regardless of age, sex or condition, in person,

*October 29 Joseph P. Clarkson was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, vice William H. Porter, who died subsequent to his nomination.

property and freedom, is the supreme object and duty of Government.

We claim that every person has a right, so far as human law is concerned, to his own opinions, and to act upon them as he shall deem best, and to engage in any lawful traffic, and to all the guaranties which the law affords for its conduct and management.

But upon the question of what kinds and modes of traffic are injurious to the citizen, as promoters of disorder, ignorance, pauperism and crime, and consequent unnecessary taxation, the aggregate will of the people is supreme, and must be obeyed; and to be specific on this point, we insist that the saloons shall be closed on Sundays; that the licenses of those who violate the law shall be revoked; that the keepers of these establishments be required to give bonds, as required by law, with good security, for the protection and indemnity of those who suffer from violation of the law, and that the law be enforced by a faithful and efficient police, to the end that crime may be diminished, and public order maintained.

We respectfully ask if the principles we have announced meet with your approval. If they do we pledge to you such a support as, we believe, will secure your nomination and triumphant election, with a result which will give to our city a character and attitude she is entitled to possess and to occupy before the world. By order of Committee.

S. B. GOOKINS.

To this Mr. Bond made the following reply, which was read in the Kingsbury hall meeting, and received with great enthusiasm:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, October 22, 1873.

THE HON. S. B. GOOKINS: Dear Sir—Your letter of to-day is at hand, and in reply I have to say that if the people assign to me the duties appertaining to the office of Mayor I shall earnestly endeavor to have all the financial interests of the city honestly and economically administered, and to that end will do all the Mayor can do. With regard to the other points, I have to say that no executive officer can stand in any other position than that contained in the oath of office, "That he will faithfully and impartially execute *all* of the laws to the extent of his ability," and in the discharge of his duties protect all citizens in their personal and property rights, and in the prosecution of all lawful business enterprises, regardless of the condition of such persons.

As this is the effect of the oath, and the position of an executive officer, it is apparent that I cannot make an exception of the Sunday law, and this necessarily includes the exercise of all lawful means for its enforcement. It is my purpose to devote my whole energies, if elected, to secure such a government as will promote the safety and welfare of the whole people, and to maintain the good name and credit of our city. No man can do more than this, and no honorable man can do less.

LESTER L. BOND.

Mr. Bond was a member of the Council, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and at this time Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Medill, who had gone to Europe, and the City Council tendered him a vote of thanks for his wise counsel and able and careful management of city affairs. The reform element thus demanded Sunday and midnight closing of the saloons, which a large foreign-born population deemed an infringement upon their rights. The "personal liberty" cry was raised, and Mr. Colvin, to strengthen himself, announced that he would not run as a straight-out Democrat, but as a liberal candidate. The election was held Tuesday, November 4, 1873, and every candidate on the People's party ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 13,000. In the city the majority of the aldermanic candidates who had identified themselves with the Liberal movement were elected. The totals were as follows:

Mayor—H. D. Colvin, 28,791; L. L. Bond, 18,540.

City Treasurer—Daniel O'Hara, 28,761; D. A. Gage, 18,629.

City Attorney—Egbert Jamieson, 28,586; Thos. J. Turner, 18,636.

City Collector—George Von Hollen, 28,590; A. L. Morrison, 18,560.

City Assessor—Charles Dennehy, 28,570; W. B. H. Gray, 18,705.

Clerk of Police Court—Martin Scully, 27,544; C. R. Matson, 19,240.

Police Commissioner—C. A. Reno, 27,148; R. Cleveland, 18,729.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Foley, 501; Lyons, 478.

Second Ward—Dixon, 666; Reid, 285.

Third Ward—Fitzgerald, 1,700; McGinnis, 984; Thomas, 348.

Fourth Ward—Spalding, 1,735; McArthur, 688.

Fifth Ward—Stone, 1,805; James, 938.

Sixth Ward—Reidy, 2,212; Tracy, 984; Conley, 149.

Seventh Ward—Cullerton, 2,204; Millard, 299.

Eighth Ward—Hildreth, 1,687; Fleming, 848; McDonald, 695.

Ninth Ward—Bailey, 1,547; Powell, 1,422; Clark, 510; Ryan, 338.

Tenth Ward—Woodman, 1,384; Greenebaum, 672; Eaton, 206.

Eleventh Ward—White, 1,136; Walsh, 809; Ferguson, 89.

Twelfth Ward—Heath, 1,543; Courtney, 585.

Thirteenth Ward—Campbell, 1,233; Sherwood, 853; White, 292.

Fourteenth Ward—Cleveland, 1,127; Turtle, 877.

Fifteenth Ward—McGrath, 2,874; Casselman, 454; Brown, 235.

Sixteenth Ward—Stout, 2,162; Hawkinson, 460.

Seventeenth Ward—Lengacher, 2,454; Pfolstrom, 211.

Eighteenth Ward—Murphy, 1,007; Handly, 606; Bean, 455; Barrett, 96.

Nineteenth Ward—Lynch, 540; Greeley, 198.

Twentieth Ward—Jonas, 837; Harvey, 494; Kehoe, 283.

COUNTY TICKET.

Judge of Superior Court—S. M. Moore, 32,019; Joseph P. Clarkson, 21,167.

Judge of County Court—M. R. M. Wallace (on both tickets), 53,417.

Clerk of County Court—Hermann Lieb, 31,156; James W. Brockway, 22,046.

Clerk of Criminal Court—Austin Doyle, 33,031; W. K. Sullivan, 20,163.

County Treasurer—H. B. Miller, 31,941; Philip Wadsworth, 21,106.

Superintendent of Schools—George D. Plant, 31,248; A. G. Lane, 21,839.

County Commissioners—Christian Busse, 30,837; A. B. Johnson, 31,846; Thomas Lonergan, 31,976; William B. Burdick, 31,629; John Herting, 31,784; E. A. Lynn, 20,999; S. W. Kingsley, 21,782; W. B. Bateham, 21,340; William M. Laughlin, 21,557; A. J. Galloway, 21,626.

Member of State Board of Equalization—S. S. Gardner, 10,673; R. P. Derrickson, 9,173.

Thomas Cannon and Max Eberhardt were elected "County Justices," but the Governor refused to commission them on the

ground that no such office existed. With this election the Committee of Seventy as an active political factor came to an end. The *Tribune* making reference to its demise, rather ungratefully commented as follows: "The Committee of Seventy soon absorbed the smaller organizations. It put a ticket in the field last year, but its first venture in politics was not encouraging. During the winter it was dormant, but some three months since it smelt the battle afar off, and came out of its winter quarters. It proceeded to organize the recent campaign, in which it met with a crushing reverse. Hereafter it will be remembered in the history of local politics for good intentions, for miserable inefficiency as a political organization, and for its failure to execute the designs for which it was organized."

Remnants of the committee and other advocates of the "Sunday closing" ordinance subsequently formed an organization, and operating with them was a band of "praying women," similar to those that about this time created a furore in Ohio, Massachusetts and the East. A number of meetings were held which were addressed by the pastors of the city churches, and at a meeting held Friday, March 13, in the First Methodist church block, it was resolved by some six hundred ladies present to appeal to the Common Council to enforce the Sunday closing ordinance. A committee was appointed and waited on the Council, but a majority of that body having been elected on the other side of the issue, the appeal of the ladies was unavailing, and the Council passed an ordinance granting the right to sell, and governing the traffic in liquor on Sundays as well as other days, with such restrictions as were deemed proper, and repealing conflicting ordinances. The ladies appealed to Mayor Colvin to veto this ordinance, but he explained that it would be impossible for him to do so and at the same time represent the views and wishes of the constituency to which he was pledged prior to the election.

MAYOR COLVIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor Colvin, in his inaugural address, December 1, 1873, referred to the issues decided in the late election, and pledged his administration to economy and reform. The message proceeded:

"During the last municipal administration the attention of our community has, to a great extent, been diverted from all questions referring to an economical management of the city finances, or even to the protection of life and property, by efforts as fruitless as they were frantic, to enforce certain ordi-

nances in regard to the observation of the first day of the week. It is a well known fact that those ordinances, how much soever they may have been in consonance with the public opinion of a comparatively small and homogenous population at the time of their enactment, have ceased to be so since Chicago has, by the harmonious co-operation of citizens belonging to the different nationalities, grown from a village to the rank of one of the greatest cities of the world. For a series of years it has been the practice of our municipal administration to treat those ordinances as 'obsolete,' and to refrain from enforcing them. It is not intended to denounce that practice, but merely to state that within the past year it has become distasteful to a large portion of the community. In our late election the issue has been fairly and squarely made whether the existing ordinances shall be retained and enforced, or, upon the other hand, either repealed or so modified as to be in consonance with the present state of public opinion in our community. A majority of our people, so overwhelming that it would be preposterous to designate their decision as a 'snap' judgment, or to cavil at its meaning, has decided the question in favor of the latter alternative. It behooves all good citizens who believe the principles of our republican form of government to accept that popular decision, to which, following the advice of my predecessor in office, they have appealed. There is no reason to fear that those who conscientiously believe the existing ordinance upon the subject to be dictated by a spirit of religious intolerance incompatible with the spirit of our age, will, on their own part, defy the spirit of mutual toleration. If the Common Council, in its wisdom, and having undoubtedly full power upon the subject, should determine either to repeal or modify the Sunday prohibitions and Sunday clauses in the license law, or to fully secure the religious exercises of a portion of our citizens from all disturbance, without interfering with the harmless enjoyments of other citizens, it will do more than its duty toward the majority of the people of this city.

"Our police system should be conducted upon the principle of the prevention rather than the punishment of crime. Nor should the city seek to obtain revenue by means of any of the prevalent forms of vice. When it does it becomes *particeps criminis* in the iniquity it professes to punish or suppress. My nature revolts against this barbarous and brutal practice, not pursued for the purpose of extirpating vice, but with the object of adding a few paltry dollars to the public revenue. It shall never receive my sanction. All that can usefully be accom-

plished in this direction is the mitigation of the more glaring and demoralizing effects of that which in all ages and among all races has existed as an evil that may be mitigated, or perhaps, regulated, but which has never yet been exterminated. Police officers should be made to understand and feel that laws are enacted as much to protect the unfortunate as to punish the wicked. In no case should a person be inhumanly treated simply because he has been arrested for some petty offence or misdemeanor. I am decidedly opposed to the practice of police officers receiving money, in the shape of rewards for services rendered, from any corporation or individual. Let them look to the city alone for remuneration. Such practice will, sooner or later, end in the force becoming merely the instruments of great corporations or wealthy individuals. * * * In conclusion, gentlemen, I would add that, in view of the prostrated condition of our city treasury our fellow citizens loudly call upon you for economical legislation. At the same time they look to me for a prompt interposition of my veto to any measure of wasteful, excessive, or corrupt expenditure. I hope and trust that neither will fail in the duties of our respective provinces. In the event that we do not we shall acquit ourselves to our own and the public satisfaction, and receive the reward due to good and faithful servants."

Among the first official acts of Mayor Colvin was the appointment of Jacob Rehm as Superintendent of Police and E. F. C. Klokke as a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. They were confirmed by the Council December 22, 1873. These appointments were followed by that of Michael C. Hickey for Captain of Police, vice Louis J. Lull. Subsequently Jake Rehm became implicated in the whisky fraud conspiracy against the government and was forced to resign, when M. C. Hickey was made Superintendent of Police, and Joseph Dixon Deputy Superintendent. Among other important appointments made by Mayor Colvin were S. S. Hayes as Comptroller, Matthias Benner as Fire Marshal, Michael B. Bailey as Superintendent of Buildings, A. M. Billings and W. J. Onahan as Directors of the Public Library, Noel B. Boyden as Prosecuting Attorney, John S. Drake and S. M. Moore as Fire Commissioners, George L. Dunlap as City Marshal, George Everhart as Assistant City Weigher, W. J. English as a member of the Board of Education, H. B. Hurd Commissioner to revise ordinances, Dr. Brockholst McVickar member of the Board of Health, Avery Moore Appraiser of School Lands, and R. E. Goodell as City Marshal, to succeed George L. Dunlap, resigned.

December 15, 1873, Mr. John A. Rice, one of David A. Gage's bondsmen, waited on Mayor Colvin and informed him that the City Treasurer was short in his accounts to the extent of $350,000, and in order to make good this deficiency, stood ready to turn over his entire property. Although some such denouement had been expected, when it transpired it created a great sensation. Legal measures were at once taken to recover as much as possible of the money involved in Treasurer Gage's defalcation. The City Attorney filed a præcipe in a plea for debt against Gage and his bondsmen, William F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, James H. McVicker, Nathaniel P. Wilder, John A. Rice and George W. Gage, placing damages at $1,000,000. December 26, City Treasurer O'Hara, following the instructions of the city law department, made a formal demand upon Ex-Treasurer Gage for a deficit of money belonging to the city, amounting to $507,703.58. After consultations between Gage's bondsmen, on December 30 a formal conveyance by trust deed was made by Gage of all his property to Mr. George Taylor. Proceedings were then instituted against Gage for perjury, the charge being that in his periodical statements made under oath regarding the disposition of funds and the amounts in his hands, he had repeatedly and knowingly committed perjury. The matter of Gage's defalcation having been brought before the Grand Jury City Treasurer O'Hara in accordance with the advice of State's Attorney Charles Reed, made another personal and formal demand upon Gage for the balance of the city funds in his hands, but Mr. Gage made no response. January 7 the Grand Jury returned indictments against Gage for failing to pay over the moneys intrusted to his keeping, and also for perjury. The indictment for perjury was quashed, but the February Grand Jury returned a new indictment, covering the same charge. From a careful examination of the records bearing on the Gage defalcation it appears that Ald. Sherwood, a member of the Finance Committee of the Council, was the first to discover that anything was wrong, but it was openly charged after the defalcation became publicly known that some of Gage's bondsmen claimed that they were not reprehensibly careless or responsible, for the reason that shortly after the "Fireproof" administration assumed charge of city affairs Gage was discovered to be short some $200,000. Some days before the election of the People's party candidates Ald. Sherwood questioned Gage about the city's funds and secured a list of banks wherein they were alleged to be deposited. He asked to see the bank books to compare them with the list of

balances, and was told that Mr. Gage had taken them away, and that they had not been written up for several months. The stubs of check books showed that current accounts were running with but two banks, the Second National and Mechanics', while the other accounts had apparently not been disturbed since 1871. Shortly before the fire, however, the water fund was known to be over $1,000,000, whereas from the records the amount in the hands of the Treasurer October 17, 1871, was seen to be only $645,727.48. Mr. Sherwood was called to Minnesota by the death of his sister, before he could pursue his investigations further. Upon his return he received a request from Mr. Gage to meet the latter at the Grand Pacific hotel, and did so. At this interview Gage confessed that he was short $300,000, and Mr. Sherwood said subsequently he understood from Gage that he had confessed to Mr. Bond and Comptroller Burley that he was short $250,000. Gage appealed to Mr. Sherwood's generosity to give him ten days in which to straighten matters up. Mr. Sherwood consented, insisting that the books should be fully written up, and ended the interview, feeling satisfied Gage would make up the deficiency before he was compelled to make a settlement with his successor. The Finance Committee made up a report to the Council which Mr. Sherwood refused to sign on account of his knowledge of the facts above given. The deficit at the end of Gage's term was $507,703.58, the amount stated in the demand of his successor, Treasurer O'Hara, of which $147,500 remained in the banks, leaving the actual claim against Gage $360,203.58. The re-indictment of Gage for perjury was quashed by Judge Moore, March 26, 1874, on the ground that in his affidavits Gage omitted the word "unlawfully" before the word "use," and that the affidavit was therefore merely a voluntary offering and not a legal document within the meaning of the law. On the indictment for failing to turn over the funds, Gage obtained a change of venue to Lake county and eventually defeated the city on this criminal charge also. In March, 1878, a judgment was rendered in the Circuit Court of Cook county against David A. Gage and his bondsmen, William F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, James H. McVicker and Nathaniel P. Wilder, for the sum of $507,703.58. The case was taken to the Appellate Court by writ of error, by the defendants, and that Court rendered judgment January 7, 1879, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court. The city appealed from the judgment of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court, and that Court at its September term, 1879, reversed the judgment of the

Appellate Court and directed the latter Court to enter judgment confirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, which was done.

November 18, 1880, an execution was issued out of the Circuit Court on the judgment, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

In December, 1873, David A. Gage and his wife had executed to George Taylor a deed of trust of several pieces and parcels of land to secure the city on account of Gage's indebtedness, and containing power of sale, etc., of this land. A certain portion described as being in township 39, sec. 1, was not owned by Gage, but he did own thirty acres in township 38, sec. 1, which he claimed was the land he intended to convey, but that a mistake was made in the description. He subsequently conveyed the tract in township 38, sec. 1, to another party, and the Trustee thereupon filed a bill to have the latter conveyance set aside, and the description in the trust deed corrected. While T. Lyle Dickey was Corporation Counsel, he filed a bill in the Superior Court of Cook county for a decree, directing the Trustee to sell a tract of 254 acres, known as the "Gage farm." Another party, a non-resident of the state, claiming interest as a creditor of Gage, filed a cross-bill, and upon his petition the cause was removed to the United States Circuit Court, but on motion of the Corporation Counsel, the United States Court remanded the cause to the Superior Court, holding that it was not removable therefrom under the act of Congress. From this order the complainant in the cross-bill took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which Court affirmed the order of the Court below remanding the case to the Superior Court of Cook county. Gage also assigned in 1873 to George Taylor, as Trustee, for the use of the city certain choses in action, such as bonds, life insurance policies, etc. Up to February 19, 1880, Trustee Taylor had realized for the city from real estate sales and other sources $67,-644.57, which amount was credited on the judgment against the bondsmen. January 10, 1881, Corporation Counsel Adams recommended to the Council that authority be conferred upon the Mayor and Comptroller to make a reasonable compromise with the bondsmen for the balance due the city. With the consent of the Council, Mayor Harrison and Comptroller Gurney finally effected a compromise of the matter. The bondsmen who had gone through bankruptcy escaped payment. John B. Sherman paid the full amount of his indebtedness under the bond—$50,-000. W. F. Tucker paid $5,000. Gage perfected the title to the land in dispute. The city so far has realized about $125,000

in cash on the Gage defalcation, not including the rents from the Gage farm and other property, and when the remaining land is sold the total indebtedness of Gage will have been nearly wiped out, but the city will scarcely realize any interest, even if the principal is all made good.

In a message to the Council December 7, 1874, Mayor Colvin called attention to the fact that on the last day of December, 1873, the city had exhausted its power to add to its funded debt, having reached the limit fixed by the constitution of the state. No new bonds could be issued except in renewal of existing indebtedness. It was stated that the bonded debt, December 1, 1874, was $13,379,000; bonds due July 1 (part of debt), $100,000; interest on bonds due January 1, 1875, $463,250; certificates of indebtedness due on ten days' notice, $300,000; certificates due from December, 1874, to June, 1875, $1,441,169.73, or an indebtedness all told of $3,193,438.89. The available assets consisted of cash in the treasury and in New York to the amount of $1,487,229.09; water bonds unsold, $80,000; tax certificates for taxes of 1871 and 1872, $250,566.66; taxes of 1871–2–3 appealed and uncollected, $1,451,105.29; tax warrant for 1874, $5,410,173.96. The amount then due from D. A. Gage and his sureties, partly secured by trust deed, was $482,703.58 and interest. Proceedings have been instituted to close the trust and collect the deficiency from the sureties. It will be seen that notwithstanding great reverses the city's finances showed evidences of steady recuperation, and were essentially sound at this date.

In the Council meeting, December 21, 1874, the Mayor presented a message notifying the members of the death of John B. Rice, Congressman for two terms from the First Chicago district, once Mayor of the city, and one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens, and suggesting that the Council attend the funeral in a body. The Council ordered the public offices closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and on motion of Ald. Richardson, it was decided that the Council should attend the funeral in a body.

January 4, 1875, the Council, the Mayor concurring, fixed upon Tuesday, April 23, 1875, as the day of election at which the question of the incorporation of the city under the general law should be submitted to the voters. There were two proposed charters at issue, one prepared by Corporation Counsel Egbert Jamieson, and known as the "Hesing" Charter, because it was favored by A. C. Hesing and the *Staats Zeitung*, and the charter

which was subsequently adopted and under which the city is now operating. The Citizen's Committee favored the latter charter, and the city administration opposed it on the ground that its provisions were insufficient for the proper operation of the city government. Mayor Colvin, Judge T. Lyle Dickey and Mr. Jamieson, argued against the charter before the committee, and at the request of the committee Mr. Jamieson drew up the "Hesing" charter, which the committee accepted, and the state Legislature adopted. The aldermen were against minority representation in the Council, and finding that the first (or the present) charter was a "hold-over" charter, they went out in their wards and succeeded by reason of a light vote in carrying the election to suit themselves. The vote as canvassed May 3, was for organization of the city under the general law, 11,714; against, 10,281; for minority representation in the Council 1,550; against, 5,544. Under the provisions of the new law the Mayoralty elections were changed from fall to spring, and the common council divided the city into eighteen wards. The old and cumbersome machinery of many governing boards was done away with and the administration of the law and ordinances was simplified and made more direct in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen. Great dissatisfaction with the present charter has, however, been expressed by many citizens, and at this date the proposition to return to the election of police magistrates and clerks, and the operation of the police and fire departments by Boards of Commissioners, is frequently discussed.

Mayor Colvin announced to the Council January 11, 1875, that he had received a dispatch from Lieutenant Commander W. C. Whiting, U. S. N., announcing that his Majesty King Kalakua, of the Sandwich Islands, and party, would arrive in the city the ensuing day, and suggesting that the City Council should meet and welcome the guests of the city and conduct them to the Grand Pacific hotel, which the Council decided to do. Mayor Colvin and King Kalakua became great friends, and the episodes connected with the stay of the royal party in Chicago, furnished an unending fund of amusement to the newspapers, which expanded on the benefits Chicago was to derive from connection with the Sandwich Islands, and the alliterative toast "Kolvin and Kalakua" was frequently heard in saloons, and in the theatres and other places of public resort. In June, 1875, when it was feared the government would tear down the partially built Custom house, on account of the insecurity of its foundations, Mayor Colvin, in obedience to a resolution of the Council, appointed a

commission of expert architects, composed of J. M. Van Osdel, Chairman, W. W. Boyington, A. Bauer, Edward Burling, J. J. Egan and O. L. Wheelock, to examine the foundations of the Custom house, consult with the government engineers, and report to the City Council. The architects subsequently reported that in their estimation the foundations were sufficiently secure to support the contemplated structure. They subsequently put in a claim for pay for their services, and as this contingency had not been provided for, a series of troublesome negotiations ensued before the matter was adjusted. It dragged through the Council for five years; that body at one time adopting a resolution requesting the government to reimburse the architects for their services, inasmuch, as was alleged, Uncle Sam had profited by them. In July, 1880, the city Finance Committee recommended the payment of a portion of the claim, on the basis of $500 each to Van Osdel and Bauer, and $400 each to Boyington, Egan, Burling and Wheelock. A test suit had been brought by Egan against the city, and the city demurred to the declaration on the ground that the Council had no power to employ persons to perform services of this character. Justice Wilson, in the Appellate Court, decided that it was within the discretion of the Council to authorize their employment. Accompanying the report of the Finance Committee was an opinion of City Attorney Grinnell, recommending that the cases be compromised, and they were finally settled on the basis recommended.

June 25, 1875, the Committee on Police, to whom had been referred a resolution relative to the abolishment of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, reported an ordinance creating the present police and fire departments, and the offices of City Marshal, Superintendent of Police and Fire Marshal, and on June 28, after a lively contest in the Council, the ordinance was passed by a vote of 28 in favor of it to 8 against. In March, 1876, the ordinance creating the fire department was amended so as to put the appointive power and full control and management in the hands of the Fire Marshal. The salary of the City Marshal was fixed at $4,000 a year, and Mayor Colvin on July 30, 1875, appointed George L. Dunlap the first City Marshal under the new law. August 13 Matthias Benner was appointed Fire Marshal upon the recommendation of the Mayor. October 4 Jacob Rehm resigned as Superintendent of Police, and Mayor Colvin appointed M. C. Hickey in his stead, and Joseph Dixon Deputy Superintendent, vice Hickey, promoted. November 22, 1875, George L. Dunlap resigned as City Marshal, and R. E. Goodell was named by the Mayor for the office.

February 28, 1876, the Council passed an ordinance redistricting the city into eighteen wards, thereby reducing the number by two wards, as required under the provisions of the general law. The general incorporation act having changed the date of the Mayoralty elections from November to April, Mayor Colvin thought he had the right, under the new charter, to hold over from fall till spring. The Council had passed an order for an election for city officers under the new general incorporation act, but had omitted all reference to the office of Mayor. At a special meeting of the Council held March 24, 1876, Ald. Woodman had moved that the City Clerk be instructed to call a "special election for Mayor, April 18, 1876, to fill the existing vacancy." The motion was lost by a vote of 21 nays to 16 ayes. March 27 the Judiciary Committee reported an ordinance for a special election in answer to the petition of a large number of citizens for a special election for Mayor, and the ordinance was defeated by a vote of 22 nays to 16 ayes. The newspapers for some months had been making violent attacks upon Mayor Colvin's administration, and excitement ran high. The Chicago *Times*, which at one time supported the administration, turned against it and Mr. Colvin was denounced as a usurper of the office of Mayor. Meantime a public movement was started by Mr. Colvin's opponents and a great mass meeting, numbering upward of 40,000 people, was held in the Exposition building, and Thomas Hoyne was nominated for Mayor, notwithstanding the fact that the Council had failed to observe the requirements of the law in calling an election for Mayor. In the ensuing election, which was held April 18, 1876, there were two tickets in the field, except as to Mayor, Thomas Hoyne running at large. The Democrats nominated a full ticket, except a Mayor, and the opposing ticket was Republican, but by some variously called the "People's Ticket," the "Taxpayer's Ticket," the "Citizen's Ticket," and the "Municipal Reform" ticket. Thomas Hoyne received 33,064 votes, against 819 scattering. The vote for the respective candidates on the two tickets in the field was as follows:

CITY TREASURER.

Clinton Briggs, Rep.,	28,171
Clark Lipe, Dem.,	22,755

CITY CLERK.

Caspar Butz, Rep.,	27,993
Hans Haerting, Dem.,	22,829

CITY ATTORNEY.

Richard S. Tuthill, Rep.,	27,342
Francis Adams, Dem.,	22,980

CLERK OF POLICE COURT.

Martin Best, Rep.,	28,245
James H. Bonfield, Dem.,	22,238

A majority of the reform Aldermen were elected, the names and votes of the successful candidates being as follows:

First Ward, D. K. Pearsons, 1,672; Second Ward, Jacob Rosenberg, 1,614; Third Ward, William Aldrich, 1,900; Fourth Ward, John W. Stewart, 2,427; Fifth Ward, Mark Sheridan, 2,052; Sixth Ward, E. F. Cullerton, 1,467; Seventh Ward, Henry Kerber, 1,568; Eighth Ward, Frank Lawler, 2,076; Ninth Ward, John M. Van Osdel, 1,533; Tenth Ward, George E. White, 1,187; Eleventh Ward, J. B. Briggs, 2,102; Twelfth Ward, S. H. McCrea, 2,541; Thirteenth Ward, S. E. Cleveland, 959; Fourteenth Ward, M. Ryan, 2,018; Fifteenth Ward, Frank Niesen, 2,435; Sixteenth Ward, Frank Linsenbarth, 1,260; Seventeenth Ward, Michael Sweeney, 1,036; Eighteenth Ward, James A. Kirk, 1,886.

At the Council meeting of April 28, 1876, Ald. White offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Law Department for an opinion upon the following questions:

1. Is it the duty of the City Council to canvass the votes cast at the recent election for Mayor?

2. If not, can this Council or its successors declare a vacancy to exist in the office of Mayor, and elect to fill such vacancy one of its members?

The Law Department, at the meeting of May 1, 1876, submitted an opinion by Egbert Jamieson, City Attorney, in which both questions were answered in the negative. Notwithstanding this opinion Ald. Cullerton, who was a member of the old Council, moved that the clerk be instructed to announce the number of votes cast for Thomas Hoyne, or any other person, for Mayor. Ald. Woodman called for the previous question, and the call was sustained. The question then being on the motion of Ald. Cullerton, it was lost by a tie vote of 18 to 18. The new officials were duly sworn in, and the first act of the new Council was to canvass the vote cast for Thomas Hoyne and declare him duly elected Mayor. One of the most exciting and hazardous periods in the history of the city government ensued. Mr. Hoyne waited on Mayor Colvin at the old City Hall, known as the "Rookery," and demanded that he surrender the office of Mayor. Mr. Col-

vin declined to yield possession, and a municipal war became imminent. Mayor Colvin's office and the City Council chamber were guarded by armed police, and collisions between the supporters of the rival authorities were barely averted each day. Mr. Hoyne was backed up by the Council, and he was recognized by all of the departments except the police, under Marshal Goodell, and the Comptroller's department. A reference of the dispute of authority was finally had to the courts. Mayor Colvin and Comptroller Hayes retained Egbert Jamieson as their counsel (his term as City Attorney having just expired), with authority to associate with him such counsel as he desired for the purpose of resisting the claim set up by Mr. Hoyne. Judge Beckwith and W. C. Goudy were retained with Mr. Jamieson, and proceedings were instituted in the Circuit Court. At one time Mayor Colvin, who desired harmony and held the interests of the city above personal consideration, and who was, besides, tired of the many vexatious complications, determined to resign, and although he never relinquished his claim of right to the office, he wrote out his resignation and placed it in the hands of his friends. His counsel convinced him, however, that the legal proceedings had progressed too far to be relinquished, and that further complications would be apt to arise, and his resignation was never presented to the City Council. The legal proceedings extended over a period of six weeks, and were finally determined by the full bench of the Circuit Court in favor of Mr. Colvin. At one time Messrs. Jamieson and Beckwith favored the arrest of Mr. Hoyne upon affidavit of Mr. Colvin, but Mr. Goudy dissented from this course. Mr. Colvin refused to sign the affidavit, and Judge Beckwith thereupon withdrew from the case. Shortly before the close of the proceedings a committee of Aldermen representing Mr. Hoyne called upon Mayor Colvin and proposed that both himself and Mr. Hoyne should resign, but this proposition, upon advice of his counsel, Mayor Colvin declined. Judge McAllister, in delivering the opinion of the court, held that Mayor Colvin or the Council should have issued a formal call for the election, as had been customary, and further, that the election of Mr. Hoyne was informal. Mayor Colvin's adherents have ever maintained that Mr. Hoyne never was Mayor *de facto*, while Mr. Hoyne's supporters have declared that he was Mayor in fact, inasmuch as he was recognized by the Council, and his acts were legalized. His first appointee was Elliott Anthony, since Judge of the Circuit Court, to be Corporation Counsel, and the appointment was confirmed by a unani-

mous vote of the Council, and Mr. Anthony duly served his term out. A brief resume of the proceedings of the Council during this exciting period will give from the official records a clear idea of the character of the contest as waged in that body. The first meeting of the new Council was held May 8, 1876, Mayor Colvin in the chair. When the Mayor's message was presented it was, on motion of Ald. McCrea, referred by a large majority to the "Finance Committee, when that committee shall have been appointed." On several ensuing motions the Council refused to sustain the rulings of the chair by votes of 24 to 12, and 26 to 10. By the latter vote on motion of Ald. Aldrich the Clerk was instructed to produce the returns of the last election, and upon the announcement of the result Ald. Aldrich moved that Thomas Hoyne be declared elected Mayor of the city for the term ending on the third Tuesday of April, 1877. Mayor Colvin ruled the motion out of order and refused to entertain an appeal. Ald. Thompson then called upon Ald. Aldrich to put the question on his motion, and the latter stepped to the Clerk's desk and put the question, and it prevailed by a vote of 25 ayes to 11 nays. On motion of Ald. Thompson to fix the bond of the Mayor in the penal sum of $10,000, Mayor Colvin again refused to entertain the motion, and Ald. Aldrich again put the question and the motion prevailed by a vote of 26 ayes to 10 nays. Pursuant to the provision of section 5, article 4, of the act of 1875 under which the city had been re-incorporated, the aldermen then proceeded to draw lots for the term to be held by each member of the Council. Those drawing lots for the first class, to continue in office for one year, were Aldermen Pearsons, Ballard, Aldrich, Gilbert, Sheridan, Lodding, Kerber, O'Brien, Beidler, Smith, Briggs, McCrea, Cleveland, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy and Boser. Those drawing lots of the second class to hold office for two years were Aldermen McAuley, Rosenberg, Thompson, Stewart, Sommer, Cullerton, Hildreth, Lawler, Van Osdel, White, Throop, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Sweeney and Kirk. Thus the election of aldermen to alternate terms was established.

At the meeting of May 9 the Clerk announced that Mayor Hoyne had taken the oath of office and filed his official bond. Ald. Thompson moved that the bond be approved and Mayor Colvin refused to entertain the motion. The question being put by Ald. Aldrich the bond was approved by a vote of 26 ayes to 10 nays. Ald. Aldrich presented a preamble and resolution directing all city officers to recognize Hon. Thomas Hoyne as

Mayor and moved its adoption. Mayor Colvin ruled the resolution out of order and refused to entertain an appeal, but the question on the adoption of the resolution was put by Ald. Aldrich, who was called upon by Ald. Cullerton to do so, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 26 for to 10 against. May 11 the Council met and from the absence of Mayor Colvin it appeared that he had given up the fight temporarily to appeal to the courts. Ald. Aldrich was made chairman of the Council pro tempore. At the next meeting of the Council, May 15, the Clerk presented the following communication from Mayor Hoyne:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 15, 1876. To the Honorable, the Members of the City Council of Chicago: Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of communicating to you the intelligence that in obedience to the request contained in your resolutions of the 9th inst., I have been recognized as the legally qualified and acting Mayor of Chicago by all the departments of the municipal government, except that of the City Comptroller, who, I doubt not, will speedily follow the example of the other officials. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, THOMAS HOYNE, Mayor.

Mayor Hoyne also presented a complete list of standing committees of the Council, which was duly adopted by a vote of 25 to 9. The clerk announced that he had in his possession a communication from the Hon. H. D. Colvin concerning the penal sum of the Mayor's bond. Ald. Cullerton moved that the communication be not received and the motion prevailed by the customary vote. It was at this meeting of the Council that the first official notice was received of the defalcation of George Von Hollen, City Collector. Ald. Cullerton moved, and it was carried, that a special committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it should be to fully investigate the alleged losses of the late City Collector, George Von Hollen, in various gambling houses in the city, and to that end, and for the purpose of assisting said committee in the recovery of said money, they should have power to send for persons and papers. As members of this committee of investigation the chair appointed Ald. Cullerton, Thompson and Rawleigh. May 18 Mayor Hoyne assumed the chair as presiding officer of the Council, and delivered his inaugural address. The address was voluminous and replete with recommendations for reforms and the better government of the city, the following being extracts therefrom:

"Gentlemen of the City Council of Chicago: In meeting with you for the first time since my election as Mayor, it seems

proper that I should address to you such remarks as the occasion naturally suggests. The firmness and dignity with which you have asserted the rights of the people under circumstances of indignity in this chamber, the quiet, manly self-possession and courage with which you have conducted all your proceedings, and maintained the authority vested in you by the laws, have gained for you almost the unanimous commendations of the community. * * * You have entered upon the performance of your very honorable and important duties at the most critical and interesting period of our municipal government. Both as to the circumstances attending your election, as well as to the momentous issues involved, there has been a feeling that no ordinary dangers menaced the prosperity of the city and the happiness of our people. * * * An immediate return to frugal expenditures and administrative purity is the first demand of this people. * * * It has rarely ever happened that in merely local contests the entire body or mass of people became so directly engaged upon the issues at stake as in the last municipal election in this city. * * The truth is, and the fact may be candidly stated, that during the last decade of years there has been growing up and increasing in our midst a class of social and political criminals, somewhat peculiar to the civilization of large American cities. * * * No despotism is more cruel or contemptible than that of this social barbarism. The ballot box in a free state is the arbiter of its destiny. The people make their own laws and choose their own rulers, but the choice is made through the expression of the ballot box as the vehicle through which their supreme will can be conveyed. * * * The people of Chicago have learned with amazement that at an election held in this city last year, the judges appointed to have custody of the boxes and count the ballots, themselves criminally outraged the ballot boxes of the voters by stuffing them with illegal votes, and that thus the legitimate will of the people, on a question so grave as the adoption of the present charter of municipal government, was defeated. * * * The successful working of such schemes accounts for the number of men without other 'visible means of support' than the places which they obtain as partisans in the public offices. * * * They constitute the moral pest which disseminates the poison of official life, and debauches the tone of public morals. The justice of the courts has been debilitated in vigor. The atmosphere of the jury box and the witness stand is redolent of perjury and intrigue. If the decrees of courts are not openly exposed for sale, it is not because there are not official purchasers

ready to pay the price of such wares. The situation as respects the city has been summed up by the late Grand Jury in language no less graphic than truthful in relation to the county, where they say: 'The system of management employed by the County Board is rotten. Officialism is degraded by its low intellectual character, its depreciated moral tone, its constant association with jobbery, extravagance, intermediates, perjury and incompetence.'

"A legitimate fruit of this is the recent Gage and Von Hollen defalcations—the loss of over half a million of dollars to the public. * * * Under such circumstances the late administration of city affairs, in which were many we must recognize as among the best of our citizens, and whom I entirely exonerate from suspicion, seemed utterly overpowered by the official influence in which they hopelessly struggled to overcome the constant repetition of outrage upon outrage inflicted by a corrupt and inexorable majority. * * * They neglected to retrench or economize in the matter of public expenditures. * * * They increased the amount of the tax levies and made new offices. * * * They increased the public indebtedness of the city nearly five millions of dollars beyond the constitutional limit. * * * They have actually jeopardized a municipal credit which was never before impeached by illegimate issues of time loan certificates, placed upon the markets of foreign cities, against law and every remonstrance which could be urged in depreciation of so fatal and ruinous a policy. * * * I think the people demand a discontinuance and the utter abandonment of the whole certificate system as soon as possible, and the anticipation of revenue in advance of its collection for any purpose. * * * I would deem it of the very first importance that as soon as possible there should be a committee appointed with power to investigate all city offices, and all sources of expenditure, with a view to retrenchment in all directions where it may safely be done. If a million and a half can be saved out of the appropriation as made by the late Council, it will go far toward liquidating the illegal certificates of indebtedness created, and placing in our hands funds to run the schools, pay the members of the police and fire departments, the laborers and other employes of the government to whom it is now in arrears. * * * It seems that, exclusive of the school service, the city employs a total number of persons in all departments of about 1,316 persons. The aggregate compensation of this number is $1,459,000. This is an average of about $1,100 per annum for each person. With-

out any knowledge of the details, I venture the assertion that neither in any other civil service of any government, or any private business or enterprise whatever, where so large a number of persons are employed, even when skilled labor constitutes the mass of the employed, has there ever been so high an average compensation paid among so large a number of persons."

The message proceeded to show that an average of $600 per annum to each employe would be sufficient, and that a saving of $786,282 per annum would be effected by a reduction to this average; that of the offices of two chiefs, a marshal and a superintendent of police, each at a salary of $4,000, at least one should be abolished; that patrolmen should receive $600 instead of $1,000 per annum; that instead of four Commissioners of Public Works at salaries of $4,000 each, one competent head could do the work; that the total expense of the Public Works Department was $227,000, whereas the entire expense of running the municipal government of Milwaukee, a city one-fourth the size of Chicago, was but $202,000; that the Board of Health should be abolished and the duties transferred to one faithful and competent superintendent at a saving of $50,000; that the total expense of lighting the streets was $700,000, whereas it should be but $300,000, a saving of $400,000; that $75,000 could be saved in the fire department expenditures; that an additional revenue of $10,000 per annum could be obtained from the police courts by requiring a strict account of fines to be rendered; that four special policemen for the Mayor at an aggregate expense of $3,540 should be abolished; that the $11,000 appropriated annually for the support of the Tax Commissioners' office should be saved; that functionary having ceased to perform any essential duties under the new law in force, and that the forces of fifteen street foremen, thirteen sidewalk inspectors, twenty-eight sanitary policemen should be reduced and the Department of the Inspection of Buildings at an expense of $13,880 per annum, should be abolished. The message closed as follows:

"In conclusion, gentlemen, two generations of men have not passed away since the site of this city was known as a military fortress in the Indian country—one of the frontier posts of the far West. Many of the earliest settlers are still among you, and although their hairs are whitening they are still vigorous and of active life. It is only thirty-eight years since the city was organized under its first charter of government, when it contained less than 3,000 souls. To-day with 500,000 people and $600,000,000 of an annual trade, we have become the fourth city in

rank and trade of the United States. The position of the city on the great lines of that water communication which connects the two gulfs, of Mexico and the St. Lawrence, is the natural seat of a great metropolis, while our railroad system connects us with every remote part of the American continent. The energy and intelligence of our people have overcome the effects of two of the greatest conflagrations, one of which, as a great calamity, has never been surpassed in any history of a people. The rise, progress and prosperity of Chicago are without any parallel in growth among cities of ancient or modern times. And now the question comes to every anxious and loving heart, proud of her glory, her unrivaled history and marvelous achievements, What of the future? Is this magnificent progress to continue, or is it to be now arrested? The answer rests with you, the representatives of the people. The question is one of government—Shall it be good or bad? We combine in this city all the material elements of production, wealth, capital, machinery, energy, a young, thrifty and enterprising mixture of races—all we need is the protection of life and property, a good and economical municipal government, with wise and honest rulers to manage our affairs, and there is nothing which has ever been predicted by the most sagacious or sanguine as to the future of Chicago which will not be exceeded in the glory, prosperity and greatness of that genius of her destiny which has attended her progress from the beginning."

At this meeting Ald. Pearsons presented the following resolution which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to make such arrangements as may be practicable and legal to pay punctually at maturity all the certificates of indebtedness of the City of Chicago issued for actual loans of money to the city, or for other liabilities for which an appropriation and tax levy have been made." At the ensuing meeting of the Council, May 22, a communication was received from Mayor Hoyne removing from office forty-five employes of the Board of Health, and recommending that all duties pertaining to the Board of Health be referred to and placed under the superintendence of Dr. Brockholst McVickar, the President of the Board. In another communication Mayor Hoyne stated that he had removed from office all the persons, thirteen in number, employed in the Department of Buildings, and recommended that until further orders, the duties of the department be referred to and performed under, the direction of the Board of Public Works.

Mayor Hoyne also announced that he had removed S. S. Hayes, the City Comptroller, from office, for the reason that over his own signature in a morning paper Mr. Hayes deliberately declared his adherence to the financial policy which had already been condemned and had compromised and jeopardized the credit of the city. "He insists," said Mayor Hoyne, "as the financial officer of the city, upon continuing the issue of certificates drawn against the tax levy of the year 1876—not to pay the sums appropriated toward the expenses of this year, for which the levy was made, but to pay and take up certificates unlawfully issued in former years, and now about maturing. I am satisfied that if the levy of 1876 is drawn against for this purpose to the extent contemplated, of 75 per cent. to pay outstanding certificates, the present Council will find itself without funds to pay its current expenses, such as policemen, firemen, laborers, etc., before the end of the fiscal year." Mayor Hoyne nominated to succeed Mr. Hayes, in case his removal was confirmed, the Hon. R. P. Derickson. The Council confirmed the appointment of Mr. Derickson by a vote of 20 in the affirmative to 11 in the negative. Mayor Hoyne further recommended the removal of R. E. Goodell, City Marshal, and the abolishment of the office, and that the Superintendent of Police, M. C. Hickey, be required to perform the duties theretofore appertaining to the office. The Committee on Police also reported in favor of abolishing the office of Marshal, the reduction of salaries, and a general reorganization of the police force as recommended by the Mayor in his message. At this memorable meeting of the Council the bond of Clinton Briggs as City Treasurer, in the penal sum of $5,000,000, was approved, the sureties being Clinton Briggs, William F. Coolbaugh, Calvin T. Wheeler, Asa Dow, David Kreigh, Matthew Laflin, Joseph O. Rutter, M. C. Stearns and Daniel O'Hara. At the Council meeting of May 31, the penal sum of the Comptroller's bond was fixed at $100,000; the office of City Marshal was abolished, and the Fire Department was directed and authorized to establish a department of repairs. Beginning with the session of June 5, 1876, each succeeding meeting grew more lively and exciting for the ensuing month. The decision of Judge McAllister on the Mayoralty contest induced Mr. Hoyne to desist from any active antagonism of Mr. Colvin, who assumed the functions of acting Mayor and presided over the Council, but the anti-Colvin majority of the Council made his position anything but a pleasant one to maintain. June 5 Mayor Colvin sent a message to the Council approving

the ordinance abolishing the office of City Marshal and notifying the Council that he had removed R. E. Goodell, already removed by Mayor Hoyne, from the office of Marshal. On motion of Ald. McCrea this communication was accepted and placed on file. Another communication from Mayor Colvin announcing that he had removed Messrs. Redmond Prindiville, J. K. Thompson and Louis Wahl from the office of Commissioners of Public Works and had apppointed E. S. Chesbrough to discharge the duties of the officials removed, was received, and Ald. Cullerton moved that the action of the Mayor be not concurred in. Mayor Colvin ruled that the motion under a standing rule of the Council must be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Ald. Cullerton appealed from the decision of the chair and his appeal was sustained, and on a subsequent ballot his motion prevailed by yeas 28, nays 6. Mayor Colvin's next move in his contest with the Council was to return without his approval the resolution passed May 31, fixing the bond of Comptroller Derickson at $100,000. To effect this the Council passed the resolution over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 24 to 11. This approval of the bond was in turn vetoed by the Mayor and the Council again affirmed their action by approving the bond over the Mayor's veto. A call for a special meeting of the Council to consider the advisability of calling a special election for Mayor pursuant to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, was issued and signed by Aldermen J. W. Stewart, James H. Gilbert, William Aldrich and Mark Sheridan, and pursuant to this call the Council met on June 7, 1876. In the ordinance as reported by the committee the 27th day of June was fixed upon as the date for holding the special election. At the next meeting, June 12, the ordinance was amended by making the date of the election July 12, and it was then passed, after several obstructive votes had been overcome, by a vote of 25 ayes to 10 nays. At the meeting of June 19 communications were received from Mr. Colvin announcing that he had removed Redmond Prindiville from the office of Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and appointed John O'Neill to fill the vacancy created, and had removed Thomas Hamilton as inspector of steam boilers, and appointed John D. Murphy in his stead. The Council refused by a vote of 32 to 2 to concur in the removal of Redmond Prindiville and referred to the committee on fire and water the appointment of John D. Murphy. At this meeting the action of Mr. Hoyne in removing the employes in the Department of Buildings was approved, and the Council by a vote of 25 to 5 passed an ordinance

abolishing the office of City Comptroller and transferring the duties of the office to the City Clerk. At the next ensuing meeting of the Council, June 21, Ald. McCrea presented the following communication:

"HON. S. H. MCCREA, Chairman Finance Committee: Dear Sir,—Inasmuch as I one week ago proposed to the Hon. S. S. Hayes that we should both relinquish our claims to the office of Comptroller in order that the city affairs might not be embarrassed, and that Mr. J. A. Farwell, Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's office, be appointed to fill the place; and it has come to my knowledge that Mr. Hayes has consented to resign his claims to that office, and that the acting Mayor has consented to appoint Mr. Farwell to the position, I therefore, through you, present to the Mayor and City Council my resignation of the office of Comptroller, to take effect on the appointment and confirmation of J. A. Farwell to the same office. R. P. DERICKSON."

A communication from Mr. Colvin followed, wherein he named Mr. Farwell for Comptroller, and this appointment was confirmed by a vote of ayes 26, nays none. During July the city's revenue reached so low a stage that a number of moves in the direction of closer economy and increase of revenue were essayed. The Comptroller was directed by the Council to prepare and submit a list of the names of property owners who had been successful in defrauding the city out of its just revenues for the years 1873 and 1874; a select committee composed of Ald. Cullerton, McCrea, Kirk, McAuley and Cleveland was appointed to confer with the city officials and employes in reference to a voluntary reduction of salaries. July 3 a preamble and resolution were presented requesting the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting laws that would facilitate the collection of taxes. At the same meeting Ald. Kirk presented a preamble and resolutions directing the Committee on Judiciary to prepare ordinances for disbanding the Police Fire Departments, abolishing the Department of Public Works and annulling contracts with the gas companies. The Committee on Finance submitted a report setting forth that while the books of the Comptroller showed the liabilities of the City exclusive of the bonded indebtedness to be only about $5,000 in excess of the apparent assets, that in reality these assets were in a measure worthless and doubtful. The report went on to state,—"Of the items included among the assets it is the opinion of your Committee that the sums of $108,007.59 and $180,323.62, uncollected taxes for the years 1869 and 1870,

are entirely worthless. The fire of 1871, which destroyed the Assessor's and Collector's books, with the County Records, also destroyed a large part of the property upon which said sums were levied, and consequently the collection of said sums is entirely impracticable. It is also the opinion of your committee that, of the amount of uncollected taxes for 1871, not more than 25 per cent. can reasonably be counted on as available; of the taxes for 1872 not more than 50 per cent.; of the taxes for 1873, not more than 75 per cent.; of those for 1874 not more than 80 per cent.; of those for 1875, not more than 90 per cent. We think that these estimates of the percentage that can be collected of the amounts uncollected for the respective years are fully as large as can reasonably be expected, judging from past experience. Some of the taxes are long past due; much levied on personal property, which, with its owners, has disappeared; and some of the real estate taxes will be lost through mis-description and otherwise. The balance sheet, thus corrected, will more nearly exhibit the financial condition of the city at the present time, and, omitting the amount of the appropriation of 1876 on both sides of the account, will show assets of $5,122,120.02, and liabilities of $6,697,090.83." After charging that the city had been left with an inheritance of debt amounting to $1,574,910.81, for the present Council to provide for in some manner other than from any resources transmitted by the former administration, the report proceeded further to show that in addition to this it was reasonably certain that the city would not be able to realize the full amount of $587,597.18 appearing on the Comptroller's books as charged to David A. Gage, Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Treasurer Daniel O'Hara; that there would be a shrinkage in that item of at least $250,000, and probably an additional amount besides of about $100,000 on account of the Von Hollen defalcation, making an aggregate total deficiency of $1,924,970.81. The appropriations for the current fiscal year were made, with the exception of $500,000, for specific objects, and could not legally be diverted to other purposes.

In the opinion of the Committee there was but one way in which this inherited deficit could be made good, and that was by making provision for it by proper appropriations in the future, to be met partly by applying to this object the unexpended appropriations for such improvements as might be dispensed with, and by postponing the payment of indebtedness to certain specific funds.

Ex-Comptroller Hayes having sent a communication to the

Council questioning the official acts of Mayor *de facto* Thomas Hoyne, and the action of the Finance Committee which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, that committee made a report declaring that Mr. Hoyne was not only Mayor *de facto* but also Mayor *de jure*. The report went on to say that "the Council must, however, recognize the condition of matters as they actually exist. By the withdrawal of Mr. Hoyne from the contest Mr. Colvin became and is acting Mayor, and his acts as such are perfectly valid. There can be no question, also, that the City Attorney was right in holding that Mr. Hayes, who was held in the position of Comptroller by the power of the Mayor, was Comptroller *de facto*, and that his acts as such were perfectly valid so long as he remained in the occupancy of the chair."

The closing features of the Colvin administration were a report of the special committee in favor of abolishing the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health, and re-organizing the same—the Board of Public Works under a Commissioner at a salary of $3,000 per year, and the Board of Health under a Health Officer at $1,500 a year salary—and a report of the Finance Committee adverse to the resolution to disband the Police and Fire Departments.

Hon. Harvey D. Colvin, who was elected Mayor in 1873 by a majority of 10,251 votes, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1814. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812-1814. He engaged in various occupations in New York state until the year 1854, when he came to Chicago as the general agent of the United States Express Company, which position he has since retained. Politically Mr. Colvin was identified with the Democratic party until 1864, when, like so many others of his persuasion, he deemed that the interest of his country demanded the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and cast his ballot for him, working ever since in the cause of the Republican party. As a business man Mr. Colvin is characterized by promptness and decision. He was married July 3, 1836, to Miss Nancy Churchill, and has a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, John H. Colvin, was a prominent member of the City Council from 1879 to 1887.

Thomas Hoyne was urged to again become a candidate for Mayor, but he refused, saying he considered that he had already performed his duty to the public.

The career of Thomas Hoyne, L.L.D, to whose services much of the wonderful growth of the great metropolis of the

West is due, is full of interest to every citizen. The remarkable success met with by him in his profession as a lawyer was no less notable than his achievements as an honorable politician, and public-spirited and patriotic citizen. He was a man of striking individuality—able, original, genial and companionable. These characteristics made him immensely popular, and his name familiar to all. In politics he was a Democrat, but his personal following included a host of men of different political faith. He was born in New York City February 11, 1817, his parents having emigrated from Ireland two years previous. His father died in 1829, and his mother the year following, leaving Thomas the eldest of seven orphan children. He had attended St. Peter's school, and in 1830 he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of fancy goods, and was thus engaged for five years, during which time he joined a literary association, his natural bent being toward mental accomplishments rather than mercantile pursuits, and in this literary association was thrown into contact with such able minds as George Manierre (afterward a judge), Horace Greeley, Charles P. Daly (who became a judge), W. B. Maclay, and Moses B. Maclay. Young Hoyne early decided to enter the legal profession; and, after concluding his self-appointed studies in Latin, Greek and the English branches, he entered, in 1836, the office of Judge Brinkerhoff. A year later he came to Chicago, and found his old companion, George Manierre, who was a deputy under Col. Hamilton, Clerk of the Circuit Court. Hoyne found employment in this office, his salary being $10 per week. In 1838 he taught one of the first public schools organized in Chicago, and in the same year he entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, and in 1839, when twenty-two years of age, he was admitted to the bar. His success was prompt and pronounced. He was elected City Clerk by the Democrats in 1840, and proved himself an able and conscientious official. From 1847 to 1849 he held the office of Probate Justice of the Peace. Mr. Hoyne was appointed United States District Attorney for Illinois by President Pierce, in 1853, and in 1859 was made United States Marshal for the Northern district of the state. While holding this office he superintended the taking of the United States census for his district. Mr. Hoyne's ability as a lawyer had in the meantime been recognized by the entire country, and as an orator he had taken a place in the front rank. He was an earnest advocate of the Mexican War, but upon the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting the extension of slavery into any territory acquired

from Mexico, he became a Free Soiler. He had supported Van Buren and Adams on the Buffalo platform of 1848. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was in accord with Stephen A. Douglas, and no one was more active than Thomas Hoyne in arousing public sentiment in the patriotic struggle for the preservation of the Union. He was a member of the Union Defense Committee, and also of the committee selected to urge upon President Lincoln the necessity of making a campaign down the Mississippi in 1862. In the controversy between Congress and Andrew Johnson after the close of the war and the assassination of Lincoln, Mr. Hoyne's sympathies were with the President. In 1866 Mr. Hoyne was a delegate to the Conservative Convention held at Philadelphia. He supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872, and cast the vote of the First Illinois district in the Electoral college. In 1874 he acted with the opposition, so-called, and aided in drawing up the call of the Democratic State Committee, embodying a specie plank, free commerce, civil rights, and other popular issues of that time. He was nominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democrats of the First Illinois district in 1870, but declined the honor, and the Hon. John Wentworth was nominated instead. It was through the efforts of Mr. Hoyne that the Municipal Reform Club was organized in 1876. Of the Mayoralty contest his biographer says: "The Circuit Court decided by a vote of three to two that the election was illegal, on the ground that the Common Council had not issued the call as provided by law. It was claimed by the friends of the popular candidate that the Court had no jurisdiction in the premises, but Mr. Hoyne refused to appeal to the Supreme Court, declaring that inasmuch as a reform had been accomplished he was satisfied." In 1881 Mr. Hoyne was nominated for Congress, but declined to make the race, preferring to devote his attention to professional work. Mr. Hoyne was an active member of the Mechanics' Institute, Academy of Science, and Chicago Historical Society. He was President in 1850 of the Young Men's Association, the leading library organization of the city. He succeeded William B. Ogden as President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, an institution in which he had long taken an active and beneficial interest. He contributed $5,000 to the fund for the law department of the university, and the trustees established a chair in the faculty called "The Hoyne Professorship of International and Constitutional Law." He was instrumental in establishing the observatory, and bought for it the great Landlade telescope.

After the great fire of 1871, when liberal contributions were coming in for the new public library, he was among the first to respond, and was elected President of the first Board of Directors.

Thursday, July 26, 1883, Mr. Hoyne left Chicago for his annual vacation, intending to visit Saratoga and the White Mountains. Friday evening the sad intelligence was received in Chicago that he had lost his life at Carleton Station, N. Y., in a collision on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. The body arrived in Chicago the following Monday. Seldom does the death of a well-known citizen call forth such unanimous expressions of sorrow and esteem as were exhibited over the untimely ending of Mr. Hoyne's blameless career. The remains were received by a committee of the Iroquois Club, of which Mr. Hoyne had been one of the leading spirits, and the funeral was held the following day from St. Mary's church. All public offices were closed, and city and county officials attended the funeral in a body, the melancholy cortege including the leading lawyers and citizens, and delegations of organizations innumerable. The remains now lie in Rose Hill Cemetery. Special memorial meetings were held and resolutions passed by the Chicago College of Law, Chicago University, Bar Association, Historical Society, Public Library Board, Iroquois Club, and other representative bodies, while resolutions eulogistic of the ability, attainments, patriotism and worth of the dead citizen were spread upon the records of the various courts. Action relative to his death was taken by the Common Council July 30, 1883, when Mayor Harrison read the following communication:

"To the City Council of the City of Chicago:

"GENTLEMEN: It is eminently fit and proper that your honorable body should take some appropriate action upon the death of Thomas Hoyne. Mr. Hoyne has for over forty years been identified with the history of Chicago. He has held here the positions of City Clerk, Judge, United States District Attorney, United States Marshal, and, for a short time in 1876, that of Mayor.

"Mr. Hoyne was of marked characteristics, energetic and positive. He was an honest man, whose uprightness of character earned for him the respect of all. In his public and professional life he was noted for his eloquence, his energy, his ability, and the integrity of all his acts and deeds. He took great interest in all public improvements and his earnestness and

positiveness rendered his influence in whatever he entered upon of very great weight, He was a public spirited citizen whose energetic character has been of the greatest service to the city of Chicago. It is the lot of all men of decided force of character to make enemies of some. He was not an exception to the rule; yet even those who differed with him in opinion always conceded the purity of purpose, and honesty of aim by which Mr. Hoyne was ever actuated. In private life he was a man of sterling integrity and moral uprightness; one who made strong friends and stood by them.

"The tragic suddenness of his death has shocked the community. While he was upward of sixty years of age, his vigorous constitution and his healthful habits gave promise of many years yet of life, and the terrible tragedy of his taking off seems too sudden a close to a life so useful to the community, so dear to his friends and family. As a man closely connected with our public interests so long, identified with the city and its affairs, it is becoming that you should pass suitable resolutions of tribute and respect upon his death. I have prepared the accompanying resolutions, which I herewith submit for your approval and action. CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor."

On motion of Ald. Sanders the Council adopted the resolutions unanimously and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The following are the resolutions:

"WHEREAS, There was killed in the late railroad disaster in New York state, a citizen of Chicago whose close connection with the interests of the city and faithful services in behalf of the people, render his death a public misfortune;

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Thomas Hoyne the city of Chicago has lost one of its most patriotic, public-spirited and honorable citizens; a man whose efforts in behalf of all that he believed to be best for the interests of this community, entitled him to the respect and admiration of all good citizens.

"*Resolved*, That all city offices be closed during the hours of the funeral, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be duly published in the proceedings of this body, and copies hereof be furnished the press for publication, and sent to the family of the deceased."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WHISKY RING—THE GREELEY MOVEMENT—CAMPAIGN OF 1872—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—GRANGERISM—STATE CAMPAIGN OF 1874—THE GREENBACKERS—CAMPAIGN OF 1876—ELECTION OF DAVID DAVIS TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—HIS LIFE—STATE CAMPAIGN OF 1878—THE SOCIALISTS—MAYOR HEATH'S ELECTION TO THE "SHORT TERM"—SECOND ELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

In the fall and winter of 1874 charges were made in Chicago, St. Louis and Washington newspapers that a gigantic "ring," connected with the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, was engaged in swindling the Government out of its revenue on whisky. The headquarters of this ring were thought to be in the West, with probable headquarters at Chicago or St. Louis. Special Agents Somerville, Tutton and Matthews were sent by the Internal Revenue Department to Chicago to make an investigation, and their efforts led to a wholesale seizure of distilleries, and arrest of many manufacturers and Government revenue agents in the spring of 1875. The tax on whisky was at this time $2 per gallon, and the regulations governing its collection were not rigidly enforced. The frauds unearthed involved hundreds of thousands of dollars, and were of national notoriety. The distilleries seized, and proprietors arrested early in 1875, were known as the "first batch.". All of the officials implicated held prominent positions, among others being Jasper D. Ward, United States District Attorney; H. B. Miller, who was elected County Treasurer on the "People's party" ticket; A. C. Hesing, a prominent "People's party" leader; and Jacob Rehm, Chief of Police under Mayor Colvin; O. B. Dickinson, Dr. Brush, George Burroughs and "Old Man" Powell. These named were indicted and lodged in the county jail. Among other indicted ones were Internal Revenue Collector Philip Wadsworth, Deputy Collector Chester L. Root, and a number of supervisors, gaugers and minor officials. The distilleries seized in the first batch were those of R. C. Merserau, the Union Copper Distilling company, the Lake Shore Distilling company, Gholson G. Russell & Co., William Cooper & Co., B. M. Ford & Co.,

rectifiers. Among the prominent people implicated were Roswell C. Merserau, William S. Golson, Francis A. Eastman, Parker R. Mason, Gholson G. Russell, B. M. Ford, William Oliver and George Miller. The "first batch" engaged Leonard Swett for counsel and proposed to fight the Government, but finding that the great conspiracy was in a fair way of being completely broken up, they proposed, if the Government would grant them immunity, they would "squeal," or turn state's evidence on their co-conspirators, known subsequently as the "second batch." At this time Jasper D. Ward was District Attorney, he having succeeded Judge J. O. Glover in the spring of 1875. Ward was removed in December following, and as stated, was one of the officials indicted. Judge Mark Bangs was appointed District Attorney December 15, 1875, and the first matter he had to consider was whether the Government would be justified in granting immunity to the "first batch" in return for their evidence. Their proposition was finally accepted, and the prosecutions then commenced. Aside from the "first batch" of distilleries which were confiscated, there were the Black Hawk distillery, the Chicago Alcohol Works, the South Branch Distilling company, Dickinson, Leach & Co., Singer & Co., and in fact every distillery in the city except Shufeldt's, besides a great many rectifying houses. All of the whisky in the country produced by these distilleries was also seized and confiscated. Some of the indicted went to Canada, and after the trials were closed returned and compromised with the Government by paying light fines. Stamp Clerk Minty was the only person implicated who escaped entirely. He went to Scotland, where he is supposed to be yet. Collector S. A. Irwin died of paralysis, brought on in a great measure, his friends claim, by his troubles. The distillers had been on each other's bonds, and the Government brought suit against them to recover damages. A. C. Hesing did not settle the judgment then obtained against him until 1883, when he finally effected a compromise. Lawyers and others conversant with the history of the great "Whisky ring" maintain that the Government won an unexpected victory in the trials of those implicated, for the reason that the "ring" was one of the best devised and most compact ever in existence; but, as Lord Mansfield has said, "A lack of confidence among wrongdoers destroys cohesion;" and the squealers of the "first batch" settled the fate of the ring. Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, who heard the cases, said that for some time he could not understand how Shufeldt's distillery, which

was not in the ring, could make more money than any of the others, but he finally discovered that it was an illustration of the old adage that "honesty is the best policy;" for the ringsters had to put up all of their gains for protection and for political funds, while Shufeldt refused to be assessed.

THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.

After twelve years of uninterrupted victories the Republican party was menaced in 1872 by the Greeley or "Liberal Republican" movement. Early in 1870 Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, through his paper advocated with great persistence and effect a more liberal and lenient policy toward the states lately in rebellion. The Republican party in Missouri, which was in control of the state, divided on the question of removing from the constitution of that state the clause which disfranchised rebels, and the issue became well defined. Mr. Greeley had paved the way for a liberal movement, and various leading journals, including the Chicago *Tribune*, had followed his lead. In Missouri Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown led the faction favoring the abrogation of the disfranchising clause. Dissatisfied Republicans, and leaders of factions in many sections, joined in the Liberal movement. Among those more prominent in the defection under the leadership of the *Tribune* in Chicago were Joseph Medill, William Bross, John Wentworth, Leonard Swett and Lyman Trumbull, and throughout the state such men as John M. Palmer, Francis A. Hoffman, Gustavus Koerner, David Davis, and all the Republican state officers who made up Governor Richard Yates' cabinet. There was also at this time a large unsettled labor element in the country, having a decided political leaning. A Labor Reform convention was held at Columbus, O., and Judge David Davis of Illinois was nominated by this convention for the Presidency. His preferment made him an object of jealousy to the Liberal leaders, and while his friends desired him to have the Liberal nomination the opposition was strong enough to defeat him, and subsequently he declined the Columbus nomination. The Liberals held their National convention May 1, 1872, at Cincinnati, and nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Republican party met in Philadelphia June 5, and renominated General Grant for President, and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The Democratic party met in National convention at Baltimore July 9, and indorsed the nominations of Greeley and Brown, thus creating a Liberal, Republican and Democratic fusion. A Democratic defection

was caused, however, by this action. Mr. Greeley's nomination was not satisfactory to the rock-rooted or straight-out Democrats, he having been an early Abolitionist and one of the chief founders of the Republican party. The straight-out Democrats accordingly called a convention and met at Louisville, Kentucky, September 3, and nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President, and John L. Adams of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. In Chicago and Illinois, spurred on by the *Tribune*, the Liberals waged an active and vigorous contest, and from constant claims of great gains put forth by them, and the uncertainty attending the triangular fight, it was believed by many that the Republican party was destined to be defeated. Among the electors on the Greeley ticket were William Bross, John D. Caton, Thomas Hoyne, C. C. P. Holden and Amo Voss; on the Grant ticket Henry Greenebaum, Chauncey T. Bowen, Lester L. Bond and Mahlon D. Ogden; on the O'Connor ticket Isaac R. Diller, David Runion, Abram Braisted and James M. Duncan. The persistent dust-throwing on the part of the Liberal organs did not blind the voters to the real issue at stake. Besides the bulk of the Republican party strength, Gen. Grant received a large independent vote, including many old-line Democrats throughout the country; and when the returns of the election in Illinois were made known it was found that both the Liberals and the Democrats had been literally snowed under. Grant and Wilson received 241,944 votes in the state; Greeley and Brown, 184,938; O'Connor and Adams, 3,058; Black, Temperance, 5,608; Gen. Grant's majority over all being 53,948. Horace Greeley having died prior to the assembly of the Electoral college, the electoral vote of the Liberal party was divided among favorites, Thomas A. Hendricks receiving 42, or a majority over all for President, and B. Gratz Brown 47, or a majority over all for Vice-President. The result on the more important state offices was as follows: For Governor, Richard J. Oglesby, Republican, 237,774 votes; Gustavus Koerner, Liberal Republican, 197,084; Lieutenant-Governor, John L. Beveridge, Republican, 235,101; John C. Black, Democrat, 199,767; Auditor, C. E. Lippincott, Republican, 241,498; Daniel O'Hara, Democrat, 192,795; Attorney-General, J. K. Edsall, Republican, 240,731; John V. Eustace, Democrat, 191,897. Members of Congress, Chicago districts; First district, John B. Rice, Democrat, 12,870; Lucien B. Otis, Republican, 7,235. Second district, Jasper D. Ward, Republican, 12,182; Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, [illegible]. Third district, Chas. B. Farwell, Republican, 9,202; John V. LeMoyne, Democrat, 4,962.

In 1873 the Patrons of Husbandry became strongly organized in Illinois, and exerted great influence in politics. The organization was founded in Washington, D. C., in 1867, and its object was to do away with "middle men," that is, brokers and commission agents, and bring about barter and trade at first hand, besides compelling the railroads to do away with car-load discrimination in freight rates. General "granges," as their clubs were called, were organized in Cook county. The movement resulted in the election of certain state officers and a legislature favorable to the demands of the "grangers," and laws were passed relating to the management and business traffic of railroads which were decidedly onerous and impractical. James K. Edsall, Attorney General of the state, was instrumental in enforcing much of this legislation. After a fruitless effort to gain possession of the state judiciary, the demagogues who had allied themselves with the movement, ceased to take active interest in the organization; the obnoxious laws were subsequently modified, amended and repealed, and eventually the "granger" element was eliminated as a potent factor from our politics.

In the Assembly of 1873 Daniel Shepard, of Cook, was elected Clerk of the House over Joshua L. Marsh, of Cook, by a vote of 86 to 61. John L. Beveridge, who had been elected Lieutenant-Governor in the fall of 1872, became Governor through the elevation of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. Lyman Trumbull was Governor Oglesby's opponent for the Senate, but was defeated, receiving 62 votes in joint session to 84 for Oglesby.

The state and congressional campaign of 1874 did not awaken much interest or enthusiasm in Chicago. The Liberal Republican, or Greeley party had ceased to be a political factor. Joseph Medill, Governor Bross and John Wentworth retreated back to the Republican fold; Trumbull, Palmer and Koerner became Democrats and David Davis remained an Independent in politics, while the disturbed rank and file resumed old party affiliations. Out of the scattered remnant of the Liberal movement was formed the Anti-Monopoly party. The vote for the respective candidates in the Chicago Congressional districts was as follows:—First district, Bernard G. Caulfield, Dem., 10,211; Sidney Smith, Rep., 9,803; Second district, Carter H. Harrison, Dem., 9,189; Joseph D. Ward, Rep., 9,181; Third district, Charles B. Farwell, Rep., 8,177; John V. LeMoyne, Dem., 7,991; Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., 139. In the ensuing General Assembly of 1875 the Democrats by a fusion with the Indepen-

dents gained a majority of both Houses. Jere J. Crowley, of Cook, was elected Clerk of the House over Daniel Shepard by a vote of 81 to 68. This Legislature passed the act for the reorganization of cities, under which Chicago subsequently became reorganized as a municipality.

The Greenbackers had become sufficiently organized throughout the state in 1873 to take an active part in the campaign. They favored action on the part of the government which would make and keep the paper, or "greenback" money our standard of national currency, and were opposed to the resumption of specie payments. The party was made up of original fiat, or paper money men and the scattered followers of the Liberal and Anti-Monopoly movements. They nominated a state ticket and the party also had a national ticket in the field, nominated May 17 at Indianapolis, with Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The Republican state convention nominated Shelby M. Cullom for Governor, Andrew Shuman, of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James K. Edsall for Attorney General. There were no Chicago men on the Democratic state ticket.

The Republican national ticket, nominated at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876, contained the names of R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York for Vice-President, and the Democratic national ticket, nominated at St. Louis, June 17, the names of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. At the outset the campaign on the Republican side was spiritless and tame, while the Democrats generally were well pleased with their ticket and entered at once into a vigorous and sustained canvass. The usual Republican majority in the state was greatly reduced. The vote in the state on Lieutenant-Governor was, Andrew Shuman, Rep., 278,167; Archibald A. Glenn, Dem., 255,970; James H. Pickrell, Greenback, 18,053. On the Hayes ticket for electors were the names of Peter Schuttler, George Armour and Louis Schaffner, of Chicago; on the Tilden ticket, William F. Coolbaugh, Thomas Hoyne, S. S. Hayes, and Amo Voss; on the Cooper ticket, A. J. Grover, A. C. Cameron, John M. Thompson and A. J. Streeter. The highest vote in the state for the Hayes electors was 278,232; for Tilden, 258,601; Cooper, 18,241. In the Chicago congressional districts the vote was as follows:—First district, William Ald-

rich, Rep., 16,578; John R. Hoxie, Dem., 14,101; George S. Bowen, Greenback, 486; Second district, Carter H. Harrison, Dem., 14,732; George R. Davis, Rep., 14,090; S. F. Norton, Greenback, 118; Third district, Lorenz Brentano, Rep., 11,722; John V. LeMoyne, Dem., 11,435. The Republicans and Independents united and organized the Thirtieth General Assembly of 1877. Lieutenant-Governor Shuman entered upan his duties as presiding officer of the Senate January 9. An exciting contest resulted when the two Houses met in joint session January 18 to ballot for a United States Senator. John M. Palmer was the Democratic caucus nominee and John A. Logan the Republican. On the first ballot the vote stood: Logan, 99; Palmer, 88; William B. Anderson 7 Senators; David Davis 6 Representatives. On the twenty-second ballot Gov. Palmer's name was withdrawn and on the taking of the ballot the result was, Logan, 99; W. B. Anderson, 85; John C. Haines, 7; William C. Goudy, 7; scattering, 4. On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of Gen. Logan was withdrawn, and on the ensuing ballot the result was, David Davis, 97; C. B. Lawrence, 86; John C. Haines, 7; scattering, 8. January 25 a total of 200 votes was cast and on the fortieth ballot the result was, David Davis, 101; C. B. Lawrence 94; John C. Haines, 3; John A. Logan, 1; William H. Parish, 1.

David Davis having received a majority of all votes cast was declared the duly elected Senator.

David Davis not only witnessed the growth of Illinois from a struggling frontier state to its present condition, but he took an active part in public affairs during the most remarkable portion of its political history. He was perhaps Lincoln's closest friend, and it was in part owing to his efforts that Illinois furnished the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860. Judge Davis, though not a delegate, was one of the leading men at the Decatur State convention in May, 1860, that elected delegates to the Chicago National convention. He was there selected as one of the Senatorial delegates to the latter body. More than a week prior to the nomination he had, in connection with other friends of Mr. Lincoln, opened the Lincoln headquarters at the Tremont house, Chicago, where, and throughout the city, whenever delegates were to be found, he labored day and night, almost sleeplessly, throughout that long contest, working with a zeal, assiduity, and skill never surpassed if ever equaled. And when those labors culminated in the choice of his trusted friend his feelings so overpowered him that not only then, but for hours after, in grasping the hands of congratulating

friends, he wept like a child. Among Lincoln's hosts he was emphatically the great central figure. In 1862 Judge Davis was appointed by President Lincoln one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This appointment was not made by any personal solicitation of Judge Davis, but simply on account of Mr. Lincoln's knowledge of the man. At the time of his appointment he was well known in Illinois as a man of great judicial learning and the best of judgment, but his reputation had not gone beyond his state, as he had never filled a position where his decisions would be published. But when he came to the Supreme Bench of the United States his reputation as a jurist went beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. His opinion in the Milligan case has attracted more attention from the people at large than any decision since that of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case. Many of the leaders identified with the Liberal movement of 1872 consider the defeat of Judge Davis in the Cincinnati convention to have been a great mistake. David Davis was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815. He was educated at Newark, Del., Academy, and at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., where he graduated September 4, 1832. In October of the same year he entered the law office of Judge Henry W. Bishop, at Lenox, Mass., and completed his law studies in the New Haven, Conn., law school. In 1835 he went west, locating in Pekin, Ill., and in the fall of 1836 in Bloomington, Ill., which place he made his home until his death. In 1840 he was the Whig candidate for state Senator, and was defeated by Gov. Moore. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislature and his services in behalf of internal improvements were of great public benefit. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Constitutional convention, and in 1848 elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial district without opposition. The circuit contained an array of talent rarely equaled among the same number of lawyers. Judge Logan was the leader of the bar, but following him closely were Lincoln, Stuart, O. L. Davis, Judge Thornton, the Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Judge Emerson, C. H. Moore, Judge Benedict, Judge Parks, Judge Edwards, and others, some of whom have since become immortal in history. Lincoln was the constant companion of Judge Davis in their travels around the extensive circuit, and at the close of their journey each day Lincoln related those humorous stories that made him so famous. Judge Davis traveled in a two-horse buggy and Mr. Lincoln rode in his own conveyance drawn by his celebrated horse Buck. The independence and impartiality displayed by Mr. Davis during his term in

the United States Senate led to his election as President of the Senate, and through the death of President Garfield and the election of Chester A. Arthur to the Presidency, David Davis became Vice-President of the United States. Of his own political life he said this: "I have never been against anybody; I have always been for some one. If the latter meant that I must oppose a man it was from the fact that I was in favor of his opponent, and when the campaign was over my opposition to him was over." In the closing period of his public service Mr. Davis' course was calculated to provoke alternately the ill-will of each of the political parties, and no higher tribute can be paid to him than to cite the fact that in all the criticisms thus called forth no man ever questioned the integrity, sincerity, or patriotism of David Davis. He died at Bloomington, Saturday, June 26, 1886, after six weeks' illness from diabetes, erysipelas and a malignant carbuncle. The Bar Association of Illinois and Indiana and other states adopted resolutions of respect, and eulogistic of his public services, and the records of many courts soon bore transcripts of memorials. The funeral obsequies were conducted at Bloomington Tuesday, June 29, and although his relatives desired to avoid all appearance of pomp or display the city was draped in black, and the cortege was the most imposing ever witnessed in Illinois aside from those of Douglas, Lincoln, Garfield and Grant. Upward of five hundred of the most eminent statesmen, jurists and lawyers in the country were in attendance. After lying in state from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. of Tuesday, the remains, accompanied by a vast procession, were reverentially transferred to the cemetery and deposited with their native dust.

In the state campaign of 1878 the Greenback party again placed a ticket in the field, and the contest in Chicago and Cook county as elsewhere was a triangular one but devoid of great interest. The candidates and the votes polled by each in the Chicago Congressional districts were as follows:—First district, William Aldrich, Rep., 12,165; James R. Doolittle, Dem., 7,136; William V. Barr, Greenback, 1,844; John McAuliff, Socialist, 2,322. Second district, George R. Davis, Rep., 10,347; Miles Kehoe, Ind. Dem., 6,111; James Felch, Greenback, 1,600, George A. Schilling, Socialist, 2,473; J. H. Condon, Ind., 250; John Sebolski, Ind. Socialist, 74. Third district, Hiram Barber, Rep., 9,574; Lambert Tree, Dem., 5,280; A. B. Cornell, Greenback, 884; Benjamin Sibley, Socialist, 2,306. January 21 the Thirty-first General Assembly of 1879 met in joint session and elected John A. Logan United States Senator over Gen. John C.

Black, the Democratic caucus nominee, by a vote of 80 to 60. Ten votes were cast for Alexander Campbell, Greenback, and three for John McAuliff, Socialist. The Chicago Socialists elected to this Assembly one Senator, Sylvester Artley and two Representatives, Leo Meilbeck and Christian Meyer. The Socialists succeeded in getting a bill passed for the creation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other labor legislation adopted. John McAuliff was an engineer by trade; an intelligent, well-read man, and a popular and powerful leader among his followers. He died in 1882. Leo Meilbeck published a paper printed in the Bohemian language which was extensively circulated in the Sixth and Seventh wards. He had a hobby, which was the publication of a polyglot paper, to be printed in the Bohemian, Polish, German and English languages, but never succeeded in carrying out his idea. He became insane and committed suicide by cutting his throat at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital in 1883.

MAYOR HEATH'S ADMINISTRATION.

The result of the special election of July 12, 1876, was the election of Mayor Monroe Heath to his first, or, as it is known, the "short term" of the Mayoralty. July 17 the City Council met in regular session and canvassed the vote with the following result: Monroe Heath, Republican, 19,248 votes; Mark Kimball, Democrat, 7,509; J. J. McGrath, Independent, 3,363. Heath's plurality, 11,739; majority, 8,376.

Mr. Heath was declared duly elected Mayor for the term ending on the third Tuesday in April, 1877, and his official bond, signed by Monroe Heath, William F. Milligan, Peter Schuttler and Christoph Hotz, was approved. Charles Tarnow was declared elected Alderman of the Seventh ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James H. Hildreth.

The tax collection bill under which the Tax Commissioner and City Assessor had been operating having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the Council adopted a resolution calling on the Mayor to discharge the assistants and employes of both of these offices, and to remove the chief officials themselves. An order was also passed directing the Board of Education to withhold the construction of proposed school buildings and the Committee on Schools to report a list of all leases of school property, with the date of expiration of the same, with a view of selling a portion of the property in order to help the city out of its financial strait. The special committee appointed to consult with architects and the County Board in reference to the construction of the City hall and Courthouse

was discharged, and their duties transferred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and the Council refused to instruct the City Attorney to take steps to enjoin the county from proceeding with its portion of the building. The ordinance abolishing the Board of Health and re-organizing it under a commissioner of health was adopted, and the office of city physician was done away with. July 24 Mayor Heath sent his first message to the Council, of which the following is a synopsis:

"TO THE HONORABLE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO:

"The financial condition of the city of Chicago, in all its details and aspects, has been so thoroughly investigated and discussed, both by this Council, the public, and the press of the city, that I consider it unnecessary to again enter into these details with you; but in assuming the position of Mayor of the city, it may not be improper that I should address to you in a general way a few words in relation to the matter which so deeply concerns our welfare. * * I am convinced that you have not studied our constitution in vain, and that you are entering the road which will lead us in time out of our difficulties—the road of retrenchment and economy. * * * We must in any event, and under all circumstances, supply the necessary wants of this community; our people must be protected; and the personal safety and peaceful calling of every citizen secured. I see no good ground, even after looking at the situation from its darkest standpoint, for the despondent feeling which has become fashionable of late with some of our people. We have rebuilt in five years a marvelous city out of the ashes and broken fortunes of the old; for years we have been carrying on the most gigantic system of public improvements, and have rivaled in a short time the works of our oldest cities. Our unbroken march of material prosperity in the past has naturally produced a degree of recklessness and of extravagance which, with several large defalcations and the loss or delay in the collection of our public revenues, by the failure on the part of our citizens to pay their taxes, and the seeming inability of our Legislature to make wise or legal enactments—all have contributed to our present condition. With our past experience, and with a people alive to the great necessity of watching and protecting the property and rights of citizens; with a better knowledge of our condition, and the absolute necessity to extend to our Government a proper and enlightened support, I do not think we need look forward to a repetition of the chief causes of our present troubles. Can we not, then, overcome all our difficulties?"

The first appointment made by Mayor Heath was that of Dr. Brockholst McVickar as Commissioner of Health, who was promptly confirmed by the Council. Mayor Heath, on the advice of the corporation counsel, also vetoed the ordinance passed by the Council cutting off one-half of the street lamps from being lighted at night. At the meeting of the Council, July 26, an ordinance was passed reducing the pay-roll of the Fire Department twenty-five per cent.; the pay-roll of the Police Department the same; the pay-roll of the Board of Public Works fifty per cent.; public library thirty per cent.; the salaries of the Comptroller and his clerks; of the Gas Inspector; and of the Police Justices and clerks were reduced; and the offices of City Tax Assessor and City Tax Commissioner were abolished. In July, 1876, charges were made against the School Board of corruption and malfeasance, and that a "ring" existed among the members of the Board. The Committee on the Judiciary of the Council was directed to investigate these charges, and in their report made, August 21, the committee stated that the charges were so vague and indefinite as to leave no foundation for an investigation. Charges similar in character were made against Dr. McVickar, Commissioner of Health, and at the request of Mayor Heath were investigated by the Committee on Health and County Relations, which committee in its report characterized the reports as not only untrue but malicious. September 18 the Council formally, by ordinance, abolished the old Board of Public Works and vested their rights and duties in the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works. During Mayor Heath's first term was carried on what was known as the "sign war." Complaints having been made that the ordinance regarding street obstructions was violated in hundreds of instances by the hanging of signs, Mayor Heath ordered all such obstructions removed, and the police and fire departments were instructed to carry out the order. The Council finally decided to amend the ordinance, and the Mayor was requested to withhold the removal of the signs, but prior to this action many signs had been removed by posses of police, and several street encounters and much excitement was the result. November 13 the Council adopted a majority report of the Committee on Police recommending to the Mayor the removal of M. C. Hickey as Superintendent of Police. This report and recommendation was ignored by Mayor Heath, who had suspended Superintendent Hickey during investigation of charges made against him in the Chicago *Post* of October 23, and had reinstated him again. The

charges in question were involved in what were known as the Pape's case, the Tierney case, the "Hoosier" Brown case, the Lizzie Moore case, the "horse and buggy" case, and the Dan Webster matter, in all of which except two it was charged that Superintendent Hickey had carried on unlawful dealings for gain with criminals. In the "horse and buggy" case it was charged that certain gamblers made up a purse to buy the Superintendent a horse and buggy, and in the Dan Webster matter that Superintendent Hickey leased a house to Webster, a celebrated colored character, and divided unlawful gains with him. In a communication to the Council November 27, Mayor Heath said he had attended the investigation and sifted all of the charges and was surprised at the report made by the committee. He had no doubt of Superintendent Hickey's honesty and efficiency, and believed it would be a great wrong and a false step to change the head of the police force at that time. Notwithstanding Mayor Heath's explanation and indorsement of Superintendent Hickey the Council concurred in the report of the Committee on Police recommending his removal, by a vote of 22 ayes to 8 nays. A special meeting of the Council was held December 14, to take action on the death of Ald. David Murphy, at which suitable resolutions were adopted and addresses were made by Alds. Sweeney, Ryan, Stewart, McCrea, Lawler and Throop. January 9, 1877, the Council was again called upon to take action on the death of a deceased member—Ald. Mark Sheridan. Resolutions were adopted and addresses made by Alds. Sommer, Ryan, Lawler, Sweeney, Cullerton and Gilbert. March 27, 1877, Mayor Heath vetoed an ordinance allowing the North, West and South Town Collectors to retain one per cent. of their collections as compensation for collecting the city taxes, giving as his reason that the compensation of the town collectors was fixed by statute, and that by virtue of the general revenue law of the state the city taxes were extended on the books of the Collector the same as state and county taxes. Under the provisions of the acts of the Legislature changing the time of holding city and town elections, approved March 9, 1877, the Council, on March 12, passed an ordinance re-districting the city into new election precincts. March 22, 1877, the Council passed an ordinance ordering a tax levy of $4,012,002.29, to cover the appropriations made for corporate purposes for the current fiscal year. Under the new city charter, foreign insurance companies were obliged to pay into the city treasury a tax of two per cent. on their premiums. A bill was presented to the General Assembly

providing that the funds from this source should be expended in maintaining a fire insurance patrol, and April 8 the Council adopted a resolution protesting against the adoption of the bill as inimical to the best interests of the city, and requesting the Mayor to urge Senators and Representatives to exert themselves to defeat it. April 9 the Council, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolutions of thanks to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Chicago believe that the present Council have been honest and economical, and have reduced taxation;

Resolved, That to Thomas Hoyne, our excellent Mayor, *de facto*, for the month of May last, belongs the credit of starting our municipal reform.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne our thanks for the bold and statesman-like inaugural address delivered before us, and believe that the sentiments therein contained have tended to guide this Council in measures of reform, and while we are not able legally to return to him a compensation in money for his good advice, we do tender to him our sincere thanks as members of this Common Council.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records.

Among other important appointments made by Mayor Heath during the "short term" were L. D. Cleveland, Superintendent of Buildings; H. P. Wright, Health Commissioner, vice Dr. Brockholst McVickar resigned, and Oscar C. DeWolf, vice H. P. Wright, resigned; Adam Graham, City Weigher; W. H. Heafford, City Collector; H. J. Jones, Examiner of Subdivisions, and J. F. Stafford, Oil Inspector.

Tuesday, April 3, 1877, the first election for Mayor under the new law changing the time of election from fall to spring was held, and Monroe Heath was re-elected Mayor for the ensuing two years. The following are the totals of the official vote as canvassed by the Council:—Mayor Monroe Heath, (Rep.), 30,881. Perry H. Smith (Dem.), 19,449. City Treasurer, Charles R. Larrabee (Rep.), 26,509. Clinton Briggs (Dem.), 23,929. City Attorney, Richard S. Tuthill (Rep.), 28,-186. William J. Hynes (Dem.), 22,219. City Clerk, Caspar Butz, 28,496; Rudolph Ruhbaum, 21,538.

At the meeting of the Council April 30, 1877, Ald. Aldrich was called to the chair and Ald. Throop presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council are due and are

hereby tendered to Ald. William Aldrich for the able and impartial manner in which he so often presided over the deliberations of this body; and be it further

Resolved, That while we are sorry to lose his valuable services as a member of this Council in the future, we are glad to know that he has been transferred to a higher sphere of usefulness in the halls of the national Congress, where he will doubtless also distinguish himself as a champion of true reform, and our best wishes for his success go with him.

Mr. Aldrich ably represented his district two terms in Congress. His death occurred in the spring of 1886.

In his second inaugural message Mayor Heath counseled a continuance of the programme of retrenchment and economy inaugurated by the preceding Council. In reference to the City's finances he stated that the uncollected taxes April 1, 1876, amounted to $7,344,294.75, to which should be added the full amount of the appropriation for 1876, which was $4.045.529.27. Of the amounts outstanding April 1, 1876, $290,591.11 embraced taxes for the years 1869 and 1870. The tax warrants for these years having been destroyed in the great fire of 1871, these balances were partially uncollectable, and had been, during the year, charged off. The uncollected taxes April 1, 1877, amounted to $6,903,716.35. The message proceeded:

In addition to this amount there is to be added the appropriation of March 1, 1877, amounting to $4,012,002.29, the warrants of which will not be delivered to the collectors till December next. * * * A great portion of the appropriation for 1876 covered a period of only nine months, while that of 1877, which is $33,523.98 less than 1876, covers a full year, and includes the large amount of $301,087.50 for sewerage, as compared with $16,000 in 1876. * * The saving in 1877 over 1875 is $1,111,403, or over 21 per cent. On the 1st of April, 1876, there were outstanding certificates of indebtedness amounting to $3,484,856.81. This amount has been reduced to $956,114.89. To this amount should be added $150,000 of the new form of revenue warrants issued May 4, 1876, by the previous administration, to retire the same amount of old certificates. Revenue time warrants, based on the several tax levies, and in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook county, as announced by Judge McAllister, have been issued and delivered during the year as follows:

On the levy of 1875, $510,458.34, of which there has been redeemed, $305.065.75; leaving a balance outstanding of $205,-

392.59. On the levy of 1876 $2,609,666.89, on which there has been redeemed $309,181.37, leaving a balance outstanding of $2,300,485.52; on the levy of 1877 $339,900.00; total certificates and warrants outstanding April 1, 1877, were as follows:

Old certificates of indebtedness issued prior to April 1, 1876, $956,114.89; new revenue warrants on tax levy of 1875, $205,-392.59; new revenue warrants on tax levy of 1876, $2,300,485.-52; new revenue warrants on tax levy of 1877, $339,900.00; total $3,801,893.00; the bonded debt of the city is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds $1,200,000; seven per cent. bonds, $12-254,000; total April 1, 1877, $13,454,000. Of this amount $272-000 in six per cent. water loan bonds mature July 1, 1877. The total amount of old certificates and new warrants outstanding April 1, 1877, has been reduced $270,000 since that time, and further reductions are being made from receipts from taxes as opportunity offers. The remarkable growth of confidence in Chicago securities during the past year is shown in the fact that past due seven per cent. paper issued by a previous administration has lately sold at a premium in New York, while our own bankers and business men have offered us several hundred thousand dollars at seven per cent., which has been declined for the present. Only nine months ago the Finance Committee, Comptroller and Mayor were compelled to beg for funds while offering interest at eight per cent. per annum. The reason for this change is principally due to the fact that the revenues of the city have been collected thoroughly, and the expenses reduced inside our income. The message showed that at the end of the preceding fiscal year the enrollment of school children was 40-805, and that during the year it grew to 43,512, showing an increase nearly equivalent to the capacity of four twelve room buildings. There had been appropriated for sites and buildings $420,500, but nothing had been done, owing to the failure of the city to collect taxes, especially the levies of 1873 and 1874. The amount of reductions and savings in salaries in the Department of Public Works had been $92,500 and corresponding reductions in the expenses of the Police, Fire, Health and Buildings Departments, and in the matter of payments for gas consumed by the city the savings were over $300,000.

The Council approved the official bond of Charles R. Larrabee, City Treasurer, in the penal sum of $5,500,000, the sureties being Charles R. Larrabee, William F. Coolbaugh, Heman G. Powers, Calvin T. Wheeler, John V. Farwell, Asa Dow, James W. Odell, Berthold Loewenthal, Augustus Bauer, Thos.

Lynch, Henry A. Kohn, Michael Brand, Charles H. Schwab, William N. Brainard, Orson Smith, Augustus S. Burt, Benjamin P. Hutchinson and Charles L. Hutchinson.

Among the earlier appointments made by Mayor Heath during his second term were Joseph F. Bonfield as Corporation Counsel; A. L. Linscott, Prosecuting Attorney; Emory Cole, Oil Inspector; A. L. Morrison, Police Justice; Messrs. J. L. Dennis, Philip A. Hoyne, E. G. Keith, C. H. Reed, M. E. Stone and William Vocke, as members of the Board of Education, and Messrs. George Mason, Sidney Smith and J. B. Walker as Directors of the Public Library, May 14, 1877, Ald. Ballard presented to the Council a resolution relative to the death of Artemas Carter, formerly a member of the Council, and it was unanimously adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS, In the wisdom of Almighty God He has seen best to remove from among the living one of our most excellent and worthy citizens, Artemas Carter, who was an honorable member of the Common Council of the city of Chicago during the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, his record stands before us for an example, therefore be it

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Council be extended to his bereaved family who have so unexpectedly and so suddenly lost a father, a husband and counselor, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

During the month of July the Council was called upon to take action in reference to the lawless action of street mobs, which were created by the great labor strikes, and they did so by the adoption of a resolution deprecating lawlessness, and authorizing the Mayor to employ all means necessary to maintain the law. These riots were the outgrowth of the labor troubles that disturbed the country throughout at that time. So bold did the turbulent element become that they attempted to march a mob upon the city from the lumber district. The mob was charged by the militia and police at Halsted street viaduct and a pitched battle was fought, resulting in the killing and wounding of many of the rioters. A detachment of regular troops was sent to the city from the West, with a Gatling gun; the armories were under guard, and for a time the city wore a decidedly warlike appearance. The Council subsequently passed a resolution of thanks to the police force for valorous conduct during the riots. A contest of authority regarding the disposition of the militia during the riots having arisen between the Mayor and Gen. Ducat, the Council by resolution authorized the appoint-

ment of a committee to investigate the matter and determine in whom the authority was vested in time of emergency. In response to the public demand efforts were made to increase the police force at an additional expense of $110,500 per annum, an ordinance finally being passed authorizing the Mayor and Finance Committee to borrow the money and increase the force by the addition of one hundred mounted patrolmen. The cost of the riots to the city for pay of special police, purchase of arms, etc., was about $20,000.

August 13 by resolution of the Council the chairman appointed a committee composed of Alds. Stewart, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Beidler and Thompson to investigate the charge made in a city paper that Ald. Rosenberg, a member of the Finance Committee, and the City Treasurer were in a "ring" which was speculating in city certificates. This committee subsequently exonerated Ald. Rosenberg, the Finance Committee, and the Treasurer.

The election to the Council of James H. Hildreth as Alderman from the Seventh ward was contested by John Riordan, and a notable contest case ensued. The returns gave Hildreth 1,159 votes; Riordan, 1,134; Gardner, 736. The Committee on Elections added certain votes from the town boxes to these totals, and threw out certain alleged illegal votes and declared Riordan elected by 44 majority, and entitled to the seat. The contest continued during 1877 and 1878. Hildreth brought mandamus proceedings against the Council and failed to secure his seat thereby, Judge Rogers dismissing the appeal. He then carried his case to the Supreme Court where the appeal was again dismissed, and he met with similar disappointment in the Appellate Court, whence the case was taken on a writ of error. Notwithstanding the fact that the Committee on Elections of the Council had declared John Riordan entitled to the seat, the report was placed on file by vote of the Council, and Riordan did not succeed in getting a seat in the body until April 22, 1878, when he was admitted, together with John McNally, a special election having been called for one alderman to fill the vacancy, besides the regular election of an alderman to fill an expired term.

The City Council held a special meeting October 15, to take action on the death of Daniel O'Hara, Ex-City Treasurer. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death having removed from our midst our esteemed citizen and faithful public officer, Daniel O'Hara, Esq.; and

WHEREAS, He has proved one of the most efficient and honorable public servants;

Resolved, That the City Council tender to the bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy in its distress and affliction, and direct that these resolutions of respect and condolence be promulgated to the various departments of the city government, and that all city offices be closed for this day.

Resolved, That the Council, as a mark of respect to the late Daniel O'Hara, do attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the City Clerk is hereby directed to spread upon the journal of the Council the foregoing resolutions, and that copies thereof be furnished the press for publication, and also that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Alderman J. H. B. Daly addressed the Council as follows:

"The sad duty we have to perform to-day of paying our last compliments to an honest and efficient officer of the city government is the object of this special meeting. The resolution does but lightly touch on the virtues of the man and the characteristics that entitle him to the highest honors we can now pay him. Having been acquainted with him since my boyhood, and knowing a thousand instances of his kindness of heart, honesty of purpose, and purity of motives, his love for the truth, and all the qualities that the best teachers of morals and religion wish to have inculcated in the hearts of men, I wish to mingle my regrets at his loss, with the hope that his exemplary qualities will have the effect to elevate and encourage those who live to respect his memory. I am personally aware that it was his pride and pleasure to assist the afflicted, to encourage the depressed, to visit the poor, to impress upon the minds of men the importance of industry and the sterling value of integrity; and of him can be said as truthfully as if Goldsmith's lines had been purposely directed toward him:

> "'To relieve the wretched was his pride,
> And all his failings leaned to virtue's side.'

"May his good soul rest in peace."

December 20, 1877, the Finance Committee reported on the claim of W. W. Boyington and others, architects appointed by Mayor Colvin to examine into the condition of the Custom House. Corporation Counsel Bonfield at the same time submitted an opinion in which a number of court decisions were cited to show that money could not be paid out except for corporate purposes. The Finance Committee reported that while they were satisfied that the city had no power to audit and pay the claim, they were also satisfied that the services of the gentlemen were of great benefit to the government of the United States,

and had saved millions of dollars to the government by showing there was no necessity for tearing down the Custom House, and the committee recommended the adoption of a resolution setting forth that in their estimation the commission of architects had a just and proper claim for compensation against the government.

Mayor Heath, on February 11, 1878, sent a communication to the Council calling attention to a grave emergency arising under the decision of the Supreme Court in a test case, which, with five other similar cases, were appeals perfected from the judgment of the County Court, for state, county, city and other taxes of the city, of the levy of 1875. The appropriation ordinance of the city of Chicago, passed June 30, 1875, upon which the levy ordinance, approved August 10, 1875, levying the taxes for that year, was based, contained the following items: For entertaining official visitors, $2,000; for interest on temporary loans for Board of Public Works' appropriation fund, $40,000; for interest on temporary loans for Fire Department, $25,000; for payment of interest on the general bonded debt of the city, and on temporary loans, in addition to the unexpended balance, April 1, 1875, and to amounts received for interest, $300,000; for interest on temporary loans for Police Department, $25,000; the total levy for interest on temporary loans being $160,000. The majority of the Court held that the items specified were illegal and void. Mayor Heath, in his communication, said that while the amount of taxes directly lost by virtue of this decision was comparatively small, being but $38,918.70 for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, the principal effect of the decision was, first, to declare wholly illegal and void as a corporate debt the outstanding certificates issued on appropriations made previous to the fiscal year 1876, and which amounted to $485,513.06; and second, to practically, if not legally, prevent the city from thereafter anticipating the collection of its revenues for the payment of corporate debts, by the issuance and sale of certificates payable out of any particular fund of the annual appropriation bill. The message continued: The $485,513.06 of outstanding certificates declared void by virtue of this decision were wholly drawn upon the tax levy of 1875 and previous years. The outstanding and uncollected taxes of the year 1875 are $760,740; for 1874, $1,345,860; for 1873, $604,857. There can be no reasonable doubt that a sufficient amount of these back taxes will before long be collected to retire these certificates. I take it for granted that the city of Chicago will not repudiate any of these just obligations, the city having received the money from

the holders of these certificates in good faith and used it for corporate purposes, and that the levy of the respective years for which they are drawn will and must be applied when collected to the payment thereof. * * * The most serious question for your consideration, however, which this decision forces upon you is that of providing ways and means to carry on the city government hereafter. We must not deceive ourselves as to our attitude to-day before the commercial world; we are in a legal sense without credit; we cannot on a purely commercial basis borrow a dollar—at least at rates which we would consider for a moment. * * * The system of carrying on our government by funds procured from the issue and sale of certificates based upon an appropriation and tax levy in advance of the collection of the tax must be abandoned under the present condition of things. * * * You should provide in the annual appropriation bill a sufficient fund in excess of the expenditures, after having reduced them to the lowest possible minimum, which would in the course of two, three or more years leave in the treasury an amount which would, if all the taxes were collected, be used to pay as you contract current obligations, and thus avoid the necessity of anticipating in any form the tax levy of the then current year. If such a course is considered wise under the circumstances, the Council may direct by resolution, in order to provide for contingencies and loss of revenue, that the city expenditures must be confined to 60 or 70 per cent. of the appropriation, and I will see that during my term of office no more than such stipulated percentage is spent.

The Council at this same meeting directed the City Comptroller to furnish at the next regular meeting the names of all tax-fighters who had refused to pay their taxes for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. This list was duly prepared and submitted. It contained the names of 415 citizens, many of them among the wealthiest property owners in the city. In pursuance of the general line of economy and retrenchment Mayor Heath early in March proposed to issue an order for the reduction of the Fire and Police Departments, and this order led to the calling of a special meeting of the Council, March 14, at which a resolution was adopted directing him to withhold any order tending toward the proposed reduction. March 25 the Council passed an ordinance for the assessment of the taxes for the fiscal year 1878, in which the amount to be raised by the levy was fixed at $3,777,757.23, being the sum required to cover the appropriations theretofore legally made.

The meeting of the City Council of April 29, 1878, ushered in the last year of Mayor Heath's term, as well as the close of the term of one-half of the members of the Reform Council which had co-operated with Mayor Heath in his financial policy and measures of economy. Before the roll of the new Council was called, Ald. Cook, who had been selected the previous year to preside over the deliberations of the Council in the absence of the Mayor, addressed the body, making use of the following language:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL:—One year in the history of our city has passed since we, preferred as the choice of the citizens of the various wards we represent, were inducted into office as legislators to make such laws as might be deemed necessary to guard the interests of the municipality. Whether we have fulfilled the expectations of our constituents in the exercise of our trusts, they have had, and will have, to decide. Whether the result of our deliberations will eventually prove for the best interests of the municipality, our history alone will demonstrate, but I have no doubt each member has done that which in his best judgment he thought at the time was for the best interest of the city."

May 13, 1878, Ald. J. H. B. Daly presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Gen. James Shields, who commanded the Illinois troops in the war with Mexico, and who subsequently represented this State in the Senate of the United States, has arrived in this city, and has been welcomed by the military of Chicago and by the citizens generally;

Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council extend a hearty greeting to him. on the occasion of his visit to our city, and cordially indorse the enthusiastic reception with which he was greeted on his arrival.

Resolved, That the distinguished patriotic services rendered by the gallant old veteran in two wars; the wounds that he received in various battles while defending the flag and vindicating the honor of the country; his eminent services in many high positions of public trust; the untarnished honesty of character and the elevated patriotism which has marked his entire public career, justly entitle him to the respect and the gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the purpose of the bill now pending before the United States Senate, which provides for the restoration of Gen. Shields to the army rolls with the

rank of Brigadier-General on the retired list; and we trust that this measure of justice will pass that body, as it already has the House of Representatives, and will then receive the approval of the President. This act will be a graceful and fitting recognition and reward for the fidelity and valor of the old statesman and soldier whose honorable services, whose many wounds, and whose age and circumstances plead more eloquently than words in his behalf.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Gen. Shields, and the same be likewise forwarded to the President of the Senate with the request that the same be laid before that body.

May 27 the Council adopted the following resolution of respect to the memory of Ald. John T. Corcoran, deceased:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, in his wisdom, to remove from our midst John T. Corcoran, a former member of the City Council and a man highly esteemed both as a public officer and a fellow citizen by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Council hereby tenders the bereaved family of the deceased gentleman its deep sympathy in their bereavement and distress, and at the same time expresses its sorrow over the death of a noble-hearted fellow citizen who has been taken away while in the prime of life.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby directed to spread upon the journal of the Council the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the family of the deceased.

A special meeting of the Council was called for June 6, to take action on the death of Mancel Talcott, and the following resolutions were adopted:

We, the members of the City Council of the city of Chicago, being assembled to express our regret for the death of Mancel Talcott, formerly member of this Council and President of the Board of Police, and to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, do hereby

Resolve, That in the death of Mancel Talcott the city has lost one of its oldest and most valued citizens—a landmark in its history—who, while serving it was most faithful to its interests, and a determined foe to all dishonesty and municipal corruption.

Resolved, That in the deceased we recognize one who has grown up with our city and has stood by it with unflinching integrity, through prosperity and adversity, one who never "gave out an uncertain sound," but who was marked for his individuality, candor, honesty and liberality.

Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathies to the widow and family of the deceased in their great affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

Resolved, That the members of the City Council will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Alds. Daly, Cook, Phelps, Ballard, and McCaffrey were appointed as a committee to make arrangements for the Council to attend the funeral.

June 24 Mayor Heath sent to the Council the names of John A. Farwell for City Comptroller, Joseph F. Bonfield for Corporation Counsel, A. N. Linscott for Prosecuting Attorney, Michael C. Hickey for General Superintendent of Police, Joseph H. Dixon for Deputy Superintendent of Police, Louis Wahl, John C. Haines, and Charles G. Hammond for Inspectors of the House of Correction, Matthias Benner for Fire Marshal, W. H. Heafford for City Collector, L. D. Cleveland for Superintendent of Buildings, F. Bensinger for Sealer of Weights and Measures, Emory Cole for Oil Inspector, Dr. W. P. Dunne for City Physician, John D. Murphy for Inspector of Steam Boilers, Dr. Siebel for Gas Inspector, and James L. Allen, W. J. English, D. A. Kohn, George B. Armstrong, and Thomas Brennan for members of the Board of Education. The names of Messrs. Allen and Kohn were subsequently withdrawn. The other appointments were all confirmed with the exception of M. C. Hickey, John C. Haines and F. Bensinger. The Committee on Police. to whom the appointment of Mr. Hickey was referred, reported recommending that he be confirmed, but the Committee on the Bridewell reported adversely to the confirmation of Mr. Haines. July 8 the Council concurred in the report as to Haines by a vote of 25 ayes to 7 nays, and Hickey was rejected for Superintendent of Police by a vote of 22 to 11. July 15 Mayor Heath sent in the name of V. A. Seavey for General Superintendent of Police, and the appointment was confirmed by the Council July 22, by a vote of 32 to 2. Other appointments made by Mayor Heath during the last year of his administration were E. S. Chesbrough, as Commissioner of Public Works, A. C. Bartlett and James Frake, members of the Board of Education, F. C. Hotz, O. S. A. Sprague and W. J. Onahan, Directors of the Public Library, Luther L. Mills, Inspector House of Correction, Theodore Karls, Sealer of Weights and Measures, John D. Murphy, Boiler Inspector. August 12 Mayor Heath announced that he was about to leave the city for a short time and requested the Council to elect one of their number to act as

Mayor *pro tem* during his absence. The Council proceeded to elect a Mayor *pro tem* by ballot, and on the second ballot Ald. James H. Gilbert was elected, receiving 19 votes out of a total of 33. August 26 the acting Mayor announced that R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, and His Excellency the Mexican Minister at Washington would visit Chicago September 3 and 5, respectively, and on motion Ald. Pearsons, Cary, Tully, Seaton and Jonas were appointed to co-operate with the Citizen's Reception Committee. December 30 the Council passed an ordinance organizing and re-organizing the Department of Public Works as a department of the city government existing since the adoption by the city of the "Act to provide for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages," in force July 1, 1882. Under the provisions of this ordinance E. S. Chesbrough was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, January 13, 1879, his bond being signed by W. H. Bradley, Mark Skinner, E. W. Blatchford and George Armour.

About this date a great hue and cry was raised by the press about "bunko steerers" and it was charged that they openly plied their business of "roping in" unsophisticated people on the public streets. On motion of Ald. Cullerton Mayor Heath appointed a special committee consisting of Ald. Cullerton, Phelps and Waldo to ascertain if public gaming houses were permitted to run in the city. The bunko men were subsequently thinned out by the police.

Comptroller Farwell in his estimate of expenses for the fiscal year January 1, 1879 to December 31, 1879, made to the Council January 27, 1879, had the following to say in reference to the city finances:

"In making my estimates for the current year, I have been guided by the amounts expended by the several departments during the past year, with an addition in most cases of 10 per cent., to meet estimated loss in collection. My estimates for 1879 aggregate $3,277,673.36. Deducting therefrom the estimated miscellaneous receipts and cash in the treasury applicable thereto, in all amounting to, say, $400,000, would leave $2,877,673.36. These calculations are made on the assumption that the margins of unexpended appropriations for 1876, 1877, and 1878 yet uncollected will be re-appropriated so far as may be required, and I should hope that whatever excess of receipts might be realized from these sources during the present year over and above the unfilled purposes of the original appropriation could be brought forward and used in cash during the next fall and winter,

thus saving to that extent the issuing of warrants against the appropriations for 1879. This course pursued for a few years, with strict economy and a rigid adherence to the principle of always keeping a margin of, say, 10 to 15 per cent. within the appropriations, the city would then have practically but little difficulty in meeting its current expenses in cash."

The City Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury January 1, 1879, of $791,916.58. The expenditures during the preceding year had aggregated $5,967,295.83. The net balance in the Treasury January 31, 1879, as shown by the Comptroller's report, was $886,029.21. March 12, 1879, the Council passed an appropriation bill for the fiscal year January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1879, which contained items aggregating $3,975,597.55, and March 17 Mayor Heath vetoed the bill, on the ground that a number of the items were unnecessary, and that the total appropriations, including cash and miscellaneous receipts, footed up $4,387,597.55. Another bill was adopted by the Council March 18, in which the sum total of the appropriations was $3,776,450.79. This amount was inserted in the ordinance for the tax levy. April 4 the Comptroller reported that the amount of money actually in the Treasury at the close of the books February 28, 1879, was $1,061,690.78.

Mayor Heath's final message, read by him in the presence of both the incoming and outgoing Council April 28, 1879, was as follows:

"To the Hon., the City Council of the City of Chicago:

"Gentlemen—In pursuance of the duty imposed by the Charter, and being about to retire from the office of Mayor of this city, it is my desire and duty to place before you for the purpose of information and future reference some of the most important of the permanent results accomplished by and during this administration. I was elected Mayor July 12, 1876; on that day the bonded debt of the city was $13,457,000.00; the bonded debt is now $13,043,000.00; reduction $414,000.00; on July 12, 1876, the outstanding illegal certificates of indebtedness were $3,011,329.63; we have paid and taken up of these certificates since that date $2,762,329.63; balance now outstanding $249,000.00. At that date (July 12, 1876) the credit funds of the treasury had been overdrawn to meet deficits in, and drafts upon other funds owing to failures in collections and other causes, about $1,800,000.00; these overdrafts have since been paid and restored, to the amount of about $900,000.00; leaving a balance still due credit fund of $900,000.00; at that date also (July 12, 1876) there were

no funds in the treasury to pay the salaries of employes, about five months' pay being due. We have since, by legislation legalized the tax levies for 1873 and 1874, then declared void, and have procured judgments for the delinquent taxes of such years in both the County and Appellate Courts. The legality of these new levies will be finally argued in the Supreme Court in June next. If the legality of these taxes is sustained in that Court, we are certain to collect within a short time from the taxes of these years upon real estate alone, to wit:

"Cash on deposit with County Treasurer on appeals $45,450.-89; on forfeitures to the state, drawing interest at 10 per cent. $901,000.00; on forfeitures from the taxes of 1875, $283,000.00; total good assets and taxes legalized during this administration $1,230,388.33. Deducting from these assets the amount of outstanding certificates to wit, $249,000.00, and restoring outstanding overdrafts on the treasury, to wit, $900,000.00, we will have a net balance in the treasury from these sources of $81,388.33. In addition to the above assets we hold tax deeds and certificates of 1871 and 1872, amounting to $116,922.37; in forfeitures of 1876 $162,814.99; in forfeitures of 1877 $275,196.15; total net assets, after paying all outstanding liabilities on illegal certificates and restoring credit funds heretofore overdrawn, $636,321.84.

"I do not estimate in the above doubtful assets from delinquent personal property taxes, which will undoubtedly yield some revenue, though the amount cannot well be estimated. The estimated net reserve from the appropriations of 1878 is about $400,000, of which sum about $150,000 will be collected during the fiscal year. This reserve is not taken into consideration in the above enumeration of assets nor in the appropriation bill for 1879, but will, as collected, be placed to the credit of appropriate funds of this year, and may be expended and kept as a cash reserve to be added to the reserve for 1879 in 1880. During this administration, also, we have paid off floating obligations against the city for deficiencies under condemnation and other special proceedings held void in 1869-70 and subsequent years, and which amount in all to several hundred thousand dollars. With one or two exceptions, all claims of this character are now adjusted and satisfied. During the past year the powers of the corporation have been so thoroughly settled and defined in the courts that it is not likely that very grave mistakes will hereafter occur through ignorance of the law. For 1873, as appeared on the face of the appropriation bill itself, sixteen per cent. of the levy was illegal; for 1874, fourteen per cent. was illegal, and for

1875 nine per cent. was held void. After a series of suits, we have procured finally from the Supreme Court decisions affirming the right of the city to anticipate by a proper warrant the collection of current taxes to pay current expenses; and also the right of the city to refund to the holders of illegal certificates the amount of money advanced by them to the city, and represented by such certificates out of the taxes as collected for the year and fund in and upon which they were drawn. The certificates thus drawn in 1875 and 1876-7 were held to be void; while those drawn on the levy for 1878 were sustained by the Court as legal drafts upon the treasury. Very important decisions have also been announced settling the law, and procedure governing special proceedings for taking and assessing private property for public use and improvements. The Supreme Court has also sustained the power of the city to levy taxes for school purposes and affirmed the legal existence of that body. The right of the city to license, regulate and control the management of establishments within or near the corporate limits of the city engaged in rendering, fertilizing, etc., has also been fully sustained. It has also been decided in our own and the Federal Supreme Court that the city is not liable to adjacent property owners for damages by reason of building the Washington and LaSalle street tunnels nor to riparian owners claiming to be specially injured thereby; but it is claimed the present constitution has again unsettled the law governing questions of this nature, and that the city is now liable for injuries to property abutting upon viaducts and tunnels ordered and built since August 1870. The Department of the Interior at Washington, before which the title of the city to all the land between Randolph street and Park Row and east of Michigan Avenue, including also Dearborn Park, was litigated by parties locating Valentine Scrip thereon, has finally, after a protracted contest, rejected all the locations and confirms the title in the city. The improved financial condition of the city enabled us, during the last year, to commence the building of the City Hall, which work, though somewhat delayed by adverse litigation, has progressed rapidly, the second story above the foundation being now nearly completed."

The message closed with citations of reductions which had been made in the expenses of the principal departments. The Council adopted resolutions thanking Mayor Heath and City Clerk Caspar Butz for their able and efficient services.

Mayor Heath in response, said:

"This resolution is a very flattering one. If I have been en-

abled in my administration to do anything for the good of the city, it has been because I have had the co-operation of the Council. If I could, I would like to have a resolution passed thanking the Council for its hearty support of my administration. I thank you, gentlemen, and will now announce the induction of the new members. The Clerk will call the roll."

Monroe Heath was born in a little New Hampshire town in 1828. He came West in 1847, remained a few months, and then returned to New England. In 1849 he joined the exodus to the gold mines of California, and early in the fifties he came to Chicago, where he embarked in his present business, being the senior member and head of the extensive house of Heath & Milligan, dealers in paints, oils, etc. Mr. Heath enjoys a well-earned and enviable reputation as a substantial business man. He was elected alderman of the Twelfth Ward in 1871 and re-elected in 1873, and has held many positions of honor and trust. At the date of this writing he resides at Arlington Heights, and while still an active business man, he has taken no active part in politics since the conclusion of his term as Mayor.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879—CARTER H. HARRISON'S FIRST TERM AS MAYOR—ALDERMANIC ELECTION, 1880—REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1880—THE ILLINOIS CONTEST, ETC.—ARGUMENTS OF RAUM, ANTHONY AND STORRS—SPEECH OF CONKLING NOMINATING GRANT—GARFIELD'S NOMINATION OF SHERMAN—THE BALLOTING—WASHBURNE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAMPAIGNS.

There were three full city tickets in the field at the municipal election of 1879, and the campaign was a memorable one in the annals of the city. The Republicans were squarely defeated by the Democrats, whose ticket was headed by a man who rallied and united their scattered forces, and who maintained party cohesion locally for eight years, being himself elected Mayor four times in succession,—a record unprecedented by the most popular of his predecessors, and who by reason of his marked individuality, great executive ability and political acumen speedily became and has remained the best-known Mayor in the United States. An important feature of the campaign was that it developed the full strength of the Socialist element in Chicago politics, the culmination of its power being also the signal of its decline. Prior to the holding of the Republican city convention there was considerable dissatisfaction existing among the adherents of that party, one faction favoring the re-nomination of Monroe Heath and another demanding the nomination of a new leader in the person of Abner M. Wright. The latter received the nomination, Mr. Heath declining to allow his friends to use his name. At this time the Greenbackers and the Anti-Monopolists had entered into a fusion with the view of placing a city ticket in nomination, and in a convention held at Greenebaum's hall late in March they nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor. The Democrats met in convention and Carter H. Harrison being satisfactory as a candidate they nominated him also, thereby ratifying his nomination by the Greenebaum's hall convention. The Socialists, through their ward organizations, sent delegates to a convention, in which also was represented a small labor faction that was dissatisfied with Mr. Harrison's nomination by the

Greenebaum hall party, and this convention placed in nomination as the Socialist candidate for Mayor, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, a former Republican. While Socialism had spread through many of the wards and had a large foreign-born following in the fall of 1878, when Sylvester Artley was elected to the State Senate and Leo Meilbeck and Christian Meyer to the lower House, and John McAuliffe in the then First Congressional district, and George A. Schilling and John Sebolski in the Second, with other candidates, had polled several thousand votes, it was not until the spring of 1879 that the Socialist party could be considered fully organized. Carter H. Harrison had been a County Commissioner, and had twice been elected to Congress from the then Second district as a Democrat, and therefore at this time had some experience in campaigning. He went vigorously into the contest and by his superior qualities on the stump, and a spirited and aggressive campaign, he made great headway among the voters, and in the election achieved a splendid majority. The election took place Tuesday, April 1, and resulted as follows:

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Mayor, Carter H. Harrison,	25,685
City Treasurer, William C. Seipp,	26,176
City Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell,	24,171
City Clerk, Patrick J. Howard,	24,427

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Mayor, Abner M. Wright,	20,496
City Treasurer, Marcus A. Farwell,	20,662
City Attorney, Richard W. Ricaby,	21,919
City Clerk, Peter Buschwah,	21,743

SOCIALIST TICKET.

Mayor, Ernst Schmidt,	11,829
City Treasurer, Frank A. Stauber,	10,874
City Attorney, Harry Rubens,	11,858
City Clerk, Benjamin Sibley,	11,276

The total number of votes cast in the election, including 321 scattering, was for Mayor, 58,331; Treasurer, 58,033; Attorney, 58,269; Clerk, 57,767. Eighteen Aldermen were elected, the votes for the various candidates being as follows: First Ward, Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,697; J. Ward Ellis, Dem., 722; N. H. Jorgensen, Socialist, 115; Second Ward, Addison Ballard, Rep., 1,296; Samuel Engel, Dem., 1,130; George A. Schilling, Socialist, 222; Third Ward, John M. Clark, Rep., 1,428; A. F. Seeberger, Dem., 730; H. L. Hull, Ind., 124; Fourth

Ward, Amos Grannis, Rep., 2,151; Firman Church, Dem., 1,126; Louis Hutt, Ind., 212; Fifth Ward. Michael McAuley, Dem., 1,848; Andrew Ryder, Rep., 848; T. J. Morgan, Labor, 1,688; John C. Folz, Ind., 355; Sixth Ward, William Curran, Dem., 1,364; T. Diener, Rep., 487; J. J. Altpeter, Socialist, 1,532; Seventh Ward, John Riordan, Dem., 1,718; J. J. Curran, Ind. Dem., 828; F. Bielefeldt, Socialist, 1,058; John Schmelz, Ind, 372; Eighth Ward, Thomas Purcell, Dem., 1,723; James O'Brien, Ind. Dem., 1,534; O. W. Barrett, Rep., 775; Henry Stahl, Socialist, 549; Ninth Ward, James Peevey, Dem., 1,659; Richard Jones, Rep., 994; R. S. Pratt, Socialist, 97; Tenth Ward, Michael McNurney, Rep., 1,073; J. E. Lawrence, 470; Robert Beck, 361; E. C. Christianson, 23; Eleventh Ward, George B. Swift, Rep., 2,096; W. B. Bateham, Dem., 827; H. Johnson, Ind., 116; Twelfth Ward, Joseph D. Everett, Rep.. 2,850 J. W. Goodspeed, Dem., 320; Max Selle, Socialist, 38; Thirteenth Ward, Hiram P. Thompson, Rep., 1,255; B. Quirk, Ind. Rep., 1,121; George Braun, 154; Fourteenth Ward, Michael Ryan, Dem., 1,614; Reinhard Lorenz, Socialist, 1,718; Louis Martin, Rep., 1,010; Fifteenth Ward, Adam Meyer, Socialist, 1,246; John C. Ender, Rep, 918; John Feltes, Socialist, 903; Sixteenth Ward, Chris. Meyer, Socialist, 1,520; M. Schweisthal, Dem., 1,111; Seventeenth Ward, Edward P. Barrett, Dem., 1,675; B. Janssen, Socialist, 655; Jas. Lynn, Rep., 424; Eighteenth Ward, Wm. G. McCormick, Dem., 1,724; A. L. Chetlain, Rep., 1,450; D. Van Dewenter, Socialist, 245. There was a contest and re-count in the Second and Fifth Wards, which did not change the result as given. Ald. Ryan protested against the admission of Reinhard Lorenz, but the Council gave Lorenz the seat.

At the installation of the new Council, April 28, 1879, the first business was the approval of the official bonds of the officers elect. Mayor Harrison's bond, in the sum of $10,000, was signed by John C. Richberg, Caroline D. Harrison and Murray F. Tuley; City Treasurer Seipp's bond, in the sum of $4,500,000, by Conrad Seipp, Peter Schoenhofen, Berthold Loewenthal, Frederick Mahla, George Schneider, Louis A. Huck, William Metzger, John Buehler, Peter Schuttler, Peter Wolf, and H. J. Christoph; City Attorney Grinnell's bond in the sum of $5,000, signed by Horace A. Hurlbut and William M. Hoyt; City Clerk Howard's bond in the sum of $5,000, signed by Harvey T. Weeks and M. J. Corboy. The inaugural address of Mayor Harrison to the Council was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: — The welfare of nearly 500,000 people depends, to a large extent, upon the manner in which you may, during the next twelve months, discharge your official duties. A city sprung into existence within your own memory, but already the third in America in population, and in commercial importance ranking among the ten leading cities of the world, will have its growth and progress more or less advanced or retarded by your action. Its citizens have, within the past eight years, struggled under difficulties sufficient to paralyze any other people. Those difficulties with them have only called forth unexampled energies. They know not how to despair. To manage the affairs of such a community is worthy of a proud ambition, and should beget in its representatives a sense of deep and earnest responsibility. Rising from the ashes of two conflagrations unequaled in the past, Chicago and her people, burdened by an enormous debt, were at once confronted by a financial revulsion, which has disturbed the social foundations of nations. Labor has struggled for bread, and has often been forced to go without sufficient food. Real estate, the foundation of wealth, which furnishes four-fifths of the city's revenues, has been laid under a heavy load of taxation. Rents being low, and sales practically impossible, land has been unable to meet its obligations. Taxation locks up money in the hands of the money dealer, where it escapes the eye of the collector, thus forcing legitimate enterprise to bear an unequal burden. This stifles energy, deters investment, and will, unless checked, dry up the sources of revenue. Chicago expects you to give her relief. She will forgive honest mistakes, but she demands of you worthy and earnest diligence. On me, gentlemen, devolves the duty and responsibility of carrying out your will, and of enforcing the laws. I accept the responsibilities with diffidence, and shall endeavor to perform the duty with an eye single to the good of the public. I have but one policy to declare. That is, to protect the lives, the property and health of the city at all times and in every emergency, and to do it in an honest and economical manner. I recognize but one science in finance. That is, to collect the revenues and live within them. Debts can be wiped out in but one way, by payment. Surplus can be acquired only by saving. Saving can be made only by honest expenditures for wise and legitimate purposes, and by preventing all leakage. The bonded debt of Chicago amounts to about $13,000,000. If you will aid me, gentlemen, in an economical administration of affairs, I believe it will be possible to fund a part of this debt so as to

save from one to two per cent. per annum. The people will cheerfully submit to many temporary inconveniences for so permanent a relief. Life and property in cities are protected by the police. A corrupt police is a gnawing cancer. The citizen lying down at night should not only be protected, but should feel secure. Apprehension of a fancied danger is as disgusting as that of a real one. I shall endeavor, as far as may be possible in my short term, to make the police department brave, honest and efficient. It will be my aim to have the star worn by none but proper men.

"Ours is a cosmopolitan people, aggregated from many nationalities within a little more than one generation of man. Each of the several elements has its own ideas of social and religious life, its own civilization. They have one bond of union, devotion to republican institutions, and energy in pursuit of fortune. Each should study to accommodate itself as much as possible to the social life and prejudices of each of the others, and of the whole. For any one to attempt to make a Procrustean bed, to which the others should be forced to fit, would be both ungenerous and unwise. Time alone can make them all homogeneous. I can not hope to satisfy all. I shall endeavor, however, to irritate none unnecessarily, but shall try to so execute the laws and ordinances as to do the greatest good to the greatest number, avoiding doing an injury to any rightly acting man. A good sanitary condition is indispensable to the prosperity of the city. But sweet scents may not be its necessary concomitant; nor is the converse necessarily true. Too many are alarmed at an unpleasant but innocuous odor, and inhale with pleasure a sweet perfume laden with disease. I shall endeavor to foster healthfulness, and yet not destroy our great commercial interests. Cleanliness is indispensable to health, but the people should remember that Chicago has no money in her treasury, is forbidden to borrow, and is forced to live on revenues not collectable for nearly a year. She will perform wonders, but impossibilities must not be expected. The constitution of the land guarantees to all citizens the right to peaceably assemble to petition for redress of grievances. This carries the right to free discussion. It also guarantees to the people the right to keep and bear arms. But it does not give to any one the right to use arms to threaten or to resist lawful authority. The genius of our institutions rests on law. To it and its officers, all good citizens should appeal for protection. I will protect all in their lawful rights. Some persons fear an organized resistance to authority in Chicago. I do not. I do not believe that there is in our midst any consid-

erable body of men mad enough to attempt such folly. For they must know they would be but as chaff compared to the solid masses who love our institutions, and are determined that law and order shall reign. If, however, there be any so ignorant as to think differently, or so rash as to attempt violence, they will quickly find that they have made a fatal blunder. Our honest citizens and brave police can, and will, protect the city. Gentlemen, in sending to you names for confirmation for positions, I shall be guided first and above all by the interests of the city, secondarily by the interest of true Democracy. I have been chosen to fill this chair by a great political party. But its 25,685 voters expect and demand that I be the Mayor of the whole people."

During the first year of his administration Mayor Harrison made the following important appointments, all of which were confirmed :—Francis Adams, Corporation Counsel; Simon O'Donnell, General Superintendent of Police; D. J. Swenie, Fire Marshal; Charles S. Cameron. Prosecuting Attorney; W. P. Dunne, City Physician; T. T. Gurney, City Comptroller; Alexander Kirkland, Superintendent of Buildings; W. J. Onahan, City Collector; Charles S. Waller, Commissioner of Public Works; William Curren, M. A. Delaney, J. C. Richberg, P. O. Stensland and I. N. Stiles, Members of the Board of Education; R. H. Forrester, Berthold Loewenthal, A. B. Mason, Harry Rubens and D. L. Shorey, Directors of the Public Library; Luther L. Mills, Inspector of the House of Correction; Logan D. Wallace, Police Magistrate South Division; W. J. Clingen, Clerk, Jeremiah Flynn, Bailiff; David Walsh, Police Magistrate West Division, John Blom, Clerk; William Meyer, Clerk, vice John Blom, resigned; William Whalen, Bailiff; S. D. Baldwin, Gas Inspector; Walter Macdonald, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Mathias Franzen, Oil Inspector.

May 19 majority and minority reports from the Committee on Licenses in reference to the question of closing saloons on Sunday were received. The majority report opposed any interference on the part of the Council with the "personal liberties" of citizens, and instanced the furore created by similar attempts under the Mason and Medill administrations. This report was signed by Alds. Ryan, Niesen, Eizner, and Lodding. The minority report, signed by Ald. Cullerton, advised the passage of an ordinance framed to enforce the state law and close all saloons on Sunday. On motion of Ald. Stauber, the latter report was laid on the table and on motion of Ald. Meier the majority re-

port was adopted. June 9 Mayor Harrison sent a communication to Fire Marshal Benner calling attention to the fact that the Legislature had passed a law restricting the issue of warrants or scrip to 75 per cent. of the tax levy; showing how this would reduce the city's revenue and requesting him to reduce the expenses of his department correspondingly. Mr. Benner maintained that he had no power to force his men to agree to a reduction and that it must be voluntary on their part, and in this view he was sustained by the Corporation Counsel, who in an opinion rendered to the Mayor, declared that unless the firemen voluntarily consented to a reduction in salaries, salaries could only be reduced by discharging the men and employing others in their stead at lower salaries; and it was shown that the Mayor could not discharge the men, and that they could only be discharged by the Fire Marshal by and with the concurrence of the First and Second Assistant Marshals. Fire Marshal Benner accordingly issued an order to chiefs of battalions directing them to ascertain how many of the men were willing to serve during the succeeding six months of the year at a reduction of 5 per cent. from their salaries as appropriated. Out of the 352 men belonging to the force but three were willing to accept the reduction; 344 were opposed to it, and five were absent on sick leave. Mayor Harrison took offence at the attitude and action of Chief Benner, and demanded his resignation. Benner replied that he would consider the matter. Mayor Harrison thereupon peremptorily discharged him and appointed D. J. Swenie as chief of the department. Several meetings of citizens were held and protests were entered against the removal of Benner, both by these meetings and also by the Board of Underwriters. July 12 the Council by a vote of 28 to 6 disapproved of the action of the Mayor in removing Benner. At the next meeting of the Council, July 14, Benner's official bond as Fire Marshal, in the penal sum of $25,000, signed by L. Z. Leiter, M. W. Powell, James A. Kirk and Louis Haas, was approved by the Council by a vote of 27 to 4.

July 21 Comptroller Gurney made his first report to the Council of the money actually in the treasury May 31, 1879. The statement in brief was as follows:

Amount in treasury $836,920.80. Less warrants drawn and payable on demand and not yet presented, $10,532.74. Net balance $826,388.06.

Amount of warrants drawn against the several appropriations for the current fiscal year during the month of June, 1879, $449,473.09.

Warrants of former years redeemed by Treasurer in June, 1879, $118,141.34. Amount of warrants outstanding June 30, 1879, payable on demand, $10,532.74.

Payable from taxes of 1878 when collected, $956,384.73. Payable from taxes of 1879, when collected, $445,995.56. Total, $1,412,913.03.

July 21 the Council granted the Knights Templar permission to erect a temporary building on the lake front for the meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and pitch tents for the use and comfort of Templar guests during the great Triennial Conclave in August, 1880. August 4 the Mayor called the attention of the Council to the fact that the various water pumping engines were insufficient to supply the city in case of emergency. While the demand was but 68,000,000 gallons per diem and the nominal capacity of the engines 104,500,000 gallons, if one engine were stopped for repairs, the head was not sufficient to supply high buildings and remote sections of the city, and complaints were frequent. He recommended the purchase of two new pumping engines and the building of pumping works on the West side. August 25 a special election for Alderman of the First ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ald. M. F. Tuley was called for September 24. The candidates in this election were Dr. Swayne Wickersham, Dem., David J. Lyon, Rep., and George Gaide, Ind. The vote was, Wickersham 684, Lyon, 367, Gaide 30. Ald. Wickersham was duly installed September 29. October 27 the Council accepted an invitation to attend the reception to Gen. U. S. Grant, upon his return from his tour around the world. This reception occurred in November and took the form of a popular demonstration. It was the greatest ovation ever paid any American citizen and was entered into by the people of all classes, without reference to political affiliations. The festivities extended over several days and included a grand procession, representing the military, civic societies and the trades; a banquet at the Palmer house, at which speeches were made by many famous orators, and a re-union of the Army of the Potomac. Not less than 150,000 strangers visited the city and the monster procession wended its way through a throng of not less than half a million people, who waited patiently along the line of march from noon until 5 o'clock in the evening, the procession occupying nearly five hours in passing a given point.

September 15 Mayor Harrison sent to the Council a veto of an ordinance passed September 8, granting the Chicago and

WHEREAS, This Council has been officially informed of the death of our fellow citizen, the Hon. S. S. Hayes; therefore,

Resolved, That we have received with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of one who has been for nearly thirty years an honored citizen.

Resolved, That our city has occasion to mourn the loss of one long identified with its government in different official positions, one whose rigid honesty and strict integrity was never questioned, and one whose conduct, in official and private life, was such as to endear him to all with whom he came in contact; active in all public affairs, again and again called upon to fill positions of great responsibility; an energetic, enthusiastic man, he devoted the best portion of his life to the advancement of the interests of Chicago.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, That this Council, as a mark of respect to the memory of S. S. Hayes, attend his funeral in a body, and that the Mayor be requested to close the various departments of the City Government on the day of the funeral.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Council, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Aldermen Rawleigh, Peevey and Meyer were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the Council to attend the funeral in a body.

March 29 Mayor Harrison vetoed items in the first appropriation bill coming under his hands, amounting to nearly $400,000, and in reference to practices of economy had the following to say:

"Permit me most respectfully to say that not one cent of savings of past years should be spent for ordinary expenses of the current year. It would have been more prudent to have found out exactly what the levy would be, and then resolutely to so restrict ordinary expenses as to bring them within the limitation. A city such as Chicago is constantly liable to unforeseen demands upon its treasury. Savings should be sacredly held to meet such demands, or for wiping out the debt. A demand is now and has been pressing upon us in the nature of an emergency. I refer to the floating debt, which can be wiped out only from savings, and can be met only by issuing scrip. This scrip is a badge of disgrace, and entails a loss upon the corporation or its employes, variously estimated at $150,000 and upward. In past years it has perhaps reached $200,000 to $300,000 per

annum. Denied the right to pay cash, the city is often forced to negotiate with only a few, who set such prices upon their wares as they wish. The open market is closed to Chicago. As an illustration of the effect of this I need only refer to coal purchased last year for the Water Department which cost $3.62½ per ton, while other coals, to be paid for in scrip cost $4.50 per ton. The real difference between cash and scrip did not exceed 4 per cent., but cash dealers refused to bid. This scrip blot will and must rest upon us as long as you force expenditures of savings. High salaries of minor offices and employments is the bane of American politics; the city pays at least 50 per cent. more for all ordinary capacity than the same could earn in private business. The result is that thousands dance attendance around the public crib and demoralize the primaries. The great mass has to eat the bread of disappointment. The longer the waiting the more necessary the ultimate fruition, and consequently the more urgent the pressure and the more unscrupulous the means used to reach success. The pay is too little for brain, and too much for muscle. The best brain seeks private fields for employment, where the reward is measured by the talent furnished. The state or the municipality gets meager ability, or if by chance it obtains real worth it keeps it only so long as love of honor or ambition may be gratified, and loses it when experience has been added to native capacity."

The ordinance covering the appropriation bill for the fiscal year as finally passed by the Council authorized a tax levy of $3,899,126.98.

The spring Aldermanic election of 1880 was held Tuesday, April 6, resulting as follows: First Ward, Swayne Wickersham, Dem., 992; F. W. Warren, Rep., 698; Wm. Clemens, Ind., 12; Second Ward, P. Sanders, Dem., 1,074; H. S. Billings, Rep., 961; George Schilling, Socialist, 41; Third Ward, D. L. Shorey, Rep., 941; Robert Law, Dem., 367; Fourth Ward, W. W. Watkins, Rep., 1,140; H. E. Mallory, Dem., 910; A. F. West, Ind., 662; R. Munster, 14; Fifth Ward, Edward P. Burke, Dem., 1,664; George Turner, Rep., 1,098; Thomas Ryan, Ind., 643; Sixth Ward, E. F. Cullerton, Dem., 967; M. Baumbrucker, Ind., 896; Wm. Curran, Ind., 766; Seventh Ward, James H. Hildreth, Dem., 1,209; Jos. Duffy, Ind., 735; F. Bielfeldt, Socialist, 331; James H. Gill, Ind., 163; Eighth Ward, Frank Lawler, Dem., 1,598; P. Rafferty, Ind., 450; M. Conway, Ind., 386; A. L. Amberg, Rep., 358; George Krick, Socialist, 79; Ninth Ward, John M. Smyth, Rep., 1,074; Jas. Pratt, 21; W. Turrell,

16; Tenth Ward, H. Schroeder, Dem., 444; J. H. Cruver, Rep., 426; D. Nelson, 368; R. Beck, 101; H. Ackhoff, 67; Eleventh Ward, Thomas N. Bond, Rep., 1,206; P. Ryan, Dem., 78; A. M. Glasgow, 12; Twelfth Ward, Alvin Hulbert, Rep., 1,421; R. P. Williams, 1,189; Thirteenth Ward, O. M. Brady, Rep., 941; John E. Dalton, Dem., 877; C. G. Dixon, Socialist, 110; Fourteenth Ward, Frank A. Stauber, Socialist, 1,410; J. J. McGrath, Rep., 1,379; Fifteenth Ward, W. S. Young, Rep., 860; D. Long, Dem., 796; John R. Soller, Socialist, 567; Sixteenth ward, Anton Imhoff, Dem., 1,046; Henry Stahl, Rep., 801; Seventeenth ward, John Murphy, Dem., 1,039; P. Tierney, Rep., 896; A. Gould, 73; Eighteenth ward, A. H. Burley, Rep., 1,309; J. E. Geohegan, Dem., 1,291. In this Aldermanic election the vote as canvassed of the Fourteenth Ward gave J. J. McGrath, Rep., 1,379; Frank A. Stauber, Socialist, 1,410. The Seventh precinct, was not counted because of erasures by the judges. No result was declared by the Council and a contest ensued, Stauber presenting the affidavits of 116 voters in the Seventh precinct affirming that they voted for him. McGrath held the seat for a time, but Stauber was finally seated. The case was a celebrated one, Stauber securing legal victories over McGrath in both the Circuit and Appellate Courts, and McGrath then appealed to the Supreme Court. March 7, 1881, when the roll was called in the Council on various matters, Stauber, who was present by advice of counsel, when the Fourteenth ward was reached each time, invariably demanded to have his name called by the clerk in place of that of McGrath. Great disorder ensued. Stauber was backed up by the other Socialist Aldermen and a delegation of sympathizers in the lobby, and McGrath by his friends. At one time a free fight was narrowly averted, and the Socialist Aldermen in high dudgeon withdrew from the Council chamber in a body. After they retired Stauber's name was on motion stricken from the rolls. March 9 an opinion was rendered by Corporation Counsel Adams to the effect that after the judgment of ouster against McGrath in the Circuit Court and the refusal of the Appellate Court to grant him a supercedeas, it was Stauber's due that the Council take some action toward according him his rights. The Council thereupon adopted a resolution rescinding one of July 26, 1880, which seated McGrath, and declaring Frank A. Stauber the duly elected Alderman from the Fourteenth ward.

Among the more important appointments made by Mayor Harrison in 1880, were those of William J. McGarigle as Gener-

al Superintendent of Police; Jas. L. Allen, Bernard Callaghan, L. W. Kadlec, and John B. Walker, Directors of the Public Library; J. C. Burrows, M. J. Dunne, Philip A. Hoyne, E. G. Keith, F. A. E. Maas and Conrad Neihoff, members of the Board of Education; Enos Ayres, Mark Kimball and John G. Shortall, Appraisers of School Lands; O. P. Ingersoll, Magistrate; Charles B. Hefter, Bailiff, and Redmond Sheridan, Clerk of the Southwest Division Police Court; M. A. La Buy, Clerk of the West Division Police Court; H. T. Howe, Butter and Cheese Inspector; Patrick H. Tierney, Boiler Inspector. The newly elected members of the Council took their seats May 10. Ald. Ballard presented resolutions declaring James H. Hildreth ineligible, which, on motion of Ald. Peevey, were laid on the table by a vote of 21 to 9. Mayor Harrison submitted a message reviewing the operations of the various departments. Reference was made to the fact that the city had reached a stage where the issuance of scrip was unnecessary, and that its credit was restored, and on a substantial footing. A financial exhibit prepared by Comptroller Gurney, and incorporated in the message, showed $781,000 of the bonded debt, and $462,070 of interest on bonds to be due July 1, 1880; back taxes collected during 1879, $5,052,414; taxes due and uncollected, most of which was supposed to be ultimately collectable, $4,322,098. The exhibit showed that the amount due from David A. Gage, and still included in the assets, was $456.545; due from Duncan, Sherman & Company, $35,542; amount of George Von Hollen defalcation, $134,085. Cash balance December 31, 1879, $1,951,386. Expenditures during 1879, on account of old certificates of indebtedness, $249,000; interest on same, $26,643. Amount of funds of 1879 expended on appropriations to March 31, 1880, $2,247,970. A considerable portion of the message was devoted to the subject of street pavements, and the employment of macadam was recommended, and also the passage of an ordinance requiring trucks, drays, and carts to have wide wheel tires. The good management and serviceable condition of the Police and Fire Departments were referred to in high terms of praise. The Public Library was stated to be in a prosperous and excellent condition, but in pressing need of a safer, more commodious and accessible building. A considerable saving in the consumption of gas was noted; the sanitary operations of the Health Department were shown to have been carried out at a total expense for the year of $53,470.37, the death rate being in the ratio of 17.23 to each 1,000 of population. Three new school buildings with a capacity

for 2,640 pupils, had been opened; two more would be opened May 3, and two September 1, 1880; the number of teachers employed was 895; number of pupils enrolled nearly 57,000; increase for the year, 3,446. The House of Correction expenditures had been $32,695.92; earnings over general expenses, $199.32. The Fullerton Avenue conduit had been completed about the beginning of the year, and had performed the purpose for which it was constructed—the cleaning out of the North Branch. Complaints had been made that the impurities were drawn into the lake crib and distributed throughout the city to consumers of water, but the Mayor was satisfied that the impurities came from the sewage emptying into the main and South Branches of the river, and not from the North Branch.

The year 1880 was full of political interest for Chicago, as for the rest of the country. This city had come to be recognized as a great political center—the "City of Conventions." The unequaled hall, hotel, railroad and telegraph facilities offered by Chicago, made this city the choice of a majority of the members of the Republican National Committee as the place for holding the Seventh National Convention of the Republican party—the greatest ever held by the party with the possible exception of the historical Convention which nominated the immortal Lincoln, which was held in Chicago twenty-four years previously. The efforts to secure this Convention for Chicago were inaugurated in the main by James P. Root, member of the National Committee for Illinois, and John B. Jeffery. The interest and influence of other prominent citizens were enlisted; a large delegation was sent to Washington to present the claims and attractions of Chicago to the National Committee, which met in that city December 17, 1879. Members of the National Committee representing the Western and Southwestern states, were invited to stop over in Chicago, when on their way to Washington, that they might look over the ground and see for themselves the superiority of the Garden City over other cities as the place for holding the Convention. A special palace car conveyed the local delegation and their guests to the national capital. The local delegation consisted of Messrs. James P. Root, Chairman; Jno. B. Jeffery, Secretary and Treasurer; C. B. Farwell, Daniel Shepherd, W. K. Sullivan and C. A. Snowdon. Among the members of the National Committee: Hon. Elihu Enos, of Wisconsin; P. B. S. Pinchbeck, of Louisiana; John A. Martin, of Kansas; J. Y. Stone, of Iowa; Joseph N. Carey, of Wyoming; Wm. Rule, of Tennessee; Gen. L. W. Heath, of Michi-

gan; Gen. John T. Averill, of Minnesota; G. M. Buchanan, of Mississippi; Newton Edmunds, of Dakota; E. W. Keyes and Gen. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, and others. At Washington, the headquarters of the Chicago delegation were established at the Arlington House, where handsome parlors and suites of rooms, worthy of Chicago and its distinguished guests, had previously been engaged. The local delegation was ably assisted, while in Washington, by Senator John A. Logan, and Congressmen William Aldrich, George R. Davis, Hiram Barber, and other members of the Congressional delegation from Illinois. The Convention was secured for Chicago; an Executive and Finance Committee and sub-committees of well-known citizens were formed, and the magnificent Convention hall, within the Exposition building, capable of seating 15,000 people, was completed, at a large outlay of time and money. The Executive Committee was composed as follows: Jesse Spalding, Chairman; John B. Jeffery, Secretary; William H. Bradley, Treasurer; Lyman J. Gage, Chairman of the Committee on Finance; Gen. Wm. E. Strong, Chairman of the Committee on Lumber; William E. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Hardware; Gen. John L. Beveridge, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation; Gen. Anson Stager, Chairman of the Committee on Telegraphy; William Henry Smith, Chairman of the Press Committee; A. N. Eddy, Chairman of the Committee on Hotel Accommodations and Music; George M. Bogue, Chairman of the Committee on Selection of Employes; James P. Root, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, Decorations and Hall. May 26, 1880, seven days prior to the meeting of the Convention, the Convention Chamber was turned over to a sub-Committee of the National Committee, and upon the assembling of the Convention Gen. Wm. E. Strong was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms. This Convention is worthy of mention at length for the reason that it was *the* great Convention of the Republican party, and fairly inaugurated the era of conventions in Chicago. The efforts of the supporters of James G. Blaine to nominate that great leader and to defeat the movement of the Grant men, in favor of the "Old Commander;" the gallant stand of the "306"; the "Third Term" cry; the fact that Elihu Washburne was made an unwilling candidate in Cook county against Grant, and that the bitterest fight in the Convention was caused by party differences in Illinois—all contribute to make it of the greatest local importance. It is maintained by many politicians that the defeat of Blaine and the downfall of the Republican party four

years later, can be traced to the differences growing out of this Convention, and that Grant would have been nominated had there been no contest in Cook county. The Convention was opened at 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, June 2, 1880, by J. Donald Cameron, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. During the first day's proceedings Gen. John A. Logan introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the distribution of tickets is hereby instructed to furnish each day to the chairman of the Veteran Soldiers' Association, five hundred tickets of admission for distribution among the veteran Union soldiers.

Gen. Logan:—I desire to say one word, sir, in reference to that resolution. The veterans have had a meeting in the City of Chicago, and are here, and have expected that at least they would be treated as they have been in former national conventions. In 1868, in the city of Chicago, I was Chairman of the Veteran Association, and marched into the National convention at the head of these veterans, and that by the invitation of the National Republican convention. Application was made to the National Committee for their admission to this Republican convention, and I am told, however, not being a member of that committee, I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that it was voted down in that committee. If that be true, I ask this convention to do for them that justice which has been done by every other convention where the application has been made. On looking around and observing seats unoccupied all day today, I ask, What Republican will say that the veteran soldiers, many of them wearing wooden legs—the men that saved your nation—should not be furnished with tickets of admission to this convention? It is not for that that I ask their admission; but it is that these men, who in time of trial went forth and saved their country, and nine-tenths of whom are Republicans, should not be denied their rights. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to complain, nor do I complain of the National Committee, but sir, this morning when I entered this convention, although a delegate-at-large from Illinois, I had to enter it without a ticket of admission as a delegate, excepting a provisional ticket given me by a man appointed by that committee. I went to every member of that committee whom I could find, and they finally said that they gave no such instructions. No man questioning my right to a seat in this hall, I was not permitted to enter this hall with a delegate's ticket. I entered with a ticket signed by James P. Root. Now, sir, I do not say this by way of complaint—I am

here; but I want to see admitted these men that have asked this committee to be permitted to look upon the convention. They do not desire to come here to cheer for any man, but ask merely that they may be permitted, as men who have served their country faithfully, to look upon this convention that nominates the candidates for whom they are asked to vote.

The resolution was seconded by Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, and was adopted. In regard to the status of the contest between Illinois delegations there were majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials. The majority report was as follows:

Fourth—Illinois. The committee recommend the admission of the following delegates and alternates within the state of Illinois in the place of sitting members:—First Congressional district—William J. Campbell, Elbridge G. Keith. Alternates, Arthur Dixon, Louis Hutt; Third Congressional district—Washington Hesing, Elliott Anthony. Alternates, George Struckman, John A. Mason; Fourth Congressional district—C. W. Marsh, Lot B. Smith. Alternates, D. M. Marsh, A. C. Fassett; Fifth Congressional district—Robert E. Logan, W. H. Holcomb. Alternates, J. H. Mosier, J. S. Kosier; Sixth Congressional district—James K. Edsall, John P. Hand. Alternates, L. J. Hume, William Jackson; Ninth Congressional district—John A. Gray, W. Seldon Gale. Alternates, C. Ballance, John Lackey; Tenth Congressional district—Henry Tubbs, John Fletcher. Alternates, William Venable, J. P. Graham; Thirteenth Congressional district—F. Low, E. D. Blenn. Alternates, R. D. Smith, W. E. Gapen; Seventeenth Congressional district—William E. Kueffner, E. Guelich. Alternates, H. M. Kimball, C. W. Thomas.

The committee find that a state convention was held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 10th day of May, to elect delegates to the National convention. During the convention the delegates from each of the foregoing Congressional districts assembled and organized district conventions, and elected two delegates and two alternates to the Chicago convention, by a clear majority of all the delegates elected to the state convention, in each of said districts, as is shown by the credentials accompanying this report. The state convention, by means of a committee of one from each Congressional district, selected, and afterward assumed to elect, forty-two delegates to the National convention, including the sitting members from the foregoing districts, the delegates from each of which filed in the state convention, protests against said elections by the state convention.

Fifth—The Committee report against the validity of the contest in the Second district of Illinois, of the seats of sitting members, A. M. Wright and R. S. Tuthill.

Sixth—The Committee report against the objections to the seats of the four delegates-at-large from Illinois.

MINORITY REPORT.

With reference to the state of Illinois, the minority respectfully submit to this convention, and through the convention to the country, the following conclusions:

"It was understood, when notice was given of this contest in the Convention, that the contest related merely to delegates in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Congressional districts; but upon the assembling of the Committee a memorial was presented to it, very general in its character, signed by the contesting delegates and their alternates, challenging the rightfulness of the entire delegation, and to this general memorial, in which this general challenge is embodied, we first address ourselves. The leading feature of that memorial may be stated to be a very vehement and sweeping denunciation of the State convention for the state of Illinois, held at Springfield on the 19th day of May; sweeping and vehement charges of unfairness on the part of its presiding officers; sweeping and vehement assertions of a conspiracy formed prior to the convention, to perpetrate, through the action of the convention, a fraud upon the Republican electors of the state of Illinois.

"Of these charges so positively made, not one syllable of proof has been adduced before the committee. We cannot regard the unsupported declarations of these contesting delegates as furnishing even the slightest proof satisfactory to us, or to the convention, or to the country, of the truth of the charges which they make. * * * Not a syllable of evidence was adduced, and an examination of the record of the proceedings of that convention, so far from furnishing any evidence on which to base these charges, in our judgment completely and decisively refutes them.

"It is asserted in the memorial to which we have referred that an agreement was entered into on Sunday, the 9th day of May, to 'bolt' the county convention held in Cook county. No evidence of any such agreement has been furnished to us, nor to the committee, although during the session of the committee a call was made by the representatives of the seated delegates for the production of such evidence, if any existed. The memorial

neglects to state what clearly and conclusively appears to be the fact, that not only was there no 'bolt' premeditated, but that there was none in point of fact. We deem it unnecessary to enter into the details of either the Cook county convention or of the primary election which preceded the meeting of that convention. * * * It appears that the Republican State Committee of the state of Illinois, in 1876, adopted for Cook county the plan of having its delegates vote in said convention, not as a county, but by Senatorial districts. Within the territorial boundaries of Cook county there are seven Senatorial districts from the First to the Seventh, both included. In State convention these Senatorial districts vote as such, and the county, as a county, is not known. Notwithstanding the gross frauds practiced at the primaries at those elections, the delegates known as the Grant delegates carried three Senatorial districts, the First, Third and Fourth; and had a positive and decided majority in the Second. This entitled them to thirty-six delegates to the State convention, that being the number of delegates to which those Senatorial districts were entitled to vote. These primaries were held on Saturday, the 8th of May, and it appears in the issue of the daily papers on Sunday, the Chicago *Tribune* among the number, the right of these thirty-six delegates was not even questioned, but during that day a scheme was concocted in violation of all the precedents and traditions of the party in Cook county, to smother these Senatorial districts, to deny them the right to select their own delegates, and to send a solid 'anti-Grant' delegation to Springfield, notwithstanding the fact that when the call for Cook county was reached, these Senatorial districts were independently called. This corrupt and dishonest scheme was proclaimed by the public press in the city of Chicago on Monday morning, and a full history of the conference which led to it given in the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Horace M. Singer, whose integrity seems to be unquestioned, a steadfast and life-long Republican, is chairman of the Cook County Central Committee, and as such chairman it devolved upon him to call the convention to order. With the utmost fairness this he proceeded to do, after having consulted with various gentlemen, representing all interests, as to the policy he should adopt. He decided to himself as presiding officer, in effecting a temporary organization, to place in nomination Mr. George Struckman, a well-known citizen and a prominent 'Washburne' delegate. Calling the convention to order, he proceeded to nominate Mr. Struckman. He was at once interrupted, was unable to be heard; a scene of great con-

fusion ensued. Some one in the body of the hall proceeded to make another nomination, which was declared carried. Mr. Singer was violently hustled from his position, but returned, and beseeching order, announcing, as he himself, and as the Chicago *Tribune*, in its detailed report of the proceedings of this convention states, his desire only to submit the name of Mr. Struckman to the convention for its action; but utterly unable to secure order, and as Mr. Singer declares, the proceedings being so riotous and tumultuous that no business could be conducted, declared the convention adjourned to meet at the Palmer house club rooms. The fact that Mr. Singer declared this convention adjourned is studiously and steadily ignored by the contestants and their representatives, but the fact exists nevertheless, and upon this point we submit the statement made by Mr. Singer himself. It is absurd to call these proceedings thus far the result of any premeditation; there was no conspiracy whatever, except the conspiracy which the Chicago *Tribune* promulgated to stifle the voice of three Senatorial districts in that convention, and to deprive them of their right to the selection of delegates to the State convention. At the close of the description of this conspiracy thus to stifle the voice of three Senatorial districts, the Chicago *Tribune* in its article already referred to, says: 'In the appointment of this committee, the business of the morning was ended, so far as preliminaries were concerned, and the delegates marched through the pouring rain to Farwell hall, where the scalping was expected to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.' This is all the conspiracy, and the only conspiracy, of the existence of which any proof was offered to this committee. Upon the adjournment of the convention by Mr. Singer, a large body of delegates repaired, pursuant to the adjournment, to the club rooms of the Palmer house, where they were called to order by Mr. Singer, and an organization was effected. Ninety-two delegates were selected by Senatorial districts, and upon the assembling of the State convention appeared there, contesting the right of the so-called 'Farwell hall' delegation. The fragment left of the 'Farwell hall' convention proceeded to its work, threw out the regularly elected delegates from the Twelfth ward, thus securing a majority of the Second Congressional district; seated the fraudulently elected delegates of the First ward, thus securing another Congressional district; selected their ninety-two delegates to Springfield, and it is proper to remark, selected their delegates by Senatorial districts, the result being that the delegates from the First, Third and Fourth Senatorial districts were selected by the dele-

gates from the other Senatorial districts, thus recognizing the call of the State convention, and thus recognizing clearly and emphatically the right of each Senatorial district to elect its own delegates. Appearing before the State convention, the State Central Committee, recognizing the contest, gave to both delegations the privilege of seats in the gallery of the convention hall. A Committee on Credentials was selected, composed of one from each Congressional district, to which committee the whole question was submitted, and three reports were made, one recommending the seating of fifty-six of the 'Farwell hall' delegates, and thirty-six of the 'Palmer house' delegation; another recommending the seating of the entire 'Palmer house' delegation, upon which no action was taken by the convention; and a third recommending the seating of the entire 'Farwell hall' delegation. There certainly was no effort to stifle discussion on this contest before the Committee on Credentials in the State convention. That committee had the question under consideration for nearly a day and a half before submitting these reports. Upon the presentation of these reports to the State convention time was allotted to each side there represented to present its case through its own chosen representatives, and both sides were fully and thoroughly heard. First, upon the report recommending the seating of the entire Farwell hall delegation, which was rejected by a majority of eighty, which has been erroneously stated to be a majority of only thirty-eight. The question then came up on the report recommending the admission of fifty-six of the Farwell hall delegation, and thirty-six of the Palmer house delegation, which was adopted by the convention by a majority of eighty; whereupon the admitted delegates immediately took their seats in the convention, and participated in all the subsequent proceedings. A permanent organization being effected, a resolution was offered that the delegates to the National convention be selected by a committee of one from each Congressional district, to be appointed by the chair. This motion led to long and animated discussions, consuming many hours, and was finally adopted by a positive majority. The chair named a committee, and that committee recommended as delegates to the National convention the re-seated delegates, selecting two from each Congressional district pursuant to the call of the National Committee, and four delegates from the state at large. Upon the motion to adopt the report of that committee discussion was had, and the report was adopted by a decisive and positive majority. All the delegates thus selected, and whose selection was thus reviewed and in-

dorsed by the action of the State convention, appear before this convention with their credentials regularly signed by the President and Secretary of the State convention. The names of no other delegates were submitted to that convention for its action, and we can only know that other delegates were selected in any other form by the statements which have been made before the committee, for it is conceded upon all hands that, whatever other selections of delegates may have been made, such selections were never presented to the convention for its action, and no report of such selections was ever made, or evidence furnished to the State convention, save such as may be embodied in the protests filed by these various Congressional districts as the convention was about closing its deliberations."

Then followed a copy of the call for the State Convention with comments thereon, and citations of many precedents in the history of party usage in Illinois, the report concluding:—We cannot recognize the action of the minority, even when it is taken separately and in detail, and we are confident in the belief that this Convention can take no step more certain to lead to the most disastrous results in the future than the denial to the Republican electors of the state of Illinois of the right of a majority of those electors to express in this Convention their will, and in their fashion, and through their selected agents. Thus confidently believing, we respectfully submit to this Convention, and through the Convention to the country, that the regularly elected and now seated delegates, should retain their seats in this body. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The question occurred upon the division of the report, and was debated as to all the states presenting contests. Gen. Greene B. Raum, Elliott Anthony, and Emory A. Storrs were heard upon the question of the adoption of the majority report relating to Illinois.

Gen. Raum, of Illinois.—Mr. President: I rise on behalf of the sitting delegates, whose seats the majority report, if adopted, will vacate, and confer upon other gentlemen. My distinguished friend who has taken his seat, has been vehement in presenting what he understands to be the traditions and laws of the Republican party in the state of Illinois, in respect to the selection of delegates to the National convention of the United States. I say to you, Mr. President, and to the honorable gentlemen of this Convention, that the sitting delegates from the state of Illinois are willing to rest their rights upon the law of this case, and upon the precedents which have been established

by long usage of the party in the state of Illinois. We are here, Sir, asking for justice. We ask for nothing more. We expect that gentlemen, when they come to vote upon this great question, will not be biased by the interests of their respective candidates, but treat this question in a dispassionate, fair-minded and just manner. It has been well said by various gentlemen who have addressed this Convention, that there is not to-day, and never has been, a uniform rule in all the states in respect to the selection of delegates in the National convention. Whenever a uniform rule shall be adopted by the authoritative declarations of the Republicans of the United States, the Republicans of Illinois will cheerfully acquiesce in that rule; but I say to you, Mr. President, as is said in this minority report, that we do not wish to be subjected to an *expost facto* rule—a rule adopted after the facts. We want this case tried by the law as it exists to-day, that law having been established by the usages of the Republican party since 1856. I say to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) that he is in error in regard to his facts. I say to him that there is an unbroken line of precedents in the state of Illinois, to the effect that the state conventions from time immemorial have selected the delegates, instructed the delegates, and *sent* them to the Republican National conventions of this country. Why, Mr. President, the usage of both of the parties in the state of Illinois, has been the same for the last forty years, and to my individual knowledge—for, Sir, I was born and raised in this great state, and to my certain knowledge since 1852, no convention—Whig, Democratic, or Republican—sending delegates to the National conventions in this country, have acted otherwise than through a state convention. I assert it as a fact that cannot be controverted, that there never was a district convention held in the state of Illinois to select a delegate to a National convention.

"Gentlemen may say that the committee of a State convention, going out under the instructions of that convention to perform certain duties, are Congressional conventions. I deny the statement *in toto*. What constitutes a convention? What are the preliminary steps which lead to the organization of a convention? Did you ever hear of a convention meeting in the state of Illinois unless there was a call issued for that convention? Think, if you please, of a convention meeting, electing, instructing those delegates, and sending them to a national convention, unless there was a call for that convention. Mr. President, the call under which the sitting delegates were selected was a call for a

state convention. The Republicans in the various counties of the state of Illinois were requested to send delegates to a state convention, for the purpose of nominating state officers, for the purpose of sending delegates to the National convention, for the purpose of selecting electors, and creating a State Republican Central Committee. This has been the practice in the state of Illinois since the organization of the Republican party. In 1860, when Lincoln, of sainted memory, was presented by the Republicans of Illinois for the suffrages of the people of this country, the delegates were selected by a state convention, and I had the following resolution adopted:—'*Resolved*, That Abraham Lincoln is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and the delegates from this state are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Chicago convention, and vote as a unit for him. And the said delegates shall have power to fill all the vacancies.' Mr. President, we have recognized Abraham Lincoln as a man possessed of some little political sense and experience. There is the resolution, under which the Republican delegates sent to the National convention, acted when Abraham Lincoln was nominated in 1860. In 1864 the delegates were selected in the same way, by a state convention, and a similar resolution was passed, instructing the delegates to that convention to vote for Abraham Lincoln as a unit. In 1868, when the Republican convention of this state met at Peoria, I happened to be a delegate to that convention. I was on the Committee on Resolutions, and I assisted in the preparations of the letter of instructions to those delegates. Those delegates were selected by the State convention. They took their instructions from the State convention, and went to the National convention, and assisted in the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant. And how were those delegates selected? They were not selected otherwise than by a committee; a committee selected under the orders of the convention composed of one delegate from each Congressional district in the state; they retired; they considered of the subject intrusted to their care, and they reported the necessary delegates, and their report was received by the convention, and was adopted. How was it in 1872? I state these facts, Mr. President, from actual knowledge, because I was a delegate at these conventions. In 1872 Ulysses S. Grant was again presented by Illinois to the suffrages of the people of this country. I had the honor of penning the letter of instructions to the delegates to use all honorable means and vote as a unit for Ulysses S. Grant. How were the delegates se-

lected? They were selected in 1872 by a committee. That committee was raised under the orders of the convention—one member from each Congressional district. They reported the names of the delegates; that report was received by the convention, and it was ratified, and those delegates performed the duties with which they were intrusted. * * * Why, Mr. President, the fact that the Republicans of Illinois have always and everywhere claimed the right to instruct their delegates is conclusive evidence that they also claim the right of selecting delegates that would obey their instructions. What was the issue in the Springfield convention? When we went down to Springfield, we found a minority in that convention who were threatening up and down the streets of that city, and through the corridors of the hotels, that unless we conducted the affairs of that convention according to their will and pleasure, they would bolt the convention. There was an issue. The majority of that convention was in favor of selecting delegates to support Ulysses S. Grant, and the minority of that convention told us in the convention itself, in the course of debate, that they would not obey the instructions that that convention might give them, to vote for Ulysses S. Grant.

"When Abraham Lincoln sitting at the capitol of the state of Illinois, had his friends to instruct the delegates to vote for him as a unit; when, at the second term, the same course was pursued; when, in 1868, the same course was pursued, when in 1872 the same course was pursued in regard to instructions, you have a line of precedents which conclusively shows that the Republicans of the state of Illinois have at all times claimed, in convention assembled, to hold in their hands the authority of selecting delegates to carry out their will. When the majority at Springfield found that the minority selected as delegates to this convention would disobey their instructions, they concluded, and rightly concluded, to give expression to the great majority of the Republicans of the state of Illinois by selecting delegates who would carry out the will of the Republicans of Illinois. These delegates come here to-day. They occupy these seats. They are regular delegates. They represent the great voice of the Republicans of the state of Illinois. I ask you, Mr. President, and I ask honorable gentlemen of this convention, and I wish them to take it deep into their hearts this night, whether by revolutionary means inaugurated after the fact, they propose to put these eighteen delegates out by adopting an *expost facto* law in their case. Why, Mr. President, we have been told by the honorable chairman of the

Committee on Credentials that there were fifty contests here in this National convention. Why these contests? Why is it that from one end of this country to the other you find that there are contests for seats in this National convention? I will tell you, Mr. President, why. It is because you are seeking to invade, to overturn and destroy, the ordinary methods of the Republican party in these states. I say to you that these are revolutionary measures. This convention can turn these eighteen delegates out; you have the power to do it, but I say to you, that if this revolutionary spirit is carried forward another four years, the hour has struck for the destruction and overthrow of the Republican party. I will support your candidate, I will go forward and ask the people of Illinois to support him; but I warn you, Mr. President, and I warn you gentlemen of the Convention, that the Republican party cannot stand such a strain another four years. We ask these delegates in the National convention assembled, to do us justice. We ask them to administer the law, and I have stated the law. We are willing to learn from New England. We are willing to learn from adjacent states. We are willing to be taught our A B C's in politics. I have been in politics now these thirty years, and I find that I do not know anything about it. I find that the whole thing is to be learned over again. I find that if a State convention meets, and nobody objects, why then they can send delegates to a National convention. But if somebody gets into one corner of a hotel, and gathers two or three around him, and files a protest, and comes with credentials, and says, 'Here was a district convention, and you must not stifle the voice of a district convention,' then your State convention is of no validity. [A voice from the gallery, Is that your experience at the Palmer house]?

Gen. Raum.—"The gentleman in the gallery has alluded to the Palmer house. That is not pertinent to this inquiry. But, Mr. President, it seems to excite some curiosity, and it would seem from what has just passed that I would be afraid to speak of the Palmer house. I have no fears of alluding to what occurred here in Cook county some few weeks ago. I do not live in Cook county. I live 350 miles south of Cook county. I have nothing to do with broils in politics here; but there is one important feature in this Cook county affair that does not seem to be understood by the gentlemen who have come up to this convention from a distance. When the primary elections were held in the county of Cook, and in the great city of Chicago, it was found that that candidate that lives in the

northeastern corner of this nation was unable to carry Cook county against Ulysses S. Grant, and it was found necessary to drag another name into that race against his consent, and to drag him into that race in a manner that is calculated to cause those who are not his friends to say that it was an ungracious act, and an act of ingratitude; and they did this for the purpose of uniting all elements against Ulysses S. Grant. Why, Mr. President, when this popular uprising we have heard so much talk about occurred, one-fourth of the votes were cast—just one-fourth of the votes—and Ulysses S. Grant beat James G. Blaine about two thousand. [A delegate—Three thousand.] Three thousand; and he beat E. B. Washburne by a large majority. Why, if the ninety-two delegates had been voted for at large in the county of Cook, every one of them would have been elected as Grant delegates—*every one of them.* They would have been elected according to the poll that was made at that election. And when the returns came in it was found that Ulysses S. Grant had a large majority in three of the Senatorial districts. * * * Now, Mr. President, when these contesting delegates went down to the city of Springfield they were met by six hundred dispassionate men who had nothing to do with this contest. They sat upon that contest two days, and laying aside the form of that county convention, but looking to the substance of primary election, they gave to these parties the number of delegates they were entitled to according to the votes that were cast at that primary election. Why, my distinguished friend here [Mr. Conger] stickles, *severely stickles*, to have delegates close up to the people. Here were delegates that were close to the people. Here were delegates which by the voice of three Senatorial districts in the county of Cook were chosen by the great majority of the people of these districts. Much has been said of the action of that State convention, Mr. President. I was not a delegate to that convention. I visited Springfield on business and to look at the proceedings of that convention. I have attended nearly all the conventions in this state since the war. After two days in that great mass of excited men it was believed that I would be able better to control these elements than any other gentleman there. I undertook that duty, and I performed it as well as I could with my inexperience as a presiding officer. I did justice as I saw it. I tried to do justice to every man in that convention. But, sir, I call your attention to the fact that it was a very exciting convention. It lasted three days and two nights. We had one continuous session from seven in the afternoon until nearly

two at night, which was filled with debate, and excited debate at that. Laying aside that convention, Mr. President, I come again to state to these delegates of the National convention that we want you to do us justice; and in doing us justice you will leave those eighteen men in their seats."

The President.—The Chair informs the Convention that Mr. Elliott Anthony, a contestant from the Third Congressional district, desires to occupy a portion of the time assigned to that side of the question. Gentlemen of the Committee on both sides agree to that. Is there objections? The Chair hears none.

Mr. Anthony.—Mr. President: I do not, in the short space of time that I shall occupy here, intend to travel over the ground covered by the gentleman who just preceded me, but shall confine myself to the question before the Convention. That question as I understand it, is, What has been the practice of the Republican party in the state of Illinois, in selecting their delegates to the National convention? This is a question, Mr. President, that is to be determined, and ought to be determined without any reference to the bearing it may have upon the distinguished soldier that was referred to by one of the sitting delegates from Illinois, and without any reference to the bearing it may have upon the distinguished statesman that has been referred to by other gentlemen here; but it must be decided on the facts of this case, and as I say again, in accord with the practice. Now, what has been the practice in this state? The gentleman that preceded me, as I understood him, laid down the doctrine that it was the State conventions that elected the delegates to the National convention. I wish here in my place to deny it as a question of fact; and I meet it fairly and squarely by saying that never in the history of the state of Illinois were the delegates to the National convention ever selected by anybody, except by conventions of the Congressional districts. I repeat it again in the most emphatic manner, and if the gentleman meant what he said, he stands before the public and the people of Illinois as a perverter of history. This is no time to mince words over a question of this character, and I am emphatic upon this, particularly so because I understood from the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) who has introduced a resolution here, that he was in favor of having delegates selected and organized in the way and manner that the precedents of the party had been for years in the past.

Now, the first Republican convention that was called in the

state of Illinois, was in 1856. The resolution that was introduced upon that subject was by a distinguished gentleman that occupies a seat in the First Congressional district here to-day. The Honorable John Wentworth introduced this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates in attendance from the several Congressional districts be requested to suggest the name of one person from each Congressional district for Presidential Electors, and three persons for delegates to the National convention: and that a committee of nine, consisting of one from each Congressional district, be appointed by the Chair, to recommend two such electors, and six delegates for the state-at-large.

Take the next record and follow it down to the present time. I wish to state to the gentlemen here, that for the first time in the history of the state of Illinois was there a committee appointed upon motion of any gentlemen upon the floor, and it was the first time in the history of the party that the distinguished gentleman that spoke here a moment ago took out of his pocket himself a list of the committees without their being suggested by the various Congressional districts in the state. What are the facts in this case, as shown by statistics here? The facts are that delegates were elected to the State convention. They went there, and in accordance with the custom of the party, they held there the Congressional district election. They selected their men as we had done since 1856. The first thing we knew, as I stated, after this had been done, and each of the Congressional districts in the state had selected their delegates to the National convention, it was found that in various ones of these Congressional districts they would represent different persons, in their preferences from what the majority of that convention at that time wanted, and they proceeded to set aside the men that had been selected to this convention. Take 1860; that was the next State convention of the Republican party at which delegates to the National convention were appointed. It was held in Decatur, May 9 and 10, 1860. The following is an extract from the proceedings of that body:— Mr. John M. Palmer moved that a committee of one member from each Congressional district be appointed by the Chair, to nominate four delegates from the state-at-large to the Chicago convention, with alternates and two candidates for electors from the state-at-large. Mr. Murphy moved to amend Mr. Palmer's proposition by providing that the members of the National Committee be selected, not by the Chair, but by "the several representatives present from the Congressional districts." At a subsequent stage of the proceedings appears

this:—"The report of the Committee on Delegates and Alternates-at-large was presented and received. The committee recommended the selection of the following gentlemen." Then follows the names of the gentlemen. "On motion it was ordered that the various Congressional districts through the proper persons, hand in a list of district delegates selected by them, and also the district alternates."

What did the gentleman mean when he stood up before you here to-night and said that the State convention had selected the delegates to the National convention? I have the record here. Take the convention of 1864. The Republican State convention of that year met at Springfield May 25, and the record on this point is as follows:—"Mr. Scammon of Cook, moved that a committee to consist of one delegate from each Congressional district, to be selected by the delegates from among themselves, be appointed to nominate six delegates-at-large for the Baltimore convention, and their alternates, and to select two delegates from each Congressional district and their alternates, and one candidate for elector for President and Vice-President in each Congressional district." Mr. Cook, of LaSalle, moved to amend the last branch of the resolution so as to read as follows: "That the delegates from each Congressional district select two delegates to the Baltimore convention, and two alternates. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Scammon." That was the action in 1864. Take 1868. In that convention it was as follows: The Republican State convention met at Peoria, May 6. As part of the proceedings of that, Mr. Franklin Corwin of LaSalle was elected President, and then announced that four committees had been decided upon, one of which was a committee to choose electors and delegates to the National convention. The various Congressional districts were called upon to name one member for each of these committees, and it was announced as follows: Committee to Name Delegates to the National convention, First district, A. C. Hesing; Second, George S. Bangs, and so forth.

Mr. Murphy, of New York.—I would like to ask the gentleman if he did not state in the corridors of the hotel two days ago this week that, under no circumstances would he vote for General Grant, if he was nominated?

Mr. Anthony.—Sir? I never said so in my life, and I never thought of saying such a thing in my life. No, sir; I will support General Grant or any other man that this convention nominates. I want to say that I represent here the Third Congressional district in this county. It has a population of over 120,000. Nearly

50,000 of that population are Germans. In that district at the Cook county elections there were only two men that were elected as Grant men in the entire district. Myself and the other delegate, Mr. Hesing, were by the Congressional convention elected unanimously as delegates to this convention. Whom did they take to place over us? They took and placed over us, for one, the Hon. John L. Beveridge, who was beaten out of sight in his own town. They could not find Germans enough in that district to make a representative of, and they took a most reputable man, a good man, but a Bohemian, who does not represent the German population at all. The gentleman pictures to you what disasters will follow. I want to tell you that these ten Congressional districts of the state of Illinois constitute the Republican party itself. In 1876 they gave a Republican majority of nearly 28,000. The counties down South that voted solid against us gave at that time more than 8,000 Democratic majority. These gentlemen talk about revolutionary measures. The men to introduce and inaugurate revolution were the men who operated and co-operated with the gentlemen. We are here pleading for justice, and we ask no more than to follow the precedents of the party.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois.—Mr. President: A proposition is made for the first time in the political history of a national convention to abolish state conventions in Illinois. It will not work. We have gone along since 1856 under our system of state conventions, and have rolled up magnificent Republican majorities. I hope that Maine, I hope that Ohio, looking back to their troublesome history as Republican states, will not undertake to force upon us their methods. It is very clear that they had better adopt ours. The gentleman who last addressed the convention has arrogated to the Congressional districts for whom he speaks, the supreme credit of being the Republican party of the state of Illinois. The First, Second and Third Congressional districts two years ago gave Democratic majorities of 17,000. So much for history. The gentleman must have been out of the party, and have forgotten the event. I stand here to-night with the only evidences of title as a delegate to this convention that a delegate from the state of Illinois ever presented. It is a question of title. No delegate from Illinois ever appeared in a national convention that did not bear with him the credentials of the state which he represented in that body—never; and the Illinoisan who got into the convention on any other terms crawled in under the canvas, or was appointed doorkeeper. He never

got in in the regular way. It is a question of title. I hold to-night the credentials from the State convention, and my title is no better because the evidences are the same as of the eighteen delegates whom you propose to exclude. You admit me and you exclude them, on precisely the same evidences of title. Reconcile the inconsistency if you know how. Since 1856 this state has held Republican state conventions, and there has never been an instance in its history—not one—in which a delegate was appointed to a national convention where the authority to make the appointment did not proceed from the convention at large. I do not care how vigorous, declamatory, noisy and vehement the assertion to the contrary may be. That is the history of the state. When committees were formed for the selection of delegates, they were formed because the convention authorized them to be formed. Is the creature, I ask this body, superior to the creator? If it was a committee selected by the Congressional districts, it was because in every instance the convention authorized the organization of the committee, and directed the body from which it should be constituted; and on all occasions the committee, clothed with this power, derived its authority, not to select, not to appoint, but merely to name delegates to the National convention; and their action was reported back to that body for its approval or its disapprobation. That has been the history of the state. Now it is proposed to change it. It has been urged, however, that a great, blessed privilege, that of district representation, has been invaded.

"All these delegates are from the Congressional districts for which they were named, and there is but one exception to this statement of fact. Among the contesting delegates there is one delegate selected from the Sixth district who is not a resident of the district, and has not been for years past. I go further with this history. I shall not detain you to-night by reading; but let me call your attention to the call for that convention. It is a convention of what? Of the Republicans of the state of Illinois. To meet how? To meet in State convention. For what purpose? As a state convention—as an entire, complete, indivisible, political body to nominate candidates for state offices, and to name forty-two delegates to this body. That is the call. Recognizing the call, the thousands of Republicans of this state sent 693 delegates, not to a congregation of Congressional conventions, but to a great solid body called a state convention, in which either the majority or the minority must rule. And in this instance the majority decided to rule. Never has there been an instance in

the entire history of this state when such a thing as a Congressional district convention was held within, outside, on the verge of, near by, or adjacent to, a state convention—never. In this long history to which I have referred, sometimes the convention has appointed a committee made up of one person from each Congressional district, to do what? Sometimes the chair has named the committee; sometimes the convention has named the committee, to select delegates to the National convention. When that has been done the work has been referred back to that body, and they approved. The state convention has set its seal of approval on the work, and by its credentials sent each delegate here, and he has represented not merely a school district, not merely a sewing society, not merely a fractional part of a Congressional district, but he has represented, in part, the majesty of the great state of Illinois. Now, what is the offense which the state of Illinois on this occasion has committed? It desired, speaking authoritatively through its state convention, to give expression to its will. Whatever its will, we knew of but one method by which that will could be ascertained. It was by an appeal to the convention itself. When the convention, representing the Republicans of the state, declared by its majority its preference for a particular candidate, that was the will of the state, and if it had the power thus to express its wish, it had, I undertake to say, power to make this expression effectual. If it had the right to instruct, and no one denies that it does possess that power, with the right to instruct, it had the right to make its instructions so vigorous that they would be obeyed. If it could express its will it had a right to enforce the execution of that will; it had a right to defend itself against treachery, trickery, fraud, corruption, violated faith, broken pledges and disregarded instructions. It did protect itself, and that convention, as all prior conventions have done, selected men who needed not to be instructed. It selected men who knew no law but the will of the majority which they represented; who knew no 'boss' and no allegiance to anything, and recognized no despotism except the stern, inexorable and irresistible despotism of duty.

"It has been suggested, however, that an argument can be drawn from the call of this convention. Looking back to the various calls of national conventions from 1864 down to this day, no allusion whatever has been made to Congressional districts. There has merely been an expression indicating the number of delegates which each state was to select, but in this case the call was prepared by one of the members of the committee

at the suggestion of its chairman, and never referred to the committee as a body for its action. Is the will or accident of some scrivener to be substituted for and made the law of a great national convention? * * * I appeal to considerations way beyond the mere personal preferences which we feel to-night. I appeal to those considerations infinitely grander, vastly nobler, than those personal preferences that inspire the galleries, and I am afraid, the body of this convention. I appeal to the great cause which absorbs within itself, and is grander than all the greatness of our individual leaders. I appeal for that harmony in the future which we must have. I appeal to that just judgment of the party which I do not believe will ever knowingly, or willingly, or deliberately, inflict a wrong. I conjure you to stay your hand over what the Republican party in this state will regard as an outrage on its dignity, and on the freedom of its action.

"I wish to indulge in no line of commentary that can intensify the bitterness which already exists. I wish to denounce no one. But I have been upon this platform advocating a cause which has been espoused here to-night, and announced in the report of this majority of the Committee, what looked to me like disembodied spirits of the party of the Liberal movement of 1872. I am in favor of no such resurrection. When the bolter dies, I hope that he may die, Sir, the death that knows no waking. It does seem as if all the tombs of all the chronic bolters of the state had been rifled, and their forms, re-fleshed, set up here to speak a law to the Republicans of the state of Illinois. I object to being instructed from that quarter. And now, looking to this future with which we are so rapidly walking, looking to this great contest upon which we are so soon entering, do not, I beg you, by one single word that you may utter, or one vote that you may cast, impair the energy of that great rank and file which constitute the 50,000 Republican majority of the state of Illinois. I beg you to deal justly with us all, and whatever individual preference this great convention may express, will be responded to, not half-heartedly, not despairingly, not doubtingly, but with whole soul and in dead earnest. Nominate James G. Blaine if you will, and when the gentlemen who are cheering in the galleries to-night are reposing under the soft summer sky, tired of politics and disgusted with its fatigues, you will find the followers of the grand old, silent, soldier awake by their camp-fires, and carrying the banner of the sluggard forward to triumphant victory. (Loud and long-continued applause). Give the grand

old state that never knew a draft, and never filled up a regiment with paper soldiers—give the grand old state, the home of Lincoln, and Douglas, and Grant, a fair chance. Put no indignity on the honor of her sons. Then, if you can nominate the worthy son of Ohio, John Sherman, do it fairly, and when the hysterical gentlemen who are afraid that he is not popular enough to carry Illinois, are inquiring their way to the polls, the grand old guard, whose representative I am, will have planted the banner of victory on the citadels of the enemy. By all means let us be free and absolutely untrammeled; put no just cause for complaint on us; have no hesitancy in a candidate who exhibits scars, provided they are honorable scars, won in honorable warfare. Select no man without a record; pull no skulker from under the ammunition wagon, because he shows not upon him the signs of battle; take the old tried hero—let us take him if we can get him; and then I believe, with the old guard behind him, who have never kept step in this world to any music but the music of the Union, and with the friends of Blaine, and the friends of Sherman, and the friends of all good men, a victory will be achieved, the like of which has never been recorded in the annals of our national politics. Citizens of one country, members of one party, let us remember that, while we accept no indignities from our enemies, we hope, and trust, and pray our friends will put none upon us. Here in the midnight, with the storm without, and these assembled Republicans within, we are first to be just, first to be fair, and victory is ours as sure as the morning comes. Gentlemen, I thank you."

The roll was called on a motion of Mr. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to substitute the minority for the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, in reference to the First district of Illinois, and the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 353, nays 387. So much of the majority report as related to the First district of Illinois was then adopted by a vote of yeas 384, nays 356; the majority report in relation to the Third district was adopted by a vote of yeas 385, nays 353, and that portion of the majority report relating to the Fourth district was adopted by yeas 388, nays 351. The convention adjourned at 2:20 o'clock A. M.

Roscoe Conkling, of New York, placed Gen. U. S. Grant in nomination for the Presidency in this convention, and the speech of this celebrated statesman was pronounced one of his most splendid efforts. The speech was as follows:

"'And when asked what state he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be,

He hails from Appomattox
And its famous apple tree.'

"In obedience to instructions which I should never dare to disregard, expressing also my own firm convictions, I rise, Mr. President, in behalf of the state of New York, to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win. The election before us is the Austerlitz of American politics. It will decide for many years whether the country shall be Republican or Cossack. The supreme need of the hour is not a candidate who can carry Michigan. All Republican candidates can do that. The need is not of a candidate popular in the territories, because the territories have no vote. The need is of a candidate who can carry doubtful states. Not the doubtful states of the North alone, but also the doubtful states of the South, which we have heard, if I understand aright, ought to take but little or no part here, because the South has nothing to give, but everything to receive. The need which urges itself on the conscience and reason of the convention is of a candidate who can carry doubtful states, both North and South. And believing that he, more surely than any other man, can carry New York against any opponent, and carry not only the North, but several states of the South, New York is for Ulysses S. Grant. Never defeated in peace or in war, his name is the most illustrious borne by living man. His services attest his greatness, and the country—nay, the world—knows them by heart. His fame was earned not alone by things written and said, but by the arduous greatness of things done; and perils and emergencies will search in vain in the future, as they have searched in vain in the past, for any other on whom the nation leans with such confidence and trust. Never having had a policy to enforce against the will of the people, he never betrayed a cause or a friend, and the people will never desert or betray him. Standing on the highest eminence of human distinction, modest, firm, simple and self-poised, having filled all lands with his renown, he has seen not only the high-born and the titled, but the poor and lowly, in the uttermost ends of the earth, rise and uncover before him. He has studied the needs and defects of many systems of government, and he has returned, a better American than ever, with a wealth of knowledge and experience added to the hard common sense which shone so conspicuously in all the fierce light that beat upon him during sixteen years of the most trying, the most portentous, the most perilous, in the nation's history. Villified and reviled, ruthlessly aspersed by numberless presses, not in other

lands but in his own, assaults upon him have seasoned and strengthened his hold on the public heart. Calumny's ammunition has all been exploded; the powder has all been burned once, its force is spent, and the name of Grant will glitter, a bright and imperishable star in the diadem of the Republic, when those who have tried to tarnish it have moldered in forgotten graves; and when their memories and their epitaphs have vanished utterly.

"Never elated by success, never depressed by adversity, he has ever, in peace as in war, shown the very genius of common sense. The terms he presented for Lee's surrender foreshadowed the wisest prophecies and principles of true reconstruction. Victor in the greatest war of modern times, he quickly signalized his aversion to war and his love for peace by an arbitration of international disputes, which stands the wisest, the most majestic example of its kind in the world's diplomacy. When inflation, at the height of its popularity and frenzy, had swept both Houses of Congress, it was the veto of Grant, single and alone, which overthrew expansion, and cleared the way for specie resumption. To him, immeasurably more than to any other man, is due the fact that every paper dollar is at last as good as gold. With him as our leader we shall have no defensive campaign. We shall have nothing to explain away. We shall have no apologies to make. The shafts and arrows have all been aimed at him, and they lie, broken and harmless, at his feet.

"Life, liberty and property will find a safeguard in him. When he said of the colored men in Florida: 'Wherever I am they may come also,' he meant that, had he the power, the poor dwellers in the cabins of the South should no longer be driven in terror from the homes of their childhood, and the graves of their murdered dead. When he refused to receive Dennis Kearney in California he meant that communism, lawlessness and disorder, although it might stalk high-headed and dictate law to a whole city, would always find a foe in him. He meant that, popular or unpopular, he would hew to the line of right, let the chips fly where they may. His integrity, his common sense, his courage, his unequaled experience are qualities offered to his country. The only argument—the only one—that the wit of man or the stress of politics has devised is one which would dumbfound Solomon, because Solomon thought there was nothing new under the sun. Having tried Grant twice and found him faithful, we are told that we must not, even after an interval of years, trust him again. My countrymen!—my

countrymen !—what stultification does not such a fallacy involve? The American people exclude Jefferson Davis from public trust. Why? Because he was the arch traitor and would-be destroyer. And now the same people is asked to ostracize Grant, and not to trust him! Why? Why? I repeat. Because he was the arch preserver of his country, and because, not only in war, but twice as Civil Magistrate, he gave his highest, noblest efforts to the Republic. Is this an electioneering juggle, or is it hypocrisy's masquerade? There is no field of human activity, responsibility or reason in which rational beings object to an agent because he has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. There is, I say, no department of human reason in which sane men reject an agent because he has had experience, making him exceptionally competent and fit. From the man who shoes your horse to the lawyer who tries your cause, the officer who manages your railway or your mill, the doctor into whose hands you give your life, or the minister who seeks to save your soul, what man do you reject because by his works you have known him, and found him faithful and fit? What makes the presidential office an exception to all things else in the common sense to be applied to selecting its incumbent? Who dares to put fetters on that free choice and judgment which is the birthright of the American people? Can it be said that Grant has used official power and place to perpetuate his term? He has no place, and official power has not been used for him. Without patronage, without emissaries, without committees, without bureaus, without telegraph wires running from his house or from the seats of influence to this convention, without appliances, without electioneering contrivances, without effort on his part, Grant's name is on his country's lips. He is struck at by the whole Democratic party, because his nomination is the death-blow of Democratic success. He is struck at by others, who find an offense and disqualification in the very services he has rendered, and the very experience he has gained. Show me a better man. Name one, and I am answered. But do not point as a disqualification to the very experience which makes this man fit beyond all others. There is no "third term" in the case, and the pretense will die with the political dog-days that engendered it. One week after the Democratic convention we shall have heard the last of this rubbish about a "third term." Nobody now is really disquieted about a third term except those hopelessly longing for a first term, and their dupes and coadjutors. Without effort or intrigue on his part, he is the candidate

whose friends have never threatened to bolt unless this convention did as they said. He is a Republican who never wavers. He and his friends stand by the creed and the candidate of the Republican party. They hold the rightful rule of the majority as the very essence of their faith, against not only the common enemy, but against the charlatans, jayhawkers, tramps and guerillas who deploy between the lines and forage, now on one side, and then on the other. The convention is master of a supreme opportunity. It can name the next President of the United States. It can make sure of his election. It can make sure not only of his election, but of his certain and peaceful inauguration. It can assure a Republican majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. More than all, it can break that power which dominates and mildews the South. It can overthrow an organization whose very existence is a standing protest against progress.

"The purpose of the Democratic party is spoils. Its very hope and existence is a solid South. Its success is a menace to order and prosperity. This convention can overthrow and disintegrate these hurtful forces. It can dissolve and emancipate a distracted 'solid South.' It can speed the nation in a career of grandeur, eclipsing all past achievements. Gentlemen, we have only to listen above the din and look beyond the dust of an hour, to behold the Republican party announcing, with its ensigns resplendent with illustrious achievements, marching to certain and lasting victory with its greatest Marshal at its head."

Mr. Joy of Michigan, placed James G. Blaine of Maine, in nomination, seconded by Mr. Pixley of California; Mr. Drake of Minnesota placed in nomination William Windom, of the same state; James A. Garfield of Ohio, placed John Sherman of that state in nomination, and the following extract from his speech and a historic incident of the convention are taken from the official proceedings:

"Not here, in this brilliant circle where 15,000 men and women are gathered, is the destiny of the Republic to be decreed for the next four years. Not here, where I see the enthusiastic faces of 756 delegates, waiting to cast their lots into the urn and determine the choice of the Republic; but by four millions of Republican firesides, where the thoughtful voters, with wives and children about them, with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and country, with the history of the past, the hopes of the future, and reverence for the great men who have adorned and blessed our nation in days gone by, burning in their hearts—

there God prepares the verdict which will determine the wisdom of our work to-night. Not in Chicago, in the heat of June, but at the ballot boxes of the Republic, in the quiet of November, after the silence of deliberate judgment, will this question be settled. And now, gentlemen of the convention, what do we want? [A voice. We want Garfield.]

Mr. Garfield.—Bear with me a moment. "Hear me for my cause," and for a moment "be silent that you may hear."

Mr. Billings of Vermont, placed in nomination George F. Edmunds of that state; Mr. Cassoday of Wisconsin, placed in nomination Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, seconded by Mr. Brandagee of Connecticut. On the first ballot the vote stood, Grant 304; Blaine 284; Sherman 93; Edmunds 34; Washburne 30; Windom 10; total number of delegates 756; necessary to a choice 379. James G. Blaine received his highest number of votes on the first ballot; Grant received 307 on the twenty-eighth ballot, and increased to 313 on the thirty-fifth ballot, when Blaine's vote had dropped to 257. One Pennsylvania delegate voted for Garfield on and after the second ballot; on the sixth and most of the ensuing ballots Garfield received 2 votes; on the thirtieth John Sherman received his highest number; on the thirty-fourth Garfield received 17, of which 16 were from Wisconsin; on the thirty-fifth Garfield received 50, of which 27 were from Indiana and 4 from Maryland, and on the thirty-sixth ballot he was nominated, receiving 399 to Grant's 306. Ohio did not vote for Garfield until the final ballot. Roscoe Conkling moved to make the nomination unanimous, and Senator Logan seconded the motion, speaking as follows:

Mr. Logan, of Illinois.—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are to be congratulated that we have arrived at a conclusion in reference to the presenting of a candidate to become the standard bearer of the Republican party for President of the United States. In union and harmony there is strength. Whatever may have transpired in this convention that may have momentarily marred the feelings of any one here, I hope that, in our conclusion, it will pass from our minds. I, sir, with the friends of, I think, one of the grandest men that graces the earth, stood here to fight a friendly battle in favor of his nomination; but sir, this convention has chosen another leader. The men that stood by Grant's banners will be seen in the front of this contest on the field. We will go forward in this contest, sir, not with tied hands, not with sealed lips, not with bridled tongues, but to speak the truth in favor of the

grandest party that has ever been organized in this country; to maintain its principles, to maintain its power, to preserve its ascendancy; and sir, with the leader you have selected, my judgment is that victory will perch upon our banners. I, sir, as one of the representatives from the state of Illinois, second the nomination of James A. Garfield of Ohio, and I hope it may be made unanimous.

NOMINATION OF ELIHU B. WASHBURNE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the call of the roll for the nomination of Vice-President, Mr. Pixley of California, spoke as follows:—Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: I rise for the purpose of placing a man in nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, in which he was born; but only in consultation with and by the desire of my own state—California. In the enthusiasm of the choice that has given us undoubtedly one of the ablest and strongest men of the nation to head our ticket as candidate for President, I think we ought not to lose sight of the importance of securing an equally able and equally strong man for the second place upon that ticket. The nomination that has been made is undoubtedly one that will commend itself to the best intelligence of the whole Republican party of the United States; and although our delegates did not obtain the eminent gentleman for whom we voted, we go back to our Western shore in confidence that those three states will back up their political traditions of the last twenty years, and give the electoral vote of California, Nevada, and Oregon again to the Republican party. I have had the pleasure of the acquaintance of the gentleman whom I am about to name, for a great many years. For sixteen years he was in the Congress of the United States. He made a magnificent record there. He made a record in the direction of questions that are now becoming very prominent before the American people. I had the further pleasure, Mr. President, to meet this gentleman under very trying circumstances, in the city of Paris, when I was abroad. You all know to whom I refer—it is Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois. Mr. President, I saw that gentleman, too, at a period when it tested the true dignity and bravery of the American character. I saw him chosen, because he was Ambassador of the United States, to be the Ambassador of the belligerent German powers. I saw him throw the protecting shield of the American banner over that class of our fellow-citizens that are so largely represented in the United States. I desire to have all that my friend, Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, said when he placed Mr. Washburne in nomination for Pres-

ident, to be re-said of him now as candidate for Vice-President; for surely if he was so largely respected and loved by the German people for his dignity of character while in Paris, as a candidate here for this high office, with the same dignity of character he will command the same respect from the same people, and bring to the party every German vote. I am conscious and certain that in every one of the great cities, whether the Republican party is strong there or weak, the German population will be grateful to this convention if we shall give them the strongest ticket that can be made for all the people of the country—James A. Garfield for President, and Elihu B. Washburne for Vice-President. With a single word I shall close. The question of locality is sometimes considered, and I have heard it suggested here. But if the delegates from Ohio nominate their man, and the delegates from Illinois consent to Mr. Washburne, I think the locality will not be considered as being of any importance, or cutting any figure as opposed to the general fact that Mr. Washburne will bring to our ticket that large foreign element that is working with the Republican party, and has done so ever since it has been a party in the United States.

Chester A. Arthur of New York, was placed in nomination for Vice-President by Gen. Woodford of New York, and the nomination was seconded by Emory A. Storrs as follows:

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois.—On behalf of the majority of the Republican delegates from the state of Illinois, it is my duty, as it is my extreme pleasure, to second the nomination made for the Vice-Presidency, of Hon. Chester A. Arthur, of the state of New York. I believe that every dictate of political wisdom and political prudence looks in that direction. I believe that the "old guard," which stood through thirty-six ballots 306, whose line never wavered, in whose ranks there never was a shrinking man, in whose solid front there never was a desertion—I believe that this old guard, that has carried in the past and will carry in the future the flag of the party to triumph, wishes and prays for the nomination of Chester A. Arthur. I know that these stalwart Republicans, representing hundreds of thousands of Republicans throughout the Union, are as firmly resolved that Garfield shall be elected President as if the modest man, the great statesman, the silent soldier, had received the nomination of this convention. We have suffered no defeat; nothing could have defeated nor dismayed us but a wavering of the line, and the line never wavered. With our banners still flying, members of the same army, inspired by the same elevated purpose, animated

by the same patriotic spirit, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, joining hands together, will carry the flag through to a triumph as splendid as the party ever achieved. I know I speak in behalf of those who have always been Republicans; I know I speak in behalf of those who are now Republicans; I know I speak in behalf of those who always will be Republicans; I know I speak in behalf of the great silent soldier, when I second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

The ensuing ballot resulted as follows: Chester A. Arthur of New York, 468; Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, 193; Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, 44; Horace Maynard of Tennessee, 30; Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi, 8; James L. Alcorn of Mississippi, 4; Edmund J. Davis of Texas, 2; Thomas Settle of Florida, 1; Stewart L. Woodford of New York, 1.

The Greenback National convention was also held at Chicago June 20, and James B. Weaver of Iowa, was nominated for President, and P. J. Chambers of Indiana, for Vice-President. The Democrats nominated Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania, for President, and William H. English of Indiana, for Vice-President, at Cincinnati in July. The state campaign of 1880, so far as its influence in Chicago and Cook county was felt, was not productive of anything more exciting than a closely contested election. There were five electoral tickets—Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Prohibition and Anti-Secret Society—in the field, and in the Chicago districts the Trade and Labor element and the Socialists ran candidates for Congress. The Democrats selected a Chicago man, Lyman Trumbull, as their candidate for Governor, and his Republican opponent was Shelby M. Cullom. In the First Chicago district, for Congress, William Aldrich, Rep., received 22,307 votes; John Mattocks, Dem., 18,024; J. Altpeter, Socialist, 605; Richard Powers, Trade and Labor, 532. In the Second district George R. Davis, Rep., received 20,603 votes; John F. Farnsworth, Ind. Rep., 16,014; O. A. Bishop, Trade and Labor, 29; Charles G. Dixon, Greenbacker, 461; Reinhard Loremy, Socialist, 514. In the Third district Charles B. Farwell, Rep., received 16,627 votes; Perry H. Smith, Jr., Dem., 11,903; Charles H. Adams, Greenback, 221; Oscar Neebe, Socialist, 141; Adolph Waldmann, Socialist, 114.

Among the Garfield electors were George Schneider, Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Smyth and James A. Kirk, and among the Hancock electors William C. Seipp, W. J. Hynes and Francis A. Hoffman, Jr. Garfield's highest vote in the state was 318,037, which number was received by Robert T. Lincoln; and Han-

cock's highest was 277,321, received by William C. Seipp. The vote for President and Vice-President in Cook county was as follows:

Garfield and Arthur, Rep., 54,816; Hancock and English, Dem., 44,302; Weaver and Chambers, Greenback, 1,168. For Governor, Shelby M. Cullom, Rep., 53,899; Lyman Trumbull, Dem., 44,657; A. J. Streeter, Greenback, 1,235. The vote in the state for Governor was, Cullom, 314,565; Trumbull, 277,532.

CHAPTER X.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1881—MAYOR HARRISON'S MESSAGE AND APPOINTMENTS—ACTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL ON THE ASSASSINATION OF GARFIELD—RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF CITY EMPLOYES—MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE—COMMENT ON THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY—STATE CAMPAIGN OF 1882—CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION—ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR—THE HARPER BILL, ETC.—MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN OF 1883—MAYOR HARRISON'S THIRD TERM.

The Democratic city convention of 1881 was held at the Palmer house in March, and Carter H. Harrison was re-nominated for Mayor by acclamation. In accepting the nomination, Mayor Harrison made a terse and vigorous speech, denouncing the press for making partisan attacks upon him, and proposing to run on his first two years' record as Mayor. Rudolph Brand was nominated for City Treasurer; Patrick J. Howard re-nominated for City Clerk, and Julius S. Grinnell re-nominated for City Attorney, on the ticket with Mr. Harrison. John M. Clark was the nominee of the Republican convention for Mayor; John Raber, for City Treasurer; Thomas W. Sennott, for City Clerk, and W. D. Underwood for City Attorney. The Hon. Jesse Spalding was a prominent candidate for Mayor, and had sufficient delegates to divide the convention. There were a number of so-called "Harrison Republicans," who voted against A. M. Wright in 1879, and this faction made threats that they would not support the Republican Mayoralty candidate unless they were allowed to name the nominee. For this and other reasons Mr. Spalding's friends withdrew his name, at his solicitation, from before the convention, and Mr. Clark was duly nominated. The election occurred Tuesday, April 5, and resulted as follows:

MAYOR.

Carter H. Harrison, Dem.,	35,668
John M. Clark, Rep.,	27,925

TREASURER.

Rudolf Brand, Dem.,	33,998
John Raber, Rep.,	28,570

CITY ATTORNEY.

Julius S. Grinnell, Dem., ...	34,561
W. D. Underwood, Rep., ...	28,127

CITY CLERK.

P. J. Howard, Dem., ...	33,264
Thos. W. Sennott, Rep., ...	29,159

In this election Timothy O'Meara ran independently for Mayor, receiving 764 votes. The Socialists nominated George Schilling for Mayor, and Frank A. Stauber for Treasurer, serving no purpose other than to show the complete breaking down of their movement in politics since the election of two years before. Schilling received 240 votes, and Stauber 1,999. There were 1,885 scattering votes on City Attorney, and 1,838 on City Clerk. The Aldermanic vote in the various wards was as follows:

First ward, Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,740; Michael Burke, Dem., 1,281. Second ward, James T. Appleton, Dem., 1,337; H. F. Billings, Rep., 1,219; Addison Ballard, Ind. Rep., 165. Third ward, O. B. Phelps, Rep., 1,842; Thomas P. Glody, Dem., 896. Fourth ward, O. D. Wetherell, Rep., 2,693; Sam'l P. Cady, Dem., 1,258. Fifth ward, Henry F. Sheridan, Dem., 3,414; Edward Wall, Ind., 1,699; Franz Koch, Ind., 487. Sixth ward, J. J. Alpeter, Rep. and Soc. Fusion, 1,654; Charles F. L. Daemer, Dem., 1,503; G. A. Wooley, Ind., 589. Seventh ward, John Riordan, Dem., 1,399; James Clowry, Ind. Dem., 1,245; William A. Love, Rep., 1,182; S. Goldwater, Ind., 67; L. Artley, Socialist, 163. Eighth ward, Thomas Purcell, Dem., 2,051; Cornelius Ryan, Ind. Dem., 1,547; R. M. Oliver, Rep., 1,328. Ninth ward, James Peevey, Dem., 1,475; C. W. Daniels, Rep., 1,284. Tenth ward, Daniel Nelson, Rep., 1,115; John Connell, Dem., 492; W. H. Ford, Ind., 379; M. McNurney, Ind., 55; Eleventh ward, Thaddeus Dean, Rep., 2,249; F. Fisher, Dem., 148. Twelfth ward, Joseph D. Everett, Rep., 3,254; Scattering, 12 Thirteenth ward, James M. Wanger, Rep., 1,409; Sam'l J. Doggett, Dem., 1,345. Fourteenth ward, Clemens Hirsch, Rep., 1,830; Thomas Ryan, Dem., 1,422; Peter Peterson, Ind., 860; J. J. McGrath, Ind. Rep., 947. Fifteenth ward, Adam Meyer, Rep., 1,865; H. E. D. Sickel, Dem., 1,533; O. Waltman, Ind., 41. Sixteenth ward, Chris. Meier, Socialist, 1,416; Amo Voss, Dem., 1,376. Seventeenth ward, Edward P. Barrett, Dem., 1,577; Thomas Cannon, 1,401. Eighteenth ward, Frank M. Blair, Rep., 2,579; George Keller, Dem., 1,526.

Mayor Harrison's official bond for the ensuing term was signed by his late opponent, John M. Clark, and by William G. McCormick.

March 30, 1881, Mayor Harrison vetoed the annual appropriation bill, saying in connection therewith :—In the year 1879 this administration was forced to issue $1,250,000 in scrip, and in 1880, although there was $1,411,000 in the General Fund, we were forced to issue $589,000 in scrip. There was but one way to get rid of this blot upon our credit; that was to levy, and then to save from the levy. Mr. Heath saved from the levy of 1878 about $400,000. I saved from the levy of 1879 nearly $600,000, and from the levy of 1880, $400,000. This saving was made by a rigid economy, an economy for which we were constantly abused by the thoughtless, and often by those who ought to have been more wise. By this means, and by collection of back taxes, we found the city in a condition at the beginning of this year to be able to pay its General Fund about $2,050,000. This was not in cash, but was in credits, and from various other funds, and to be paid as the taxes for 1880 shall be collected. * * * I cannot help thinking that the School Board could easily have reduced its demand. I think $1,146,-274 too much by at least $150,000. Boards which are responsible to no one are ever found to magnify their necessities, and unless held in check will eat up an inordinate amount of taxes. * * * I have been told that if I veto this ordinance I will fatally injure myself for next Tuesday. I would prefer going out of politics now with a consistent record than to win a further term by doing or permitting to be done what I believe to be a wrong upon this fair city.

The bill as finally passed by the Council, April 11, contained items aggregating $4,136,608.38.

During 1881 Mayor Harrison made the following appointments :—Directors Public Library, George B. Armstrong, William J. Hynes, Ernst Schmidt; Members Board of Education, Thomas Brennan, Norman Bridge, William Floto, James T. Healy, Adolph Kraus, Adolph Schoeninger; City Physician, French Moore; Fish Inspector, John K. Miller; City Collector, W. J. Onahan, re-appointed; Police Justice, West Division Police Court, Daniel Scully; Comptroller, T. T. Gurney, re-appointed; Chief of Police, W. J. McGarigle; Fire Marshal, Denis J. Swenie; Health Commissioner, Oscar C. DeWolf; Commissioners of Public Works, Charles S. Waller, D. C. Cregier.

May 9 1881, the Council approved the official bonds of Julius S. Grinnell, City Attorney, and Rudolph Brand, City Treasurer. The former's bond in the sum of $10,000 was signed as sureties by W. M. Hoyt and Horace A. Hurlbut, and City Treasurer Brand's bond in the sum of $4,500,000 by Michael Brand, Conrad Seipp, George Schneider, Peter Schoenhofen, Ernst Ulich, H. J. Christoph, Tobias Almendinger and Frederick Wacker as sureties. At this meeting of the Council Mayor Harrison submitted his second inaugural message, as follows:

To the City Council of the City of Chicago:—Gentlemen,—In passing from my first into a second term of office as Mayor of this great city, I wish to express to the citizens of Chicago my deep gratitude for the high honor they have conferred upon me, and to assure them that in re-electing me by so handsome a majority I feel most keenly that they have placed me under increased obligations to do my best to merit their confidence. A public man should seek popularity only by being worthy of it. It shall be my earnest endeavor so to win it. To deserve the applause of the people is my highest ambition, to obtain it my greatest pleasure. It is with confessed pride, gentlemen, that I congratulate you and the people of Chicago upon the unexampled prosperity she has enjoyed during the past two years, and upon the proud financial position she occupies among the cities of the world; and I felicitate myself that this proud eminence has been attained, to a great extent, during my first term of office. But while saying this, I wish to acknowledge that it has been my good fortune to be at the head of the city's affairs during a brighter day than was vouchsafed to my immediate predecessors. At the same time I owe to my able assistants the statement that they have been prompt in taking advantage of this brighter day, and that they have not wasted the sunshine. Permit me to call your attention to the condition in which I found the city affairs two years ago, and to contrast it with the present financial status. Then, and for several prior years, the city, not having the means to pay her servants and to obtain supplies with cash, was forced to issue scrip or warrants on the Treasurer, to be paid from taxes to be collected many months after such issuance. In 1878, my predecessor—an economical officer—issued about $2,238,000 of this scrip. This entailed upon employes a loss of from 5 to 10 per cent. on the dollar, and upon the city, through its contracts, a loss of from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum.

By a system of most rigid economy I have been enabled to

reduce the issuance of scrip to less than $1,500,000 in 1879, and in 1880 to less than $590,000. In 1881 I hope to escape the blot of scrip entirely. For twenty-one months every employe has been paid in cash. The city cannot legally borrow a dollar, and yet, not having ready money to meet her semi-annual interest, she was compelled to hypothecate the interest coupons when due, and to pay a heavy commission for carrying them until taxes could be collected. These illegal commissions cost her each year from $50,000 to $70,000. Since 1879 we have promptly met our interest without borrowing or paying one cent of commissions. Two years ago the city owed $249,000 of what was known as Hayes-Colvin certificates. These the courts had declared illegal. But our good name demanded that they should be paid. We have taken them all up, paying them in full, together with interest, the whole amounting to $275,643. In 1880 we paid off $291,000 of 7-100 water bonds, and refunded $490,000 of 6 and 7 per cent. sewerage bonds, with a like amount of 4½ per cent. bonds, which we sold at over 2 per cent. premium, and on the first of April of this year we refunded $843,500 of 7 per cent. municipal bonds, with a like amount of 4 per cent. bonds, which command to-day about 4 per cent. premium. The annual savings of interest thus effected amount to $54,215. In former years the sinking fund had become depleted by the amount of $236,024; this we have restored. From the appropriations of 1879 and 1880 we saved $1,050,000. This heavy saving, added to taxes of prior years collected, and to cash from various sources, enabled us to contribute to the appropriation for 1881 $550,000, and yet left in the general fund nearly $1,500,000 as a reserve to meet current expenses, and to enable us to avoid the issuance of scrip. * * * This financial showing I make, gentlemen, not boastfully, but to enable you and the people to enjoy with me a feeling of justifiable pride. * * * THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Under the immediate eye and control of this department rests all work of a public character. Without a vigilant care and the strictest honesty, thousands of dollars would be annually squandered, and rings of a most dangerous character fostered. The record of this department has demonstrated that its present head thoroughly understands the requirements of his position, and has rendered the public signal service by his firm course in awarding contracts upon their merits, and not through favoritism. Strict business principles have prevailed, and every contractor has been fairly and honestly served. In consequence

there has been a most free and healthy competition for all public works. The rings that predominated before have been routed at every turn. Their various attempts to assert themselves in important contracts have been frustrated, and the city has been a gainer thereby by thousands of dollars. More work has been accomplished for less money than the same class of work has cost before, and small appropriations have answered where larger ones would have been required, were the old order of things in vogue. * * * I believe the wooden period for street paving should pass away from Chicago. Our central and heavily trafficked streets need something more durable than sappy pine or cedar blocks cut from burnt-over swamps. Granite and Medina sandstone can be had without stint. The beauty and health of the city require that such pavements should become the rule, and not the exception, in the heart of the city. A few nervous gentlemen may object to the noise, but they should remember that the music of the pine-covered forests is not compatible with the busy traffic of a mighty commercial city. * * * THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—In speaking of this department, I can say that it is upon a most efficient and satisfactory footing. Less crime has been prevalent than heretofore, and the morals of the city were never in better condition. The chiefs of this department have rendered me prompt and energetic service, and criminals have found it safer and more comfortable to remain away from the city. What has been done can be best shown by the statement that while the recoveries of stolen property for the years 1877 and 1878 were within $70,207 of the value of property reported stolen, they were only $31,754 below the value of stolen property in 1879 and 1880. Besides, the value of stolen property has been less for the past two years by $69,444. * * * In connection with this improved state of affairs, I desire to say that the telephone police alarm stations have proved a most valuable adjunct to the department. We began with its introduction in the West Twelfth street district, which was overrun with desperadoes, roughs and footpads, and finding it so useful in summoning police to apprehend this class, we have so extended the system to other portions of the city that districts hitherto comparatively unprotected are now thoroughly under police surveillance. There have been established already some ninety alarm stations, and had the City Council set a larger appropriation than it did, we should cover other still remote and unprotected sections. But for this change the present police force would be entirely inadequate to meet the

demands of the city. Our force is the smallest of any large city in the country. The present number composing it is almost the same as it was when we had a little over half of our present population. Increased efficiency and telephonic communications have rendered the force doubly serviceable, and aided in a very material and perceptible decrease in crime.

For this telephonic innovation and improvement upon old police methods we are chiefly indebted to Prof. John P. Barrett and Mr. Austin J. Doyle, who originated and perfected the system. The system contemplates connections with business houses and private residences, and already several have availed themselves of its benefit, to be in a position to receive prompt police assistance in case of an emergency. It has already proved itself of incalculable value to the department, and will be made to cover the city as rapidly as means will permit. * * *

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In looking over the records of this department for the past four years, I find that it has not only coped more successfully with fires, but kept down the average loss during the past two years at a point below that of the two preceding years, in spite of the greater number of conflagrations in the latter period. In 1877 and 1878 there were 923 fires, and the amount of loss involved was $1,351,314, making the average loss $2,989, while in 1879 and 1880 there were 1,606 fires, and a loss of $1,707,898, making the average loss only $1,980. It will be accordingly noted from this that while there were 683 more fires during the past two years than during the two preceding years, the average loss has been $1,009 less for the past two years. This speaks volumes of praise for the effective working of the force as at present constituted.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—No department of the city has shown more efficiency during my term of office than this. The city has grown in population with great rapidity. It has been impossible for the appliances necessary to health to keep pace with this growth. While the population of the city is that of one of centuries' growth, the street pavements and sewerage system has been necessarily that of a city of two generations of men. Many of the manufacturing interests have extended with a rapidity vastly beyond the city's growth ; some of these interests are of a character ordinarily offensive to the senses, and supposed to be injurious to the health. A quarter of a century ago there were packed in Chicago 56,000 hogs, during the last year over 6,000,000. The slaughtering of other animals has increased almost as rapidly. Nearly all of this growth has been within the past

decade. The great amount of refuse matter from this vast horde of animals has to be taken care of. The most of it is utilized. This naturally gives out offensive odors, and if not promptly attended to, breeds disease. For years the summer air was offensive, that of autumn and winter often almost intolerable. Some of the finest portions of the city were oftentimes for weeks unfit for delicate people to live in. By a steady perseverance, knowing no favor and fearing no opposition, fighting in the courts, abused and villified—the head of the health department has done his duty. While he has fought stenches, he has stood by me in upholding our great manufacturing interests. Consequently it can be said to-day that there has been nothing to offend the nostrils within eighteen months. * * * The flood pouring from an overflowed country lately caused a changed water to come from our crib and affected our people temporarily. It was injurious to very weak people and caused strong ones (to their bodily discomfort) to take to so-called mineral water or to indulge unusually in beer or liquor, and at once reporters seeking items find doctors eager to cry "poison in our water." A little precaution for a week or so every few years can prevent our people from suffering, and during all the remainder of their lives here they enjoy the coolest and purest water of the inhabitants of any large city on the face of the globe.

The mortality statistics of the principal American cities were quoted, and Chicago's mortality, 20.8 per 1,000 of population was shown to be lower than the mortality in eight principal cities. The message continued:

One of the questions which has agitated our citizens and the public press lately is that of gambling. On this subject I have been severely criticised in some quarters and in other quarters as eminently respectable I have been indorsed in the position I have assumed. If not openly it has been very generally tacitly admitted that it is impossible to thoroughly eradicate the evil, but as to the exact course to pursue toward it, a diversity of opinions exists among those who have examined this phase of social life. "We cannot," some say, "rid the community of gambling, but how can the evil be reduced to its minimum effect?" There seems to be the rub. Those who have so rigorously cried out for its extermination have failed to suggest any possible or practicable plan by which the desired end can be accomplished. In their blind zeal they seem to forget the essential results of all attempts, viz.: That every effort at its annihilation has been a dismal failure. They are by no means left without practical ex-

amples of the results of such efforts. If they would only pause in their frenzy and direct their attention to the time sporting or club houses were presumptively closed, they would easily recall facts that indicated that not only the private precincts of hotels and public buildings, but fashionable resorts, were invaded, and games of chance indulged in. There, free from and unobserved by the guardians of the law, young as well as old were "taken in and fleeced." A few wealthy gamblers managed to run their places behind locked doors and by means of a liberal feeing, officers intrusted to see that there was no gambling, blinked at violations of the law, passed on, and kept the central authorities in ignorance of their existence. When it was finally discovered that one place was in full blast, the police made a descent upon it, an explosion of powder ensued, and the case went into the state courts, where Judge McAllister held substantially that police officers had no authority to break in the doors of places where it was not absolutely certain that gambling was being regularly conducted therein. This decision was looked upon as a victory by the gamblers, and gambling shops opened, with various self-imposed restrictions, in different sections of the city. Ropers-in flourished extensively, and gamblers held undisputed sway behind doubly barred and screened doors. Subsequently the owners of these places put a bold front to their vocation, and in view of former experience, the then existing administration evinced no special inclination to break them up. They were accordingly in a high tide of prosperity long before I entered upon the Mayoralty, and the authorities were fully cognizant at all times of their location.

Considering what the results had been, I came to the conclusion, on becoming Mayor, that the evil must be kept within proper bounds and restrictions. More than that, I determined to restrict these houses to the central portions of the city, where they could be closely watched and kept in check. By this course of procedure I had in view the easy and unrestricted entrance of either the police, to detect sharp practices by the gamblers, keep minors out, and find any crooked person who might seek its enchantments, or of business men, who might desire to see whether an employe was squandering money surreptitiously taken from his funds. By such course as I have thus outlined I have had the indorsement of a large number of citizens, and the results have been far better than they would have been under different conditions. Under the apparent rigid rule in vogue in 1873, there were in the city forty-four gambling

establishments and twenty odd bunko places; in 1877, over thirty gambling houses and a dozen or more bunko rooms, while during 1880 there have not been seventeen of the former, and not a single bunko establishment. I notice the correspondent of the *Tribune* says there are in Washington city, with a population less than one-third of that of Chicago, from twenty-five to thirty gambling houses in full blast, and yet, he says, they pull them frequently, and break up their furniture. The present state of affairs here is due to restrictions, and while a great number of complaints came to my office shortly after my inauguration, there have been not more than a half dozen within the past eighteen months. The plan of keeping these places in the heart of the city enables the police officers to learn where brace boxes are played upon unsuspecting victims. Such houses are promptly dealt with. Those that are run are put upon their good behavior; minors are excluded, and those who must play protected from the tricks of dealers, and games of a character calculated to attract the man of small means and the young, are being entirely prevented. I am not defending gambling *per se*, but if my position is wrong in dealing with it from a practical standpoint, the people have their remedy. They can appeal to an authority higher than mine, and strange it is that such citizens and newspapers as have assailed me have *not* also directed their batteries toward that authority. Those who think my plan not the best have a state law under which any one so disposed can take his hand in suppressing gambling. I fear, however, that Mr. Lincoln was not mistaken when he said that "statutory enactments can't turn a calf's tail into a third hind leg." The fireside, the lyceum and the well-stocked public library will do more than laws to suppress social evils. But those who differ with me have a law under which a citizen, feeling that the community has been outraged by the existence of gambling, can go and swear out a warrant and secure satisfaction. The Grand Jury are open to his complaints, and even the assistance of the State's Attorney can be invoked. In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the members of the outgoing Council and to the heads of the different departments for their kind assistance and courtesies, and to ask the indulgence and aid of the incoming Council in all measures looking to the welfare and prosperity of the city.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

The official bond of Theodore T. Gurney, Comptroller, in the sum of $100,000, signed by Sidney A. Kent, Henry Botsford, John B. Lyon, Sylvester D. Foss and Wiley M. Egan, and the

official bond of Charles S. Waller, Commissioner of Public Works, in the sum of $50,000, signed by Edward Waller, William O. George and James L. Waller as sureties, were approved by the Council May 30, as also were the bonds of William J. McGarigle, General Superintendent of Police, for $25,000, signed by J. H. Whitbeck, M. J. Sullivan and George Schneider; D. J. Swenie, Fire Marshal, for $25,000, signed by T. E. Courtney, Louis Haas and Thomas Lynch; Oscar C. DeWolf, Health Commissioner, for $5,000, signed by George W. Hale and Sextus N. Wilcox as sureties. July 6, 1881, Mayor Harrison sent the following communication to the Council in reference to the assassination of President James A. Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 6, 1881.

To the City Council of the City of Chicago—Gentlemen: Since your last session the hand of an assassin has been lifted against the life of the President of the United States. It has caused a thrill of horror to fill the hearts of all good men throughout the civilized world, and the people of the United States have been inexpressibly shocked that such an attempt should have been a second time made against their chief magistrate and their most exalted servant. The citizens of Chicago have had but one feeling aroused by this horrible deed—a feeling mingled with detestation of the great crime, and heartfelt sympathy with President Garfield and his family. While they deeply deplore that any one could conceive and execute so dastardly a deed, they yet know that it was the act of a single man, and not the conspiracy of others, and they earnestly condemn the rancor which could even suggest that Guiteau's crime was the premeditated act of any faction of the country. They recognize that assassination as a means of removing a public servant can never become a growth on free American soil. The assassin may shock the sentiment of Americans, but cannot cause them to doubt the safety of the Republic, nor can he materially disturb the equipoise of its institutions. Chicago now rejoices that the condition of the President gives hopes of his recovery. I recommend that you pass resolutions of sympathy with him and his family. CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Alds. Burley, Wickersham and Hildreth were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote of the Council, and were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Common Council of the city of Chicago, deeply deplore and emphatically condemn the recent attempt to assassinate the President of the Republic.

Resolved, That the act was one of unequaled and unparalleled atrocity, inasmuch as it was an attempt to destroy a Chief Executive who blends in himself the qualities that distinguish a President and a Statesman, and adorn a man.

Resolved, That we trust that God in his mercy will spare his life for his country's sake.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are extended to the President and his family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and that a copy be telegraphed to the Honorable Secretary of State.

September 20, a special meeting was held to take action suitable to the occasion, the Mayor and thirty-four aldermen being present. The Mayor presented the following message:

TO THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, IN CITY COUNCIL ASSEMBLED—Gentlemen: Last night while you were discussing an important matter, the fire gong startled you by its measured toll. It said, "The President is dead!" You at once silently adjourned. I have called you together to make the formal announcement that the Chief Magistrate of the United States, after a heroic struggle of eighty days with grim death, has at last given up the fight—that his spirit at 10:35 last night winged its flight to the presence of its God, leaving behind it a name which will live as long as history continues to be written. This is a painful announcement, whether you think of James A. Garfield as a man or as the executive head of this mighty Republic. As a man he had his faults, perhaps, for who that is human has not? But his virtues were even greater than have been bestowed upon even a minority of the men whom the world has called great. He was a kind and generous friend, a loving and gentle husband, and a devoted father. He was an industrious public servant, and endeavored to square all his public acts by an upright and peculiarly sensitive conscience. He was an earnest patriot, and showed his love for his country on the battle-field as well as in the legislative halls. He was ambitious, but his ambition was of that exalted character which pined for an eternal fame. He has been cut off in a manner which will cause his name to live forever. But he has been robbed of his most darling wish, which was that he would fasten his name to some act that would forever endear him to his fellow-men. As President of this mighty land, had he been spared, this most earnest desire might have been gratified. It is a bitter thing for such a man to be cut off thus on the threshold of his great opportunity. Re-

garding him as a man, we can profoundly mourn his untimely death; but when we regard him as the chief magistrate of the United States, we have far more poignant pain. He was murdered, not because he had awakened personal animosity, not because he had embittered a human life, but because he *was* the chief magistrate. The assassin aimed at his heart, not because that heart was a man's, but because it beat beneath a President's breast. It is a terrible thought that the man whom a nation exalts to be its chief executive, its chief servant, should be a target for a fanatic's bullet. Thank God but one feeling animates the hearts of all men and women in this broad land—execration and horror of the deed, and of the wretch who perpetrated it. I hope this execration will grow into a hatred of the vile system in our body politic which maddened Guiteau's brain. The assassin of the President was a mad fanatic, but his last act was the result of political pyæmia in our governmental fabric—greed of office. It has been charged that the black axiom, "To the victor belong the spoils," was promulgated by a great man. Every friend of the defender of New Orleans should resent the vile aspersion. To that axiom we owe the rapid diffusion of the poison which belongs to the spoils system. Office is for the good of the people, and not spoils for the officeholder. That party should be entitled to the longest life in this country which most boldly and honestly demands that this upas tree of Republican institutions be eternally and utterly eradicated. The death of James A. Garfield brings this hideous monster plainly before the eyes of the world. He believed in reform in the civil service. His countrymen can best show their appreciation of his worth by following what he would advise could his spirit speak to them to-day. Let it be written in letters of blood, "Guiteau's bullet was sped by the spoils system. In the name of Garfield, death to the vile system."

Gentlemen, I recommend that you adopt appropriate resolutions, that the same be spread upon the records, and that you appoint a committee of the Council to attend the funeral of our lamented President, and, in the name of Chicago, to drop a tear upon his grave. I shall issue a proclamation calling upon all the people of this great city to desist from all labor and amusements during the hours of the funeral, and thus to show their respect for the dead President of the United States, and their horror of the black deed which so untimely took him off.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Alds. Wickersham, Phelps, Everett, Young, Meier and Bur-

ley were appointed a committee to prepare and present to the Council such resolutions as they might deem appropriate. While the committee retired Ald. Burley addressed the Council as follows: The President of the United States is dead. Again we are called to mourn the death of the Chief Magistrate by the hand of an assassin. Again we are obliged to see our system of Republican government tested, and let us hope that all our people will now, as in days gone, be united in the determination that our government shall stand. Whatever may be the individual differences of opinion, let us be united in the one idea that in union and in the supremacy of law lies our safety. The President is dead! Long live the President. The President is dead, but we still have a president and a government. While we mourn the loss of our late honored Chief Magistrate, let us reaffirm our loyalty to our government, and to those upon whom its cares and duties devolve. Let us pray that God in His divine providence will direct our rulers and guide them, and preserve our country from internal dissensions and external wars. There is little to be said upon an occasion like this. I cannot avoid expressing my admiration for the man we have lost, and expressing the hope that his successor may be all we could hope or wish him to be. I will suggest with regard to the resolutions that it would be proper to add one that the Mayor and a Committee of Aldermen, to be appointed by him, attend the funeral ceremonies wherever they are held, as representatives of the city of Chicago.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound sorrow and regret of the death of the eminent and respected Chief Magistrate of the nation, James A. Garfield, who, during his short occupancy of the highest position in the gift of a great people, and as the ruler of 50,000,000, had won their entire confidence, their esteem, and their admiration by his manly character, his broad views, and his statesmanlike qualities; who gave promise of giving our country an administration under which unexampled prosperity would be a ruling characteristic alike in all sections, industries of all kinds fostered and encouraged as they never have been encouraged before in the history of America, and our relations as a corporate body-politic established on a closer, firmer, and more intimate and amicable basis than ever before, with the other nations of the world; and who had evinced, in all the rancors of political strife between party factions, a deep sense of a feeling which should always animate the breast of a great peo-

ple—a feeling to which the martyred Lincoln gave memorable utterance in the epigrammatic sentence: "With malice toward none, with charity for all," and,

WHEREAS, Our grief has been made the more keen and intense by the fact that his death has been by the hand of an unprincipled and dastardly assassin; that in his demise the lawlessness, utter abandonment and recklessness of a man should be made manifest in a country of pure and liberal principles, where "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is guaranteed to all in the Constitution of our land, and that the wish of all for his continued administration should thus be ruthlessly set aside, by one iniquitous individual; and,

WHEREAS, Our sense of sorrow is also most deeply touched at a time when it seemed that, after so long and anxious waiting for his recovery, he might still be saved to the nation, and that the long and heroic struggle he made for life gave hopes for a return of health; therefore be it,

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late Chief Magistrate our heartfelt and tender sympathy in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as a proper mark of respect the City Hall be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral ceremonies, his Honor, the Mayor, direct that all the public offices and schools be closed, and that he request that all places of amusement be closed, and business be suspended.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Council, and that copies be sent to the President of the United States, and the heads of departments in Washington, and to the family of the late President

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, and a committee of nine Aldermen, to be appointed by him, attend the funeral ceremonies wherever they are held, as representatives of the city of Chicago.

The Mayor and Committee of Aldermen, accompanied by a committee of the County Board, attended the funeral ceremonies at Cleveland, O. On the same day there was an imposing demonstration of military and civic organizations in Chicago, the procession accompanying a catafalque through the principal streets of the city.

The excitement attending Guiteau's infamous act was intense. Crowds of people surrounded the newspaper and telegraph offices daily to learn the latest particulars of the President's

condition. When the announcement came, on the evening of September 19, that he had breathed his last in the cottage at Elberon, the Council was in session, and when the fire-gongs began their dismal toll the Chairman's gavel fell, and the Council arose in a body and adjourned with silent impressiveness. All public and many private buildings in the city were profusely draped with mourning emblems, and in no city in the Union was detestation of this black crime in the history of the nation more conspicuously expressed, nor was sympathy with the President's bereaved family more genuine and spontaneous. That portion of the Mayor's first communication deploring a certain manifestation of rancor, had reference to inuendoes in certain organs of the so-called Blaine or "Featherhead" Republican faction, that the assassination was satisfactorily received by the "Stalwarts," the opposing faction in the party. The public generally repudiated this partisan attempt to create a suspicion that any portion of the people were gratified at the commission of this infamous crime. Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin, was called by many newspapers a Chicago "crank," but he was no more a Chicago product than of other cities which he made his residence during a strange and erratic career. His parents lived in Freeport, Ill., and at one time he wandered through the wilds of the West in a religious frenzy. His history is now too well known to need repetition. When in this city he lived a portion of the time with his brother-in-law, George Scoville, a lawyer, who had married his sister some years before. He resorted to the Public Library a great deal in the preparation of his peculiar religious pamphlets. Lawyer Scoville and Charles H. Reed, ex-State's Attorney of Cook county, who had taken up his residence in Washington some time before, defended Guiteau in his trial. While the general belief in Chicago was that Guiteau was insane, and witnesses were summoned from this city to attest the fact, physicians expert in insanity disagreed, and Guiteau was executed. Many of those who believed him insane did not regret his partial expiation of the crime, and esteemed it a salutary public warning to criminal malefactors or murderously inclined "cranks"—the latter being a term fittingly applied to Guiteau and to individuals possessing his traits, by the public press of the country.

September 12, 1881, the Council by a rising vote adopted the following resolutions of respect to the memory of the young, brave and popular Major John H. Lannigan, deceased:

Resolved, That as members of the City Council of the city

of Chicago, we desire to place upon the records of this Council a tribute of respect to the memory of Major John H. Lannigan. Major Lannigan was born in 1844 at Detroit, Mich., came to Chicago in 1861, enlisted as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, Col. Mulligan commanding, and served with bravery, fidelity and distinction in that regiment till it was mustered out at the close of the war, being in the meantime promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was at the battle of Winchester when Col. Mulligan was killed. He returned to Chicago after the war, and in 1874 entered the employ of the city, being connected with the Treasurer's office from that time to the day of his death. For the past two years he has held the position of Assistant Inspector General of the state militia, and was a member of the Second Regiment, holding the position of Major. His sudden death has caused a shock to all who knew him. He was a gentleman, kind, courteous, and ever friendly to all, and possessed in a high degree all that the word gentleman implies. His connection with the City Treasurer's office for over seven years has made him familiar to every person connected with this Council and with the city officers, and to every one having business with the treasury. His courteous and obliging manners have endeared him to all; his integrity and fidelity in the city's employ calls for respect and honor, and his pleasant and lovable nature has made him the kind friend. On Wednesday, the 7th inst., he left his desk slightly ill. On Saturday, the 10th inst., he sent word that he would be on duty the Monday following. Saturday he became worse, and on Sunday died in the bloom and vigor of manhood, deeply mourned by mother and sisters, in whose midst he passed away, regretted, and his loss deplored by his friends, but with the honor and respect of all for his manly, upright, and blameless life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the regular proceedings of this Council, and that the Clerk cause a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased.

In a message to the Council September 19, Mayor Harrison referred to the bridge nuisance in the following language: "The bridge nuisance has grown to be almost intolerable. Sooner or later the river, at least from the junction of the two branches up to some point near the mouth of the canal, must be closed and a new channel cut thence to the lake. The West side is now half of the city, and it will not long submit to the delays and vexations caused by the opening and closing of the bridges. The change I indicate is one of great magnitude, and cannot be

brought about for several years. But in the meantime something must be done. Tunnels do not seem to satisfy the people. Immediate relief can only be brought about by numerous bridges, and those bridges to be as wide as the streets leading to them, so as to admit the passage of teams, as along the streets. In London and Paris the bridges are all now being built of equal width with the streets. But there such bridges do not require to be drawn, as here. Ours must be drawbridges. So few localities require such structures that inventive genius is not called into activity to devise new systems and plans sufficient to enable double rows of teams to cross and yet not narrow the channel of the river when vessels are passing. I have thought much of this, and have come to the conclusion we can get the aid of inventive genius only by offering a generous reward for the best practical plan for a drawbridge suitable to our necessities. I recommend, therefore, that you empower the Mayor to offer a reward of $5,000 for such plan, the same not to be paid unless something valuable be submitted, and to pay such rewards out of moneys not otherwise appropriated."

October 26 the Mayor submitted a communication in reference to a letter from Walker Blaine, Third Assistant Secretary of State, announcing that the representatives of Baron Von Steuben would arrive in Chicago October 30, and requesting that the municipality should receive them. The matter was left in the hands of the Mayor with power to act. The distinguished guests were tendered a public reception by the city officials at the Palmer house upon their arrival.

November 28 the Council adopted the following resolution, tendering the freedom of the city to visiting officials from New Orleans:

WHEREAS, The reception tendered by the municipality of New Orleans last spring to the Mayor, Chief of Police, Firemen and Aldermen of Chicago who visited the Crescent City, was spontaneous and generous; and

WHEREAS, Ald. Fitzpatrick, Administrator of Finance, Ald. Meally and Fagan, Sheriff Duffy, and other city officials, are now on their way here; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the freedom of the city of Chicago be tendered these gentlemen during their visit, and that a committee of three be appointed by His Honor the Mayor, to receive the guests and make such arrangements as may conduce to their comfort during their stay in our city

Alds. Hildreth, Hulbert and Peevey were appointed as such

committee. February 6, 1882, Mayor Harrison submitted his annual message to the Council, from which the following excerpts were taken:

To the City Council of the City of Chicago,—Gentlemen: The time for the presentation of the Mayor's annual message has been established by custom on the inauguration of a new Council. The fiscal year ends with the 31st of December, and as the new Council does not take its seat until the first week in May, it has occurred to me that the proper time for laying before you statements and suggestions in regard to the conduct of municipal affairs ought to be made as soon as possible after the end of the year, instead of four months thereafter. I have, therefore, decided to take a new departure on this occasion, and with your kind indulgence, will set forth the operations of the city government for the year just closed. * * * What I now desire to call your attention to at the outset, is the fact that for the first time in several years, the city has not been obliged during 1881 to issue any "city scrip." In my last message I said I would earnestly endeavor to so manage the municipal affairs as to evade any necessity for issuing the paper. The city, I hope, will never again be compelled to resort to the cumbersome system. This can be done only by properly guarding the general fund so that we may pay cash as we go. * * * The exhibits I herewith give have been prepared by Comptroller Gurney, and show what has been done in the finance department for the last year.

Amount of taxes received during the year 1881, $4,115,408.04; $251,000 of the above amount was for taxes of 1881.

Amount in treasury at close of year, $755,479.26. Amount expended by Department of Public Works, $684,445.69; for maintenance of the Fire Department, $568,760.87. Police Department, $576,815.52. Amount expended by the School Department for construction, janitors and office employes, $678,180.23. Amount paid for superintendent and teachers, $663,972.49. Savings from appropriation of 1881, approximated $100,000.00. Income for the year 1882, approximated 350,000.00. Water bonds due July 1, 1882, $333,000. These figures forcibly demonstrate the desirability of this city for residence and business purposes. Merchants and manufacturers elsewhere are beginning to appreciate the fact, and our population is being rapidly increased by accessions from their ranks. * * * I have reliable information that during this year there will be a very large increase of manufacturing interests in the city, by

reason of heavy establishments locating branches, or entirely moving here. * * * A little over a year ago the Health Department was authorized to establish a system of inspectors of manufactories; although the system is but partially perfected, enough statistics have been gathered to establish the fact that there are over 135,000 operatives employed in manufacturing establishments in this city. This is a startling fact, when one remembers that forty-five years ago Chicago was a village, and that twenty years since, excepting agricultural machinery, we had virtually no manufactures. * * * Our police department is at present in a most active and efficient condition. I can see no possible means of increasing the force, unless you will use your chartered rights to raise money by a judicious, and at the same time, comprehensive system of license. * * * Without such system we can do no more than to strengthen and improve what is already at our command.

The message recommended that in addition to $40,000 already expended on the police telephone, or patrol system, the system be carried out and perfected at an additional cost of $60,000, and the running expenses of the system were estimated at $49,380 per annum. The total number of arrests during the year was given at 31,713; the fines assessed amounted to $163,937, and the value of stolen property of all kinds recovered, $108,802.56. The work of the Fire Department for the year was shown to have been fully up to its standard of excellence. The department responded to 1,104 alarms, eight of which were outside the city limits, 89 false alarms, and 112 false and still alarms. The valuation of the property involved was $19,738,508; amount of insurance, $9,662,326; estimated loss by fire, $921,495, or an average loss for each fire in the city of $1,029. In connection with the operations of the Health Department reference was had to an epidemic of small-pox, and general and thorough vaccination was urged as a safeguard. The origin of the disease was attributed to the large number of immigrants who had come to the city or had passed through on their way to the West. The mortality of the city during the year was 13, 830, or at the rate of 25.61 in each 1,000 of population. In connection with the schools it was shown that the increase of children of school age had been 20,000, or about the same average as for nine years previous. Seven new school buildings, with accommodations for 6,237 pupils. The number attending half-day sessions on account of lack of accommodations, was 9,594 during the month of November. There had been a very decided increase in the

funds from water collections, the receipts being $936,639.24, while for the previous year they were $865,618.35. The earnings of the House of Correction were placed at $32,865.43 above all expenses, which were $72,800. The message also made reference to the old lake tunnel, which had been closed fifteen years before, and it was set forth that in obedience to the order of the Council the water had been pumped out, and it had been found in an admirable condition. While the new tunnel was seven feet in diameter, there was no doubt but that in the near future the demand for water would exceed the capacity of both tunnels, and the message recommended the enlargement of the old tunnel from five feet to seven or eight feet in diameter. The message set forth that there had been 459 transfers of saloon licenses during the license year, and recommending action by the Council that would prevent loss to the city in the collection of license fees growing out of the privilege of transfer, which many saloonkeepers had abused. The message continued:

One more suggestion, and I will conclude. This city is destined to be one of the great cities of the world. Nothing but some dire political revolution can check her growth. In providing for the wants of to-day we should look to the necessities of the great future. Public improvements ample for to-day will prove wholly inadequate to-morrow. We should endeavor to provide for the morrow not only what will be needed materially, but also for the demands of a refined and refining taste. It cannot be expected that the people of to-day will or should rob themselves to gratify the people of the future. No city in a free country can be made magnificent out of the proceeds of immediate taxation. It should be made grand, but coming generations should help to bear expense. We should pay every cent needed for present municipal purposes, but we should provide for future Chicago, and should ask that future to help us so provide. That can be done only by issuing bonds for great and permanent public improvements. To this end the legislature should be asked to move for a change in the state's constitution, to permit to issue bonds for such permanent improvements. Checks should be so thrown around the issuance of such bonds that extravagance may not be fostered, and that speculative and corrupt rings may not be brought into existence. Bonds should be permitted to be issued only to a limited amount during any one year, and should only be for permanent improvements. Some means will have to be devised for carrying sewage out of the city, and a water system must in a short

time be inaugurated sufficient for a million of people. Our present tunnels will be ample for 700,000 to 800,000 people; we will reach that before 1890. We should have viaducts of a permanent character, of stone. These and their approaches will be very costly, and in a few years we shall have to turn over our new City Hall to the courts of the county. A new city hall will then have to be built. It should be commensurate with the wealth of Chicago. We shall need each year large and airy public schools. All of these public improvements should be built, not for to-day, but for hereafter. The wealth of the future should be drawn upon for their cost. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for your uniform courtesy to me and for your hearty co-operation in all matters of great public interest. Gentlemen, since the foregoing was written, a so-called report of the late Grand Jury of Cook county has been published in the papers, which is so unjust to the Mayor and the Police Department that I feel I owe to you a refutation of its false slanders. Sometime I was told by a well-known Republican that a certain number of that Grand Jury intended, if possible, to besmirch me in the jury report. He told me that he himself was not my friend in any sense, but that he was opposed to the Grand Jury being used as a political machine, and he therefore, wished me to know that this scheme was on foot. The regular report of the Grand Jury is signed by its foreman, but there is published what purports to be a supplemental report, with no signature. The Grand Jury is instructed and sworn not to divulge what transpires during its sessions; yet this paper pretends to report the testimony given by myself and by the Chief of Police and other policemen. It has these words: "He (the Mayor) denied, however, to be in possession of the slightest evidence on which a Grand Jury could act; but admitted in the same breath to have forced the owners of gambling houses, citing that of M. C. McDonald in particular, by threats of a raid, to refund money lost in their establishments." This is false. I made no such denial. I told them I had seen keno played in two establishments less than a year ago, and named the houses; that I went to them for that purpose, and that I had ordered keno stopped, and had caused one of the houses to be raided for not obeying the order; but that I had not personally seen any other in any of the so-called gambling houses. I did tell them that I asked McDonald by note to refund money claimed to have been lost in his house; that the said McDonald had come to me and asked if I really wished him to give this money back, and went away leav-

ing upon my mind the impression that he would not do so, and thereupon I had ordered his house pulled. But I did not say I had threatened McDonald that I would raid his house; I told them that about dusk of that day a partner of a prominent law firm had telephoned me that McDonald had repaid the money. The Grand Jury could easily have summoned the members of this law firm, and so obtained all the testimony necessary. I told them I had gotten back other moneys lost. They did not ask who were the parties paying the same; they were not looking for testimony.

This paper says: "He (the Mayor) admitted finally to have instructed the police repeatedly to permit gambling under certain restrictions." This is false! In answer to a question if I had not done so, I stated most positively that I had never given any such instructions, but that I had instructed the police that if minors, drunken men or poor mechanics were allowed to play in any house, or if suppers were furnished or liquors given away or sold, or if ropers-in were employed, or cards of advertisement were issued, or if a house was kept open after seven o'clock Saturday evenings, then the house or houses so offending must be raided; that otherwise I left the matter to the discretion of the Police Department. This paper says: "Mayor Harrison claims that the laws against gambling could not be enforced without detriment to the public." This is entirely false! I told them that I could do better by attempting to close them up, as previous administrations had attempted to do, with signal failure, and then told them there were fewer gambling establishments in the city to-day than had been during any administration since the fire. The man who wrote this so-called report is a bitter enemy of mine, and, I have learned, got himself appointed on the Grand Jury, and boasted to one of the fellow jurors, before they were sworn in, that he intended making things hot for the Mayor. The Chief of Police and the Chief of Detectives furnished the jury with a list of all of the gambling houses known to them in the city. On this list, opposite each house, on one side was the names of those reputed and believed by the police to be the owners, and on the other side the names of men employed in the respective houses, who claimed and acknowledged themselves as owners, and in two instances the same name was on each side. And yet, with this testimony, this report falsely states that no evidence was furnished them on which they could find an indictment. They could have found true bills against the reputed owners, and the State's Attorney could easily have

found testimony to convict. They could have found true bills against those who claimed and confessed themselves to be owners, and the witnesses were before them to prove the confession, and to prove that those men were dealers or regular partners in the several houses. This Grand Jury, for reasons best known to itself, did not wish to hurt the gamblers, and one man was bent upon throwing mud upon the city officials for political purposes, and others permitted this paper, concocted in the office of a political newspaper, to be attached to the regular report of the jury. And yet this Grand Jury, which violates its oath in divulging what transpired during its sessions, which perverts the truth or positively asserts falsehoods in this so-called supplemental report, sets itself up to be the moral censor of the city administration, and made itself the tool of one man, who got himself upon the jury to vent his personal venom, and to make political capital. CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

April 21 the Council passed the annual appropriation bill; the amount appropriated and ordered levied for the fiscal year, January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882, being $4,227,402.29. Following is an abstract of the votes cast for the election of members of the new Council, April 4, 1882:

First ward, Swayne Wickersham, Dem., 903; William B. Clapp, Rep., 525. Second ward, Patrick Sanders, Dem., 1,515; Marx Wineman, Rep., 705; John Gelder, Ind. Dem., 51. Third ward, Daniel L. Shorey, Rep., 865; Melvin McKee, Dem., 543. Fourth ward, William W. Watkins, Rep., 774; Sylvester D. Foss, Rep., 1,370; Frank Baker, Dem., 526. Fifth ward, Edward P. Burke, Dem., 2,405; Fred. Aye, Ind., 896; Edward O'Hare, Rep., 1,080. Sixth ward, E. F. Cullerton, Dem., 1,950; John W. Garney, Rep., 1,183. Seventh ward, James H. Hildreth, Dem.. 1,674; G. H. Torrey, Rep., 273; M. Sebastian, Ind., 11. Eighth ward, Frank Lawler, Dem., 2,044. Timothy E. Ryan, Dem., 1,117; Jas. Kelly, 64. Ninth ward, Michael Gaynor, Dem., 1,745; Ira H. Tubbs, Rep., 624; John C. Boyd, 35. Tenth ward, George E. White, Rep., 1,028; Henry Schraeder, Dem.. 415. Eleventh ward, Thomas N. Bond, Rep., 1,164; Samuel Simons, Rep., 507; Thos. E. Courtney, Dem., 143. Twelfth ward, John Marder, Rep., 1,746; Henry Baker, Ind. Rep., 1,335. Thirteenth ward, John E. Dalton, Dem., 1,-423; Bart Quirk, Rep., 725. Fourteenth ward, Michael Ryan, Dem., 1,559; Jacob Stampen, Socialist, 619; John J. Bloch, Ind. Dem., 286; Henry K. Thornbush, Rep., 179; Michael O'Day, Dem., 371; Henry C. Kersting, Ind., 69. Fifteenth ward,

James M. Quinn, Dem., 1,016; Wm. S. Young, Rep., 625; John McCauley, Ind., 695; J. C. Petersen, 178. Sixteenth ward, John H. Colvin, Dem., 880; Anton Imhoff, 519; Fred. Kerstens, 36; Matthias E. Essner, 434; Wm. DeWald, 19. Seventeenth ward, John Sweeney, Dem., 1,117; John Murphy, Rep., 1,092. Eighteenth ward, John E. Geohegan, Dem., 1,423; Augustus H. Burley, Rep., 1,089.

During the year 1882 Mayor Harrison made the following appointments:—Directors of the Public Library, William Curran, T. C. McMillan, Adolph Moses, Harry Rubens, W. H. Wells and John W. Enright, vice William Curran, resigned. Members of the Board of Education, M. A. Delaney, John W. Garry, Michael Keeley, C. L. Niehoff, Frank A. Stauber, P. O. Stensland, A. C. Storey. Superintendent of Police, Austin J. Doyle, November 13, vice W. J. McGarigle, resigned. William J. McGarigle made an efficient and popular Chief of Police. During the earlier part of his term he spent several months in Europe, investigating the police and detective systems there. He resigned to become the candidate of the Democratic county convention for Sheriff.

July 31, 1882, Ald. Blair presented to the Council a preamble and resolutions granting permission to his Honor the Mayor to take a vacation, and moved its adoption. The motion prevailed by yeas 32, nays 1—Ald. Nelson. The following is the resolution as adopted:

WHEREAS, Our worthy Mayor has devoted his time and attention to the duties of his office with the utmost zeal and fidelity, giving to the affairs of the city a greater degree of care and consideration than a business man would do to his own private business, has been daily at his desk dispatching matters requiring executive action and giving audience to all who have had important business to lay before him, and have invariably attended the sessions of this Council, greatly aiding us in our deliberations and expediting business, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a recognition of this faithful service of the Mayor, and in view of the further fact that in the three years and a quarter of his connection with the affairs of the city, he has only taken two weeks' vacation, this Council does hereby grant him a leave of absence until the 4th of September next, that he may if he so chooses visit Europe for relaxation and recreation, and that in the event of his finding matters which may require a longer time for study for the interests of Chicago, an extension of one or two weeks is also hereby allowed, at his discretion.

Mayor Harrison during his absence was honored by being given the freedom of the city of Dublin, and was entertained by the Corporation. Upon his return, September 20, he was the recipient of an immense popular ovation on the part of the city employes and citizens, there being a monster procession and fireworks, and public speaking on the lake front.

October 2 the Council adopted resolutions tendering A. M. Sullivan, M. P., the Irish patriot, the hospitalities of the city; sympathizing with Ireland in her struggle for self-government, and resolving to adjourn and attend in a body the lecture of A. M. Sullivan, which he was in the course of delivering at Central Music hall.

October 23 the following resolutions were passed relative to the death of Peter Cunningham, an old citizen, prominent in politics, and for many years a trusted city employe:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has removed from our midst Peter Cunningham, of the Mayor's office; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the sudden and unexpected demise of Mr. Cunningham the city has lost a valued and trusty servant, his family a most kind and affectionate father, and society an active member; a man who in his public as well as social relations bore a high and enviable reputation, and who discharged the duties of life with ability and most faithfully, honestly and conscientiously, and be it further

Resolved, That this Council, together with the various departments of the city, do hereby tender to his afflicted family and relatives their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of grief, and that the City Clerk be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to his family, duly engrossed, and that the same be spread upon the records of the Council.

December 27 resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-Ald. Thomas Cannon, deceased, were adopted, and ordered spread upon the records March 12, 1883, Mayor Harrison, by resolution of the Council, appointed Alds. Wickersham, Dean, Colvin and Altpeter as a committee on reception to receive and entertain President Diaz of Mexico, and party, on the occasion of their visit to the city.

March 21, 1883, Mayor Harrison sent his annual message to the Council, in which, before reviewing the operations of the city departments, he had the following to say:

I regret the necessity of saying anything which may savor of politics, but the good name of Chicago has been shamelessly attacked for partisan purposes by a part of its press, which has

grown fat with its prosperity. So persistently has this been done that people in other localities and some of our own people, who are prone to believe whatever they see in print, have been made to believe that this city is a sink of festering crime; its officials in league with thieves and cut-throats, and thriving by wasting the funds of the public. As the Mayor of Chicago, proud of its good name, I cannot silently permit that good name to be tarnished by the slanders of men, who, had they lived eighteen hundred and odd years ago, would have sold their master for thirty pieces of silver.

Newspapers within the past few days have had the hardihood to assert that the economy practiced during the incumbency of this administration has been the forced fruit of the two per cent. limitation for the tax levy. The saving of over $600,000 from the appropriation of 1879, during seven months of that year, was not forced by such limitation. The appropriation was made under my predecessor. His expenditures during the first four months of the year were based on a saving of less than ten per cent. This administration took the fifth month to study the question and to mature its plans, and then proceeded to save 25 per cent. of the appropriation, and as a result one and a quarter million dollars in scrip were issued that year, against two and a quarter millions under my predecessor the year before. And what is more, the greater portion of that one and a quarter millions of dollars was paid for expenditures from January to May, during the term of my predecessor. In 1880 not greatly over a half million dollars of scrip were issued, and thenceforth the city was redeemed from its curse. I wish to call your attention also, while on the subject of finances, to another reform in this line. Prior to June, 1879, officials and employes of the city were rarely paid before the 8th of the month, and generally later, and often between the 10th and 15th, and other creditors were put off from day to day, without any good reason therefor. I could not understand why Chicago should not be as prompt in paying as any business institution. Orders were given that it should be made so. I am happy to say that for three and a half years all monthly payments have been promptly met on the first day of the month, with some few exceptions, where they have been deferred a day or two. This has proved not simply a benefit to those directly paid by the city, but, by causing nearly a quarter of a million dollars to be monthly put in circulation at fixed and well understood periods, has helped to give life to all business interests in the city. That the administration has been

still looking to the interests of the people may be judged by the following financial exhibit. from our efficient and capable Comptroller, Mr. Gurney:

Amount of money in the treasury January 1, 1883, $910,887.09; amount of city taxes for 1882 uncollected January 1, 1883, $3,952,402.98; total receipts from all sources during the year, $8,605,507.37; total disbursements for the same period, $8,450,099.54; the entire bonded debt of the city January 1, 1879, $13,043,000.00; the amount retired during the past four years, $291,000.00; total bonded debt December 30, 1882 (which includes the entire debt of the city), $12,752,000.00. Of the above amounts the following was refunded: 6 per cent. sewerage bonds, due July 1, 1880, refunded at 4½ per cent., $80,000,00; 7 per cent. sewerage bonds, due July 1, 1880, refunded at 4½ per cent., $410,000.00; 7 per cent. municipal bonds, due April 1, 1881, refunded at 4 pér cent., $843,500.00; 6 per cent. water bonds, due July 1, 1882, refunded at 3.65 per cent., $198,000.00; 7 per cent. water bonds, due July 1, 1882, refunded at 3.65 per cent., $135,000.00; means on hand for paying the bonded debt, being the resources of the various sinking funds restored during the past four years, and are classified as follows: General sinking fund, $130,637.32; river improvement sinking fund; $41,771.02; school sinking fund, $49,806.83; sewerage sinking fund, $45,950.16; the net savings in the interest on the bonded debt since 1879, is per annum, $53,221.01.

A table was given showing the receipts of the city for the year ending December 30, 1882, to have been $8,605,507.37, and the expenditures for the same time $8,450,099.54, or a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $155,407.83. HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—During the year 1882 the city has been remarkably free from epidemic diseases, with the exception of small pox, and with two exceptions no city of our population in the civilized world presents so low a death rate. There were 13,234 deaths reported. If we estimate our present population at 560,693, we have had a death rate of 23.60 per thousand per year. The death rate amongst children less than five years of age is high, and is due to the overcrowding, indifferent care and unsanitary conditions inseparable from our rapid growth from the immigrant class. Our position as the converging point for the great lines of immigrant travel from the East and South, and the fact that Chicago is the immigrant distributing center for the Northwest, have surrounded us with peculiar dangers from the incursions of small pox. Sixty per cent. of all immigrants entering the ports

of this country during the year 1882 passed through Chicago, and until the National Board of Health in June last undertook the supervision of this incoming class by placing medical inspectors upon all trains leaving ports of entry westward, there was little interruption to the direct transmission not only of those suffering with the disease, but of numberless individuals unprotected by vaccination, who were invariably attacked when exposed. It should be remembered to the credit of Chicago that no case was ever passed along, but was immediately removed and cared for. Three thousand six hundred and eleven cases have been reported during the year, of which number one thousand and fifty-five were treated in hospital. The labor imposed upon the Department of Health in this work alone has been great, and of a peculiarly trying nature, but has been so efficiently and quietly performed that our large commercial interests have not been imperiled, our schools have not been interrupted, nor the peace and quiet of our citizens disturbed. There have been 110,915 vaccinations made by the department during the year, and this work has oftentimes been surrounded by peculiar difficulties. There have been 13,564 nuisances examined, reports made upon them, and abated. There have also been 994 sewer connections ordered and made; 6,421 privy vaults cleaned, 13,733 dead animals removed from the streets, and 403,440 pounds of various meats unfit for food found in our markets have been condemned and sent to the rendering tanks. The tenement house and workshop inspection, and the supervision of houses in process of erection, have been energetically and successfully pursued by the department.

The Police and Fire Departments, the Department of Public Works, the Law Department and the Gas Department were reviewed, and showed to be more economically conducted and in more serviceable working order than ever before.

The Public Library was shown to have 92,312 volumes and 22,000 book-borrowers; an annual circulation of 400,000—the largest in the country with one exception—and the number of visitors to the reading room and reference tables was 610,000. The need of a fire-proof building for this splendid library was dwelt upon, and the efforts to secure Dearborn Park from the government for a site for a library building were referred to.

THE SCHOOLS.—There has been a considerable increase in school attendance as well as school accommodations during the school year. The total number enrolled was 68,614, an increase over the previous year of 5,473, and at the beginning of the year

there were in process of erection five new schoolhouses, which have been completed at a total cost of $232,639, and will seat 4,347 pupils. On the 1st of January last, four other buildings were erected, and these will seat 2,772 pupils. Plans for two new high school buildings are in course of preparation. The school census taken in June last shows that there were 32,038 pupils in private schools, and that the total number of persons between the ages of six and sixteen years, was 110,389. During the year there were 9,244 pupils in double divisions, who could only attend school one-half of the day, and to accommodate these and the natural increase in attendance, the Board of Education is laboring to erect as many new buildings as the funds at their disposal will permit. The total receipts of the department were $1,457,120.55, and the expenditures $1,146,924.34, thus leaving a surplus of $310,196.21 net, of which the board has been enabled to pay salaries in cash up to January 1 last, instead of resorting to scrip after the expiration of the school year in July, as formerly.

A table was given showing that the number of saloon licenses issued was less in proportion to population than under the two preceding administrations. The message continued :

I know but one way to prevent or diminish improper characters from obtaining licenses, and that is the passage of a law that no license be issued unless before its issuance application therefor be made some two weeks or a month beforehand, and that the name of the applicant be posted up on some official board for scrutiny. Then persons who are not interested in the morals of the city can notify the Mayor in writing. In that way, if injury be done an applicant, he can have recourse to a proper tribunal for redress. But no Mayor can accept the statements of irresponsible men, or can refuse to a man a license simply because some newspaper, which fattens on blackening private character for sensational purposes, attacks such a man. A Mayor, who is himself wantonly maligned, cannot put much faith in the statements of the maligner as to the character of others. But aside from these considerations, there has not been a Mayor that I can learn of who has himself personally examined into the character of applicants before licenses were issued. The duties of the office have been such as to preclude such a possibility. This talk of a personal scrutiny therefore, resolves itself simply into attacks for partisan ends.

A table showing the tax levies for a series of years was given, and the following deductions drawn : Taking the tax

levies of the four years ending 1882, we find that the total is $12,087,084, while for the four years ending 1878, the total is $14,717,380, thus showing that we had $2,630,296 less money to run the city with, and yet in spite of the demands in other directions, which were fully met, more has been accomplished in the latter than in the former period of time.

The message closed as follows:

For many years the great papers of the North, the great periodicals and the public teachers have belonged to the Republican party. From prejudice or from interested motives these have all labored day and night to convince the people that the Democratic party would not or could not conduct any public corporation—state or municipal—on principles of honesty, integrity and economy. This has been injurious to the people at large, and has made them rather bear the ills they had than fly to others they knew not of. People should believe in the principles of their party, but should also believe in the honesty and patriotism of those opposed to them. Four years ago thousands of Republicans in Chicago were so prejudiced against the Democratic party that they did not give it credit for either honesty or ability. To-day these thousands, having seen a Democratic administration conducting the affairs of this city on business principles; having seen no robbery of the treasury; having heard no whisper against the honesty of a single official or employe, while so much speculation has gone on in certain corporations controlled by Republicans—these thousands have learned that a Democratic administration could be honest, faithful and capable; and, though they have differed with such administration in many of its methods, have come to believe that they will not and would not be ruined, even if their own party should not be at the helm. This one thing alone is worth to Chicago a great deal. As long as people can believe others as honest as themselves, as capable as themselves, they will not be satisfied to vote for unfit men simply because their party says so, but will be more particular in getting good men to the front. Thus each party vying with the other in having as their leaders good men, the city will thrive and prosper, whatever party may control its affairs.

The ordinance covering the appropriation bill and directing the tax levy for the fiscal year 1883, as prepared by the Comptroller, was passed by the Council April 20, 1883, and contained items aggregating $4,540,506.13.

In the Thirty-second General Assembly, which convened January 5, 1881, William J. Campbell, of Cook county, was

elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate over W. P. Callon of Morgan county, by a vote of 33 to 28, and in the House, Horace H. Thomas of Cook, was elected Speaker over Bradford K. Durfee of Macon, by a vote of 81 to 71. The Legislature met in special session March 23, 1882, and reapportioned the State into Congressional and Senatorial districts. In the state campaign of 1882, in which a State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction were elected, the German Republicans of Cook county, as elsewhere throughout the state, in large numbers bolted the nomination of Charles T. Strattan, the Republican nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and gave their votes to Henry Raab, the Democratic candidate, for the reason that Strattan, while a member of the Assembly, had voted in favor of submitting to the people a constitutional prohibitory amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous or malt liquors. The Greenbackers and the Prohibitionists had tickets in the field, and although the latter were urged to vote for Strattan, they, because the Republican state convention had voted down a resolution favoring the submission of the constitutional amendment, voted straight out for their candidate, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Brown. The result was the election of John C. Smith, Republican candidate for State Treasurer by the small plurality of 6,137, and of Henry Raab, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the still smaller plurality of 2,869, and it was maintained that the vote of the Germans in Cook county alone brought about Raab's election. In the Second Congressional district there was a hotly contested contest between John F. Finerty, editor of *The Citizen*, an Irish Nationalist weekly, who for years had been a well-known journalist connected with the *Chicago Times*, and Henry F. Sheridan, also a prominent Irish-American, identified with many powerful Irish societies. The result of the Congressional elections by districts in Chicago was as follows:

First district, Ransom W. Dunham, Rep., 11,571; John W. Doane, Dem., 10,534; A. J. Grover, Anti-Monopoly, 644. Second district, John F. Finerty, Ind. Dem., 9,360; Henry F. Sheridan, Dem., 6,939; J. Altpeter, Ind., 189; Sylvester Artley, Socialist, 180. Third district, George R. Davis, Rep., 12,511; William P. Black, Dem., 10,274; Caleb G. Hayman, Anti-Monopoly, 748. Fourth district, George E. Adams, Rep., 11,-686; Lambert Tree, Dem., 9,446; Frank P. Crandon, Prohibitionist, 663; Christian Meyer, Anti-Monopoly, 128.

In the Thirty-third General Assembly, which convened Janu-

ary 3, 1883, W. J. Campbell of Cook, was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, over Thomas M. Shaw of Marshall, by a vote of 23 to 15, and in the House Lorin C. Collins, Jr., of Cook, was elected Speaker over Austin O. Sexton of Cook, by a vote of 78 to 75. January 16 the two Houses voted separately on the question of electing a successor to David Davis in the United States Senate. Shelby M. Cullom, nominee of the Republican caucus, received 105 votes, and John M. Palmer, nominee of the Democratic caucus, 95 votes. Three members of the House refused to vote, and there was consequently no election. January 17 the two Houses met in joint session and balloted, Mr. Cullom receiving 107 votes, and Mr. Palmer 95. Mr. Cullom was declared duly elected Senator. February 7, on account of the resignation of Gov. Cullom, Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton became Governor, and William J. Campbell acting Lieutenant-Governor. Early in this session Representative Harper of Cook, introduced a bill intended to create a uniform license for the sale of spirituous liquors, known as the "Harper Law." The bill provoked almost the united opposition of the retail liquor interests of the state, and Chicago dealers were especially active in their opposition to the proposed measure. The bill was under discussion nearly five months. It passed the House June 8 by a vote of 79 yeas to 65 nays, and the Senate June 15 by a vote of 30 yeas to 20 nays. The "Harper Law," governing the sale of spirituous liquors, was the last to date of a long line of measures affecting the liquor traffic which have at times been presented to our legislators for action.

A committee of ladies bearing a petition signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, asking the passage of a law allowing women to vote on questions relative to the liquor traffic, waited on the House of Representatives March 6, 1879. Among the Chicago ladies on the committee were Miss Frances E Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois; Mrs. T. B. Carse, President of the Chicago W. C. T. U.; Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Miss Lucia Kimball, Mrs. M. A. Cummings, Mrs. R. Greenlee, Mrs L. A. Hagans, Mrs. Willis A. Barnes, Mrs. C. H. Case and Mrs. D. J. True.

On motion of Representative Sol. P. Hopkins of Cook, Miss Willard was invited to address the House. April 10 the same committee presented the petition to the Senate and by a vote of 24 for to 19 against, a recess of thirty minutes was taken, during which time Miss Willard addressed the body. The Senate took no action, but the House considered a bill which

provided for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women over 21 years to be registered as voters, and that before a saloon could be opened the keeper should be able to show to the municipal authorities that he had secured the consent of a majority of both men and women over 21 years of age in the community. The bill was ably championed, and as ably opposed. It reached a third reading May 30, when it was lost by a vote of 55 nays to 53 yeas. It was claimed that the agitation set on foot throughout the state by the temperance women had much to do in securing the passage of the Harper law in 1883. In the House 70 Republicans and 9 Democrats voted for the bill, and 51 Democrats and 4 Republicans against it. In the Senate 29 Republicans and 1 Democrat voted for it, and 19 Democrats and 1 Republican against it. Thus, the Republicans assert, and are clearly entitled to the claim, that the law was a Republican measure, and passed by substantially a party vote.

In the spring municipal campaign of 1883, the Republicans were somewhat disheartened over successive reverses for their city tickets. The newspapers charged that Mayor Harrison's campaigns were conducted by the gamblers under the leadership of M. C. McDonald and Joseph C. Mackin, who controlled the party machinery, and certain Aldermen who had the worst elements of the population subject to their commands. A committee of citizens representing both parties, was organized to consider this subject, and take action in reference to placing a "Reform" city ticket in the field. They met in Fairbank hall, Central Music hall building, and became known as the "Fairbank Hall Silk Stockings." The Republicans duly held a convention and a compromise was effected with the Fairbank hall people, whereby Eugene Cary was nominated for Mayor, Dennis O'Connor for Treasurer, B. F. Richolson for City Attorney, and Emil Dietzsch for City Clerk. The Democratic convention, held at the Palmer house, re-nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor by acclamation, and John M. Dunphy for City Treasurer, Julius S. Grinnell, re-nominated for City Attorney, and John G. Neumeister, nominated for City Clerk. The election occurred Tuesday, April 30, and was an exciting one. The result was as follows;

MAYOR.

Carter H. Harrison, Dem., ...	41,226
Eugene Cary, Rep., ...	30,963

CITY TREASURER.

John M. Dunphy, Dem.,	37,604
Dennis O'Connor, Rep.,	34,322

CITY ATTORNEY.

Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.,	42,355
Benjamin F, Richolson, Rep.,	29,543

CITY CLERK.

John G. Neumeister, Dem.,	38,994
Emil Dietzsch, Rep.,	32,952

In the wards the vote for Aldermen was as follows:

First ward, Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,703; A. Calder, Dem., 10. Second ward, James T. Appleton, Dem., 2,094; Charles H. Lithgow, Rep., 1,338; J. H. Howard, Rep., 38. Third ward, Frank H. Follansbee, Rep., 1,457; O. B. Phelps, Rep., 1,378. Fourth ward, O. D. Wetherell, Rep., 3,244; Frank Meyers, Dem., 1,529. Fifth ward, H. F. Sheridan, Dem., 4,493; Nick Murphy, Ind. Rep., 1,651. Sixth ward, C. F. L. Doerner, Dem., 2,953; Frank Hubka, Bohemian Independent, 1,071. Seventh ward, John Riordan, Dem., 2,042; Charles P. Brady, Rep., 1,244; John L. Mulfinger, Ind., 803. Eighth ward, Thomas Purcell, Dem., 2,896; Jeremiah Flynn, Dem., 1,417; Josiah Grey, Rep., 563; Maurice O'Conner, Ind., 229. Ninth ward, John H. Foley, Dem., 2,059; Ira H. Tubbs, Rep., 555; J. S. Carlisle, Ind., 14. Tenth ward, James Walsh, Dem., 1,100; Daniel Nelson, Rep., 823; Charles King, Ind., 446. Eleventh ward, Samuel Simons, 2,650; Scattering, 6. Twelfth ward, Walter S. Hull, Rep., 4,148; Daniel O'Day, Dem., 986. Thirteenth ward, John W. Lyke, Rep., 1,459; Samuel J. Daggett, Dem., 853; Patrick Rice, Dem., 595; W. H. Dobson, Ind., 610. Fourteenth ward, Frank Schack, Dem., 2,148; Charles F. Struble, Rep., 1,910; Andrew Kurr, Socialist, 1,080. Fifteenth ward, William Eisfeldt, Rep., 2,411; Nich Gerten, Dem., 1,803; John Wagner, Ind., 23. Sixteenth ward, Henry Severin, Rep., 1,495; M. J. DeWald, Dem., 1,469. Seventeenth ward, Andrew J. Sullivan, Dem., 1,719; John Murphy, Rep., 1,624. Eighteenth ward, William R. Manierre, Dem., 2,535; Julius Jonas, Ind. Dem., 1,780; Watson Ruddy, Rep., 278.

The appointments of officials made by Mayor Harrison in 1883–4 were T. T. Gurney, Comptroller, reappointed; Oscar C. DeWolf, Health Commissioner, reappointed; DeWitt C. Cregier, Commissioner of Public Works, reappointed; Austin J. Doyle, Superintendent of Police, reappointed; D. J. Swenie,

Chief of Fire Department, reappointed; Eugene Prager, Oil Inspector; School Inspectors, M. J. Dunne, to succeed himself; Frank Wenter, to succeed F. A. Maas; Graeme Stewart, to succeed Philip A. Hoyne; John M. Clark, to succeed E. G. Keith; J. R. Doolittle, Jr., to succeed J. C. Burroughs; Directors of the Public Library, L. W. Kadlec, to succeed himself; Bernard Callaghan, to succeed himself; H. W. Rogers, to succeed J. D. Walker; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Philip Reidy; Inspector of Steam Boilers, Patrick Tierney; City Collector, W. J. Onahan; Commissioner of Buildings, Alexander Kirkland; Police Magistrate, East Chicago Avenue Station, George Kersten; Police Magistrate, Desplaines Street Station, Charles White; Police Magistrate, West Twelfth Street Station, O. P. Ingersoll; Police Magistrate, Harrison Street Station, Peter Foote; Police Court Clerks, R. Sheridan, West Twelfth street; W. C. Clingen, Harrison street; M. A. La Berg, Desplaines street; August Timm, East Chicago avenue; John Kelly, bailiff, Desplaines street; Charles Hefter, bailiff, West Twelfth street; Henry Schraeder, Superintendent West Randolph Street Market; Peter Conlon, Member of the Board of Education; Chris. Meyer, Clerk of East Chicago Avenue Police Court, vice Aug. Timm; M. R. M. Wallace, Prosecuting Attorney; Frederick S. Winston, Corporation Counsel.

The official bonds of the Mayor and incoming officials were approved by the new Council May 14, 1883. Mayor Harrison's bond for $10,000 was signed by Rudolf Brand and George Sherwood as sureties; City Treasurer Dunphy's bond in the sum of $5,000,000 was signed by Columbus R. Cummings, Charles R. Farwell, Daniel Kelly, Nathan Corwith, William B. Howard, Charles A. Munn, W. C. D. Grannis, and John H. Dwight; City Clerk Neumeister's bond of $5,000 was signed by Rudolf Brand and George Neumeister; City Attorney Grinnell's bond of $5,000 was signed by F. S. Winston, Jr., and Francis Adams. May 28, 1883, the Council adopted the following preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Ex-Alderman William Wheeler:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine providence to remove from this life Ex-Alderman William Wheeler, who recently filled the office of Alderman from the Thirteenth ward, in the City Council, with credit to himself and the people of Chicago, and

WHEREAS, By the death of Ex-Alderman William Wheeler, the city of Chicago has lost an upright and honorable citizen and business man, and his family a loving and devoted husband and father; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Council tender to the family of the deceased its heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of deep affliction:

Resolved, That the City Clerk be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be also spread upon the records of this Council.

February 27, 1884, a special meeting of the Council was held for the purpose of taking suitable action relative to the death of Ald. J. E. Geohegan. Ald. Manierre addressing the Council, said:

It has become my painful duty to announce to this Council the death of my late associate and colleague, Alderman J. E. Geohegan. This vacant chair, draped with the emblems of mourning, which he so lately filled in the full vigor of life, reminds us that he will no more join with us in our official duties. It is therefore meet, as he now stands amid the silent shadows of those gone before, mutely claiming at our hands kind tributes of remembrance, that we should take appropriate action. I would therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that a committee of five be appointed for such purpose.

After remarks by Alderman Hildreth, who paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased, saying that he was a kind, faithful, generous and true friend, husband and father, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, This Council has learned with regret and sorrow of the death of our late colleague, Alderman J. E. Geohegan, who has represented in this body for nearly two years past the Eighteenth ward, and has discharged his duties to his people and to the city with zeal, fidelity and ability; and

WHEREAS, In his unexpected demise this body has lost an energetic member, the city an enterprising citizen, and his friends a warm and true-hearted man, a man who was in the prime of life and always active in the interest of the public, striving in all public measures to advance the growth, prosperity and material beauty of the city, and lending his efforts and influence in matters calculated to enhance the reputation of the city abroad, and make it the great center of the Northwest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council hereby tender the afflicted family of our late colleague our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement and their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a proper mark of respect, this Council do attend the funeral in a body, and that during the day of the

funeral all the departments of the city be closed during the entire day; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Council, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to act as an escort from Valparaiso, Ind., to the residence of the deceased, on the arrival of the remains from Washington, and that such committee be requested to aid, if so desired by the family, in making arrangements for the funeral.

The committee appointed to meet the remains were Aldermen Manierre, Appleton, Doerner, Ryan, Gaynor and Sweeney, and Aldermen Hildreth, Dixon and Lyke were appointed a committee to confer with the family of the deceased in reference to the funeral arrangements. Alderman Geohegan died of pneumonia, contracted while in Washington as a member of a delegation sent to secure the holding of the Democratic National convention in Chicago.

March 17 the Council was called upon to take action in reference to the death of another member, Ald. John H. Foley, of the Ninth ward. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

WHEREAS, It having pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our much respected associate in the City Council, Ald. John H. Foley, of the Ninth ward, we, the members of the City Legislature, as a mark of our regard for the memory of the deceased, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and sorrow, and that as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased this Council do attend the funeral in a body, and that all city offices be closed for one day immediately following the adoption hereof.

And be it further *Resolved*, That as a mark of our appreciation of the loss we have sustained in the death of our late associate, Ald. John H. Foley, a committee consisting of six members of this body be appointed by the Chair, who as a guard of honor shall accompany the remains of our deceased associate to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., for interment.

And be it further *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the family of the deceased in making arrangements for the funeral.

And be it further *Resolved*, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby directed to spread upon the records of this Council the

foregoing resolutions, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Suitable remarks were made by Alds. Bond, Lawler, Ryan and Hildreth. Alds. Gaynor, Lawler, Appleton, Ryan, Sullivan and Doerner were appointed to accompany the remains to Buffalo, and Alds. Lyke, Wickersham and Hildreth a committee on arrangements.

The appropriation bill for corporate and school purposes for the fiscal year January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884, was passed April 28, and directed a tax levy of $4,872,456.60. At the same meeting the following resolutions relative to the death of ex-Ald. Charles L. Woodman were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our fellow citizen, ex-Alderman Charles L. Woodman, who was long identified with the city government; a man whose rigid honesty and strict integrity was never questioned, and whose conduct, in official and private life, was such as to endear him to all with whom he came in contact;

Resolved, That the City Council tender to the bereaved family of the deceased its heartfelt sympathy in their sore distress and affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Council, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Following is an abstract of the vote polled at the Aldermanic election April 1, 1884:

First ward, Moses J. Wentworth, Dem., 225; William P. Whelan, Ind. Dem., 1,403. Second ward, Patrick Sanders, Dem., 1,841; Nic Reis, Rep., 667. Third ward, Daniel L. Shorey, Rep., 1,328; S. M. Keogh, Dem., 449. Fourth ward, Thomas C. Clarke, Rep., 1,755; Edwin O. Seymour, Ind. and Dem., 1,394. Fifth ward, E. P. Burke, Dem., 2,795; Charles Hillock, Ind. Dem., 2,789. Sixth ward, Edward F. Cullerton, Dem., 2,739; Frank Frucik, Ind., 916. Seventh ward, J. H. Hildreth, Dem., 2,502; James Monahan, Ind. and Rep., 1,308. Eighth ward, Frank Lawler, Dem., 2,734; William McCoy, Ind., 739; William Kasper, Rep., 892. Ninth ward, Michael Gaynor, Dem., 1,662; Thos. W. Hill, Rep., 705. Tenth ward, M. McNurney, Dem., 951; Daniel Nelson, Rep., 678. Eleventh ward, Thomas N. Bond, Rep., 1,641; W. C. McClure, Dem., 3. Twelfth ward, James L. Campbell, Rep., 2,553. Thirteenth ward, John E. Dalton, Dem., 1,300; Samuel J. Daggett, Rep., 1,067. Fourteenth ward, Michael Ryan, Dem., 1,664; Daniel Ryan, Rep., 1,410; Joseph Gilmeister, Ind., 673. Fifteenth ward,

W. S. Young, Jr., Rep., 1,568; J. M. Quinn, Dem., 1,401. Sixteenth ward, John H. Colvin, Dem., 1,511; George Knerr, Rep., 552. Seventeenth ward, John Sweeney, Dem., 1,439; John F. Lennox, Rep., 11. Eighteenth ward, John T. Noyes, Dem., 1,839; A. H. Burley, Rep., 1,339.

April 14, 1884, Mayor Harrison presented the following veto message to the Council:

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO:

Gentlemen,—I return herewith, without my approval, an ordinance respecting kiosques, passed by you April —, 1884. A kiosque is not a well known thing in this Western world. To the ordinary denizen of Chicago, the word awakens no familiar memories. To a few, whose wanderings have carried them to the far-off land of the Osmanli, it brings back visions of turbaned Turks and dark-eyed Circassian beauties; of bubbling fountains and gurgling nargillahs; of bowers of jasmine and rose, and of the crescent and the scimeter; of the sack and the green rolling Bosphorus. It carries some graybeard back to a far distant day when he looked down upon Damascus nestling in its wealth of emerald, and he, like Mohammed, almost dreaded to enter into its charmed precincts. Or, in memory, he reclines on deeply piled Turkish rugs before his tent door, pitched upon Scutari's heights, while below are the hundred gilded domes of Stamboul, and as the god of day drops behind the curtain of the far-off west the weird cry of the muezzin, "La Allah, il Allah; Mohammed resoul Allah," steals on the stilly air from a thousand minarets across the Golden Horn, telling the faithful that "there is no God but God, and Mohammed is His prophet." He remembers how he then dreamed a dream—a dream that he was a nine-tailed pasha and had a hundred wives; how by day he cut down with his own flashing Damascene blade a hundred uncircumcised dogs, and at evening rested in the rose-embowered kiosque, and inhaling from his amber-mouthed nargillah the sweet breath of the Persian weed, drank in his own praise from the rosy lips of the "light of his harem," who sat at his feet blazing with jewels, but she the brightest gem of them all.

The favored few—the cultured remnant of Chicago—may say to the great sweating majority of the city, that a kiosque is a sort of dome-shaped summer house in a Turkish garden, in which the beauties of the harem disport for the delectation of their lord and master. They will tell the ignorant many of this giant young city of the West, that lately Matthew Arnold flashed along the stilly depths of the turbulent Atlantic the information that

the ethical culture of this city was on a very low plane, that her divines preached inane platitudes to congregations who were bemoaning the last fall of pork, or making calculations as to the next rise in lard, and that thereupon the Chicago Kiosque Company determined to educate our people immediately in esthetics, and ultimately in ethics. That it would take down the black, dismal lamp posts along Boiler avenue and put in their stead beautiful summer houses, on whose lateral surfaces would be pictured descriptions of how man and beast are entertained in the palatial edifices along that classic street.

That in front of an opera house on the levee they would have a kiosque resplendent at night—all night—with dissolving views, epitomizing the leg drama performed by Jerry's unpainted beauties. How another oriental marvel, exquisite in design, worked out to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, would stand near the two-story portico of a down-town theater, and when Abbey comes to town again there will be pictured upon "translucent material" that impressario's ballet corps, sweating under a single garment of cobweb gossamer. How, on a corner near a brown stone printing place, will be a hectagonal kiosque, with pictures splendidly portraying the massacre on yesterday of the garrison at Khartoum, worked up by an Arabian artist in a balloon, and sent by "special cable."

Esthetics will be inculcated by day on summer houses along our streets, and ethics will be an all night lesson on illuminated kiosques "about and around," and for all this wealth of pictorial education the Kiosque Company ask no other payment than the right to erect these summer houses and these illuminated kiosques, at such points as said company may choose, where dismal lamp posts now stand, such kiosques and summer houses not to be less than ten feet high, they may be ninety—and not less than eighteen inches square—they may be ten feet or more in dimensions, and this right only to last for thirty years! You and I and our children will have the full advantage of this pictorial education, but our grandchildren will be left in utter darkness. And forty years hence some future Matthew Arnold will again bemoan Chicago's lack of ethical culture by "special cable."

Seriously, gentlemen, were it not that shrewd men interested in this ordinance have urged me to sign it, I would think you intended it as an April joke. It says the said kiosques are to be erected "of a model design and dimensions, such as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Public Works, provided, however, that no kiosque shall be required to be erected of less than

ten feet in height, and presenting a lateral surface equal to the surface of a quadrilateral, each of whose sides are equal to a foot and a half in width." That is, every such kiosque shall be at least 1½ feet square, and ten feet high. Each of our present lamp posts are from three to four inches in diameter on a level of a man's vision. The smallest of the kiosques will be four to five times as large, thereby increasing the obstruction of the street and vision along the street by that much. The smallest one will be as much an obstruction as the largest telegraph pole, should the same stand on the sidewalk. The minimum size is fixed, but there is no limit to the size over this, except in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works. Who can guarantee the discretion of all the incumbents of that office for the next thirty years? I have been shown drawings of some of the kiosques to be erected; they are octagonal. Our patrol boxes are octagonal, and each lateral surface is one foot wide, yet such boxes are nearly four feet in diameter. An octagonal, with lateral surfaces of eighteen inches, each would be much over four feet in diameter. If this ordinance be legal, whenever a foolish or corrupt Commissioner shall give a permit for a large kiosque, at once a vested right vests in the company, and the thing will be there to stay. Are you going to give such power to a Commissioner of Public Works thus to permit obstructions to our streets?

But suppose the company erects no kiosques over eighteen inches square? That will be a great obstruction. But, says this company, it will save the city the expense of lighting the streets. That is a snare, and I fear, a deliberate fraud. The company is not *compelled* by the ordinance to erect their structures; it is simply *permitted* to do so when, during thirty years, it may wish, and where, throughout this city, it may desire. It will pick out such corners on our crowded thoroughfares as may be profitable to it, and then farm out other points when it finds a profitable opportunity. If the thing be a good thing are you willing to give a monopoly of the many thousand lamp posts to this company for thirty years? If the thing can be made to pay, then the city should reserve to itself the right to sell such lamp post sites to such as will pay the highest price for them year by year, and not to vest in any city officer the vast discretion given to the Commissioner of Public Works throughout a generation and a half.

But I deny that the Council has the right and power thus to farm out parts of its streets, as is done by this ordinance.

The streets and sidewalks of the city belong to the people of the city and state, for the purpose of locomotion, and to the property owners along the street as an easement. You have the power to permit railroads along the streets. Why? Because such is a legitimate use of a street or highway. But a railroad has no right absolutely to obstruct a street. Its rails stretch along or across a street, but such rails simply incommode other channels of locomotion; they do not absolutely obstruct such other locomotion. Besides, railroads are a public necessity. Such use of parts of the streets is a legitimate use of such street. Such being the case, you have the power to give such permission. Erecting boxes for advertising purposes along a highway is not giving such highway to a legitimate purpose, and while I think a Council may probably permit such things to be done temporarily, one Council cannot bind the city so that another Council cannot order the obstructions down. If you have the power to give the right for thirty years, you have the power to grant the right for all time. The charter gives you no such power. The ninth power of the Council grants power to regulate the use of streets. That is, to regulate the use of streets for their legitimate purposes. The legitimate use of a street is for locomotion of the people along it. The carrying of people or goods in vehicles is a legitimate use. The transmission of information or messages, whether in carriages or on wires, is a legitimate use. The erection of signs or advertisements, to the obstruction of the other legitimate uses, is not legitimate. We erect patrol boxes on the streets under police powers, and to protect the people. A railroad—a legitimate occupant of a highway—runs along a street; we erect a wall between such railroad and other parts of the street, to protect the people from the damage caused by the railroad, thereby giving the people absolute safety along a part of the street, rather than give them the whole street at the cost of safety along its entirety.

A municipal corporation holds the streets in trust for the entire public, and cannot surrender its rights over them to any individual or corporation, by a contract running for a number of years. Such a contract requires the consent of the supreme power, to-wit, the Legislature of the state of Illinois.

Again, the ordinance vests in the Commissioner of Public Works the power to permit these structures to occupy just as much of the streets as he may choose. This is a delegation of the discretionary power vested in the Council over the city streets to a mere executive officer, and as such is clearly illegal and *ultra vires.*

I further object to the ordinance in that the interests of the city are not sufficiently or properly protected, for the reasons I have given above. Respectfully yours,

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Mayor Harrison delivered his annual message before the new Council May 5, 1884. It was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO:

It is required by the Charter, and expected of the Mayor, that at the close of the municipal year he shall present to the City Council "information relative to the affairs of the city, and shall recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient." The various departments of the city are likewise required to submit annual statements, and a message of the Mayor can, therefore, do little else than summarize their reports, draw comparisons between various periods to better illustrate the progress that has been effected, and present suggestions as to what improvements for the future can be promoted by your honorable body. The reports of the various departments for the past year are full and complete, and it will only be necessary on this occasion to briefly refer to them. The finances of the city are of the first consideration, as they are of the utmost importance to the management of the municipality and the progress of the city; and whatever may be charged by a partisan press to the contrary, I feel warranted by the facts in stating that the public moneys have been judiciously, wisely, and economically expended. The greatest care and the utmost scrutiny have been exercised in seeing that the greatest amount of good and substantial work has been accomplished for the public by the least outlay of money consistent with the highest regard for the varied interests to be subserved, and for the general welfare. The growth of this city has been unprecedented in the annals of municipalities, and no other city on the continent is so peculiarly hampered by laws relating to taxation and indebtedness as Chicago. The imposition of obstacles to check and prevent extravagance, waste, recklessness and dishonesty, is highly commendable, for the earlier experiences of all cities go to show that one or the other of these features has prevailed, to the great injury of the tax payer, and the detriment of a city; but there certainly should exist laws which, while they protect the tax payers, should give a city like Chicago the power to secure for itself appropriations adequate to the continued growth and increased needs of the city. As to how this end could be accomplished there exists

differences of opinion—some holding that Chicago should constitute one taxing district, under one assessor, instead of three, as at present, and others contending that the laws are ample enough were only supervisors appointed such as contemplated by the County Commissioners; but just what sort of a law would cover the case to a nicety is difficult to determine. Certainly the system now in operation does not produce satisfactory results. The assessments do not keep pace with the population, and while it may not precisely present the exact status of affairs, yet it may be stated so as to more nearly approximate to the truth, that while our population has increased almost in a geometrical proportion, the assessments have increased only in an arithmetical proportion. The Comptroller, in his annual report to your body, has presented a tabulated statement, showing the assessments of the city since 1872 down to the present time, and as I do not propose to weary you by a long array of figures, I can best illustrate the defective system of assessments by quoting one of his concluding observations on the table presented by him. He says:

It will thus be seen, from the foregoing, that in May, 1872, but a few months after the fire of 1871, and after two hundred millions' worth of property had been destroyed by the conflagration, valuations reached the sum of $284,000,000. Ten years thereafter, however, with a doubled population (and consequent increase of values) and a replacement of property destroyed largely more valuable than that burned, valuations fell to the insignificant sum of $125,358,537, reaching the lowest limits in 1880—$117,133,643.

Before the session of the Legislature next winter I trust your honorable body may be able to devise and suggest some new plan that will reach and remedy the difficulties under which we now labor, and that thereafter the city may be in a position to secure what is needed to make improvements absolutely required by a city fast approaching to a population of a million.

In a prior message to the Council I pointed out the necessity of a great, growing and prosperous city like this to anticipate future requirements, by the construction of works of an enlarged and permanent character. This can only be done by the issuance of bonds, so guarded by provisions of law as to prevent any recklessness or dishonesty, and the history of all cities shows that it has only been in this manner that great improvements could be carried out, so as to not only meet the wants of a present time, but future possibilities and growth. Great undertakings like the

Suez canal, the Panama canal, the Pacific railroads and like enterprises, have been projected and carried out long before, in anticipation of future demands and requirements, and had it not been for pledging future resources by issuing bonds for present fulfillment of vast projects, all these wonderful works would still remain mere speculations, and undeveloped in the womb of time. Now that Chicago is destined beyond a peradventure of doubt, to attain in time a population of 2,000,000—1,000,000 of it in the course of years not very remote—the efforts of the present should be to build according to the needs of so large a population, and what money may be required to that end should be secured largely by pledging the faith and credit of that population which will enjoy and profit by all permanent improvements of a public character. It certainly would be too much to ask the present population to reach down into its pockets for all the necessary means to construct the works the city should have, in addition to what taxes it may pay for the present; but by a law authorizing the issuance of bonds the amount to be paid by the future would be a mere bagatelle, spread as the payments would be, over a series of years. Had the city not anticipated the wants of the people in the matter of waterworks, the supply of water at the present time would have been inadequate and wholly unsatisfactory, and I would therefore commend to your careful consideration the maturing of some law, to be proposed for adoption by the people of the state, as an amendment to the present constitution of the state, so as to permit the city to issue bonds for the construction of various works already needed by the present, and absolutely required by the future. The agitation of this question will demonstrate the necessity of such a plan, and when fully understood, the people will gladly and willingly approve of it. The finances of the city, as I have already stated, have been managed with prudence and economy, and the year safely passed without any resort to methods of the old "scrip days" preceding 1879. The receipts of last year were: From saloon licenses, $385,643.82, of which $20,000 was set aside, under the state law, for the Washingtonian home, an increase over the preceding year of $189,702.45, due to the raising of license fees from $52 to $103; from licenses other than saloons, $250,239.22, an increase of $85,258.08, and from the two per cent. tax levy $2,664,610.08, an increase of $157,439.44. Taking as a basis the amount of money already paid in for saloon licenses for the four months expiring on August 7 next, the probability is that during the municipal year of 1884–5 the receipts from this source will reach

fully $1,200,000; but had the clamors of a partisan press been heeded prior to July 1, 1883, a sum far less than that would only have been secured.

The time for changing from a low license to a high license was exceedingly short, and the saloon-keepers were unprepared for it, as they expected up to the last moment that the so-called "Harper Act" would fail of passage in the Legislature, and had not your honorable body exercised its lawful prerogatives before the act took effect, by changing the municipal year so as to permit the issuance of licenses on a basis of $103 before the date fixed by the new law, the consequences would have been that on July 1, the time when the old municipal license year expired, many saloon-keepers would have been obliged to quit business, as they would have been unable to raise within the time $500, and financially ruined, as their stock in trade and other personal property would have remained on their hands, unsalable and unprofitable. But in the payment of $103 license fee, the city derived as great an income as though a $150 fee had been collected for a whole year, for the licenses were issued for a period of nine months, and not a full year, as some have imagined. Had resort been made to enforce upon the saloon-keepers the Harper bill by your body, the effect would have been deplorable. There was an almost general sentiment that the effect of the law in this city was harsh and extreme. Those trafficking in liquor felt themselves oppressed unfairly, and were resolved to resist it to the utmost in their power. If the Council had failed to pass the ordinance of June 18, 1883, there would have been a concerted resistance to the Harper law, prosecutions would have been innumerable, juries sympathizing with the offenders. There would have been that worst of all things in a civilized society—open violations of the law and meager enforcements, thus bringing the law into disrepute. An open defiance of law in any direction has a demoralizing effect upon the community. The general observance of the rights of people and the sanctity of law is witnessed by the non-molestation of the frail glass that stands between the occupant of a domicile, a store or a public building and the people outside, and of the tiny key that can be easily duplicated to lock or unlock the habitations of man. When once people witness the disregard of any law, there grows a general contempt of all law, and a feeling that if it can be easily set aside in one case, there are means of setting it aside in other cases. Our laws are not like the laws of Draco—written in blood—but are written in the hearts of our people, and any-

thing tending to diminish respect of a people in their own laws is subversive of all good government. If laws are enacted through passion or in the heat of the moment, people should bow submissively and wait the proper time for their repeal, through the forms of law, and in the manner prescribed by the fundamental law of the land.

But the timely intervention of this Council prevented any clashing of factions and any attempt at a general disregard of the Harper act. For this action of yours the partisan newspapers branded you as law-breakers and nullifiers of the law, but the vindication of your course finally came from the highest judicial tribunal in the state, the Supreme Court. which has amply sustained the legality and constitutionality of your act. The Harper act was leveled particularly at Chicago, and no thought was given as to the hardships that would ensue from the sudden deprivation of a man's business. Had ample time been given, the rights of saloon-keepers would have been better regarded, but the suddenness of the proposed change was an injustice which only extreme temperance fanatics could approve. In a temperance speech some time ago at Birmingham, in England, the Hon. John Bright, the great apostle of temperance, as well as of free trade, gave utterance to these words: "If a trade in the country is permitted by law, that trade has a right to be defended by law. The trade of the licensed victualers, of the sellers of alcoholic drinks, is a trade that has been permitted, and I think Parliament and the law are not justified in inflicting upon that trade unnecessary difficulties and unnecessary irritation. Now, I think that so long as trade is not condemned by Parliament it has a right to demand that it should not be subjected to passionate and party legislation. * * * In legislating on a matter of this kind, violent changes are not necessary, and are not wise." He deprecated legislation that was "violent, unjust, and regardless of the habits and opinions of the people and of a large minority," and his remarks are cogent and pertinent as though they had been made with reference to the Harper legislation, which comes directly under the purview of his denunciations. Next to the proper management of the finances is the judicious expenditure of the public funds, and with what means we have had in the Department of Public Works improvements have been made wherever practicable. During the year there have been laid twenty-two miles of cast iron water pipes from four to twenty-four inches in diameter. There was built in this city a total of over fourteen miles of sewer, constructed of brick and

pipe, and there was also laid 23.72 miles of street pavements. Sidewalks were also constructed to the amount of ninety miles. There were over 2,000 miles of streets cleaned at a cost of $70,000. The amount expended on the new City Hall during the past year was $166,815.36. For repair of bridges and viaducts there was expended about $65,000. The police, fire, and health departments have been managed with ability and efficiency, and challenge comparison with similar departments in other cities. Considering the amount of money at their disposal, the people have reasons to compliment them on their zeal and efficiency and the excellent work performed by them, and your honorable body will fully appreciate what has been done for the city by noticing that while the population has increased rapidly the expenditures have increased but slightly, in view of the increased work consequent upon the growth of the city.

Before concluding, I desire to call your attention to the advisability of adopting a uniform system of designating the thoroughfares of the city, and numbering the houses. Strangers are directed to proceed so many blocks in one way and so many blocks in another direction; they are still in a bewildered condition on reaching the street they are in search of, as to how far they have to go before reaching a particular number. Now, if your honorable body would pass an ordinance designating all thoroughfares running North and South as "avenues," all thoroughfares running East and West as "streets," all thoroughfares a block or less in length as "places," all thoroughfares having houses over one hundred in number and less than five hundred, as "courts," and all thoroughfares diagonally crossing other streets, etc., as "roads," and then fix one hundred numbers for each block, the wayfarer, though lost, could readily pick his way out and expeditiously find his locality. Besides being an aid to strangers, the system would prove a great convenience to our own people, and without elaborating upon its merits, which will be readily seen and appreciated, I trust your honorable body will take this matter under consideration, and pass at an early day an ordinance that will cover it, and bring about the desirable change. In closing the old Council and inaugurating the new, I desire to return my thanks for the kind courtesies and favors at your hands during the past year, and ask the kind indulgences of the new for the coming year. CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

A special election for Alderman of the Ninth ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Foley, was held May 13, 1884. W. F. Mahoney received 950 votes, and James

Murray, 84. Alderman Mahoney was duly installed May 19. May 24 a special meeting of the Council was called to take action upon the death of Alderman Michael Gaynor, of the Ninth ward. Alderman Gaynor was assassinated by James Dacey, a so-called "crank," who had an imaginary political grievance against Alderman Gaynor. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and remarks were made by Aldermen Lawler, Dixon, Bond and Ryan. The resolutions were as follows:

WHEREAS, This Council has learned with regret and sorrow of the death of our late colleague, Alderman M. Gaynor, who has represented in this body, for the past two years, the Ninth ward, and discharged his duty to his people and to the city with zeal, fidelity and ability; and

WHEREAS, In his demise this body has lost an energetic member, the city an enterprising citizen, and his friends a warm and true-hearted man, a man who was in the prime of life, and always active in the interests of the public, striving in all public measures to advance the growth, prosperity and material beauty of the city, and lending his efforts and influence in matters calculated to enhance the reputation of the city abroad and make it the great center of the Northwest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council hereby tender the afflicted family of our late colleague our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement and their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That as a proper mark of respect, this Council do attend the funeral in a body, and that during the day of the funeral all the departments of the city be closed the entire day, and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the family of the deceased in making arrangements for the funeral; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Council, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased. July 15 a special election was held in the Ninth ward, and John Gaynor, brother of the deceased, was elected Alderman for the unexpired term without opposition, receiving 796 votes. James Dacey, the assassin of Alderman M. Gaynor, was tried at Woodstock, the county seat of McHenry county, whence the case went on change of venue. He was twice convicted and sentenced for the crime, the Supreme Court refusing to reverse the judgment. He was reprieved in May, 1886, by Governor Oglesby, and a commission inquired into his sanity, declaring him sane, and he was again sentenced to be hung, and the sentence was duly executed in July, 1886.

CHAPTER XI.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1884—THE CAMPAIGN—ACTION OF THE INDEPENDENTS—STATE CAMPAIGN—THE BRAND-LEMAN FRAUD —THE MACKIN CASE—MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1885—THIRD WARD BALLOT-BOX ROBBERY—ADOPTION OF THE ELECTION LAW—THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The year 1884 was another notable one for Chicago in the annals of politics. Both the Democratic and Republican National Committees decided, after proper persuasion by delegations of leading Chicago citizens, to hold the National conventions of their respective parties in Chicago. The Republican National Committee fixed upon Chicago as the place of holding the Republican convention at a meeting of the committee held at Washington, D. C., December 12, 1883, and a sub-committee was appointed to visit Chicago and make the necessary arrangements. The sub-committee met at the Grand Pacific hotel March 22, 1884, and appointed the following local Committee of Arrangements: S. B. Raymond, Chairman; W. K. Sullivan, Secretary; C. B. Farwell, Eugene Cary, Gen. Joseph Stockton, E. G. Keith, Morris Selz, Louis Hutt, John Hoffman, George E. White, Gen. William E. Strong, James T. Rawleigh, John M. Smyth, John Crerar, O. W. Potter, H. N. Higinbotham, Joseph Schoeninger, John M. Clark, A. H. Carpenter. The following named gentlemen were selected as a Committee on Finance: B. P. Moulton, Chairman; R. A. Keyes, Secretary; J. L. Woodward, Treasurer; A. C. Bartlett, George C. Clarke, Louis Hutt, O. S. A. Sprague, C. M. Wicker, M. B. Hull, Max A. Meyer, C. D. Hamill, L. C. Huck, Frank M. Blair, Gen. Joseph Stockton, R. T. Crane, H. J. MacFarland, George Schneider, J. W. Oakley, T. W. Harvey, John C. Hately, J. Harley Bradley, James Van Inwagen, W. H. Sard, J. L. Lombard. Under the direction of the local committee, the Exposition building was again elaborately fitted up for the purposes of a convention hall. The auditorium of the convention hall of 1880, which had a seating capacity of 13,000, was in the south end of the building, the stage facing north, while the hall of

1884 was in the north end of the building, with the stage facing south, during the deliberations of the Republican convention, and when the hall was turned over to the Democratic local committee the stage was changed to the west side of the auditorium, facing east, the acoustics of the chamber being somewhat improved thereby. The seating capacity of this hall was 9,500 people, and the expense of making it ready was borne entirely by citizens of Chicago, who contributed liberally to the expenses of both conventions. The payments for the work of building the hall were made jointly by the Republican and Democratic Finance Committees and the May Music Festival Association. The canvass preceding the election of delegates to this convention was a close and exciting one throughout the country, and many incidents happened to widen a breach that apparently existed in the Republican ranks. It was charged that the "Stalwart" adherents of General Grant and Roscoe Conkling would defeat Blaine, if he were nominated. Many Republicans opposed James G. Blaine, the leading candidate, on the score of his record, and it was considered that he would not inaugurate the reforms universally desired, if he should be elected to the Presidency. Prior to the convention these opponents of Blaine were considered to be simply a dissatisfied faction, but after his nomination they united in a strong Independent organization, and became a new and important factor in politics. In nearly every County, Congressional and State convention held by the Republicans throughout the country, Chester A. Arthur was indorsed, and his administration praised by speech and resolution. There was a strong Arthur movement in Illinois, which in Chicago was represented by the Chicago *Daily News* and the *Inter-Ocean*, and the Arthur Republicans opposed the candidacy of John A. Logan. The latter's friends, however, controlled the party machinery, through the State Central and District Committees, and a majority of the Illinois delegates elected were for Logan for President. Among the visiting clubs present at the convention was a large organization of New York business men, who favored the nomination of Arthur, and a similar organization of Chicago business men co-operated with them in formulating an address, in which the availability of Mr. Arthur and the unadvisability of nominating Mr. Blaine were set forth. The Republican convention—the eighth since the formation of the party—convened Tuesday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjourned Friday, June 6. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev.

Frank M. Bristol of Chicago. In his opening address, the Chairman of the National Committee, Hon. Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota, referred in high terms of praise to the advantages offered by Chicago as a place for holding conventions, and the hospitality displayed by her citizens in the entertainment of guests. There was a contest in the Second Illinois Congressional district between rival delegates representing the respective interests of Chester A. Arthur and James G. Blaine, and the latter, W. H. Ruger and C. E. Piper and their alternates, sitting members, were declared by the Committee on Credentials to be entitled to retain their seats, and the report was adopted without further contest.

The Illinois delegates organized by electing Senator S. M. Cullom, Chairman; John A. Rinaker, Vice-President; Charles T. Strattan, Secretary; Burton C. Cook, on Credentials; R. A. Halbert, on Organization; S C. Collins, on Rules, and Clark E. Carr on Resolutions. Nominations of Presidential candidates began on the evening of the third day's session. When the state of Illinois was called, Senator Shelby M. Cullom placed in nomination John A. Logan, speaking as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—Twenty-four years ago the second National convention of the Republican party met in this city and nominated its first successful candidate for President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln led the Republican party to its first great victory; and stands to-day in the estimation of the world as the grandest man and most majestic figure in modern times. Again, in 1868, another Republican convention came together in this city, and nominated as its candidate for President of the United States, another eminent citizen of Illinois, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. And the Republican party was again victorious. Still again, in 1880, the Republican party turned its face toward this political Mecca, where two successful campaigns had been inaugurated; and the martyred Garfield led the Republican hosts to another glorious victory. Mr. President and fellow-citizens, it is good for us to be here. There are omens of victory in the air. History repeats itself. There are promises of triumph to the Republican party in holding its national nominating conventions in this great emporium of the Northwest. The commonwealth of Illinois, which has never wavered in devotion to Republican principles since it gave to the nation—aye, the world—the illustrious Lincoln, not unmindful of her honors, her obligations or her duties, has commissioned me, through its Republican voters, to present to this

convention for its consideration as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, another son of Iliinois, one who will be recognized from one end of this land to the other as an able statesman, a brilliant soldier, and an honest man—Gen. John A. Logan. A native of the state which he now represents in the councils of the nation, reared among the youth of a section where every element of manhood is early brought into play, he is eminently a man of the people, identified with them in interest, in taste, and in feeling, and enjoying their sympathy, respect and confidence. The safety, the permanency and the prosperity of the nation depend upon the courage, the integrity, the intelligence and the loyalty of its citizens. When yonder starry flag was assailed by enemies in arms, when the integrity of the Union was imperiled by organized treason, when the storm of civil war threatened the very life of the nation, this gallant son of the Prairie state resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States, returned to his home, and was among the first of our citizens to raise a regiment, and to march to the front in defense of his country. Like Douglas, he believed that in time of war men must be either patriots or traitors; and he threw the weight of his influence on the side of the Union, and Illinois made a record second to none in the history of states in the struggle to preserve this government. Among the large number of the brave soldiers of the late war whose names are proudly written on the scroll of fame, none appear more grandly than the name of Logan. His history is a part of the history of the battles of Belmont, of Donelson, of Shiloh, of Vicksburg, of Lookout Mountain, of Atlanta, and of the famous March to the Sea. He never lost a battle; I repeat again, Mr. President and fellow citizens, he never lost a battle in all the struggles of the war. When there was fighting to be done he did not wait for orders; neither did he fail to obey orders when received. His plume, like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, was always to be seen at the point where the battle raged hottest. When the people of his state asked him to come home, to run for Congress, he replied, "No; I have enlisted for the war, if need be, to die; I have drawn my sword from its scabbard, and shall never return it until every foe is disarmed, and every state back in the Union." During the long struggle of four years, he commanded, by authority of the government, first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, then an army corps, and finally an army. He remained in the service until the war closed, when, at the head of his army, with the scars of battle upon him, he marched into the capital of

the nation, and, with the brave men whom he had led on a hundred hard-fought fields, was mustered out of service under the very shadow of the Capitol building, which he had left four years before, as a Member of Congress, to go out and fight the battles of his country. When the war was over, and gentle peace, which "hath her victories no less than those of war," returned, he was again called by his fellow-citizens to take his place in the councils of the nation. In a service of twenty years in both Houses of Congress he has shown himself to be no less able and distinguished as a statesman than he was renowned as a soldier. Cautious, prudent, conservative in the advocacy of measures involving the public welfare, ready and eloquent in debate, fearless in defense of the rights of the weak against the oppressions of the strong, he stands to-day, and I say it without disposition to pluck one laurel from the brow of any man whose name may be presented to this convention; he stands to-day, in my judgment, closer to the great mass of the people of this country than almost any other man now engaged in public affairs. No man has done more in defense of those principles which have given life, and spirit, and victory to the Republican party than has John A. Logan, of Illinois. In all that goes to make up a brilliant military and civil career, and to commend a man to the favor of the people, he, whose name we have presented here to-night, has shown himself to be the peer of the best.

Benjamin H. Prentiss of Missouri, seconded the nomination of Senator Logan, saying that he had been the friend of humanity; a man who led the Army of the Tennessee on to Washington, and there mustered it out of service; a man whose star upon his shoulder shone brighter and brighter as he moved on—that man was John A. Logan, the favorite son of Illinois; the favorite of the Mississippi valley; the favorite of the West; and you, gentlemen, if you knew him as we know him—you of the East—would learn to love him. He is a man in a position to-day to lead on again to victory.

Why, Mr. President, I am not one of those who entertain the idea for a moment that this great Republican party is to be defeated. No! Whoever we nominate is to be the President—whoever we select. * * * * *

Mr. President, I believe, Sir, that it was Epaminondas of old at the battle of Mantinea who, when he received his death wound his officers carried him back and uplifted him to the heights above, where he could look over the field of battle. And when they perceived him in the agony of death, they wept. "Oh, why

do you weep?" he said to them. "We are weeping," they said, "because, sir, you leave us." He said to them: "Weep not, dear friends; you are not helpless. Do I not leave you two daughters, Leuctra and Mantinea?"

Ah, John A. Logan leaves more daughters than that. Everywhere on this Western field of battle he leaves you monuments of his greatness. And to-night the people of Illinois, that love the man, ask you to come and help us recognize the services of the brightest star in the galaxy of the volunteers of the army. I second the nomination of John A. Logan. God bless his name.

James G. Blaine of Maine, was placed in nomination by Judge William H. West, "the blind orator" of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur by Martin I. Townsend of New York. The first ballot was taken on the fourth day, Friday, at 12 o'clock, with the following result: Whole number of delegates, 820; necessary to a choice, 411; whole number cast, 818. James G. Blaine, 334½; Chester A. Arthur. 278; George F. Edmunds, 93; John A. Logan, 63½; John Sherman, 30; Joseph R. Hawley, 13; Robert T. Lincoln, 4; W. T. Sherman, 2. Of the 44 Illinois votes, Logan received 40, Arthur 1;—Abner Taylor; and Blaine, 3;—J. L. Woodward, J. R. Wheeler and George R. Davis. When Illinois was reached on the call of the roll for the fourth ballot, the following occurred:

MR. S. M. CULLOM said: Mr. President,—I ask leave of this convention to read a dispatch which I received a few moments ago from Gen. John A. Logan, addressed to the Illinois delegation. (Cries of "Object;" "Regular order;" "Call the roll.")

MR. CULLOM. I ask permission to read this telegram:—"To the Republicans"—(Cries of "No!" "Regular order.")

MR. CULLOM. I am instructed by Gen. Logan to withdraw his name from this convention, and shall send the dispatch to the Secretary's desk to be read. (Great confusion, and cries of "No, no, no.")

THE PRESIDENT. The dispatch can not be read except with the unanimous consent of the convention.

MR. BURROWS, of Michigan. Mr. President, I make this point of order, that the reading of the dispatch is not in order, and nothing is except the calling of the roll.

THE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken.

MR. CULLOM. The Illinois delegation then withdraws the name of Gen. Logan, and gives for Blaine thirty-four votes, for Logan seven, for Arthur three. (Loud cheering, and great confusion.)

MR. PIPER. For fear there may be some mistake, I shall challenge the vote, and ask for a call of the roll. There is so much confusion here it is impossible to tell what is being done. I challenge the vote, and demand a roll call.

The roll of Illinois was then called, resulting, for Blaine, 34; for Logan, 6; for Arthur, 3; Messrs. John M. Hamilton, Abner Taylor and S. B. Raymond. The nomination of Mr. Blaine having been made unanimous, the convention adjourned until evening, when candidates for Vice-President were proposed. Mr. P. B. Plumb of Kansas, nominated John A. Logan, and the nomination was seconded by representatives of various states. Motions were made to make the nomination by acclamation, but the roll being called for, a ballot was taken, resulting: Logan, 773; W. Q. Gresham, 6; J. B. Foraker, 1. Gen. Logan's nomination was made unanimous.

During the proceedings of the convention the Hon. W. G. Donnan of Iowa, presented to the convention a petition from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Association, calling for action by the convention favoring constitutional prohibition. It was signed by Frances E. Willard, President; Carolina B. Buell, Corresponding Secretary; Mary A. Woodbridge, Recording Secretary; L. M. N. Stevens, Assistant Secretary, and Esther Pugh, Treasurer. It was referred to the Committee on Rules, and ignored in the platform.

The Illinois Democratic State convention was held at Peoria July 2. John H. Oberly, chairman of the State Central Committee, opened the proceedings with a speech in which the names of Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, Joseph McDonald, and William R. Morrison were mentioned, and they were received with immediate and prolonged applause The good will expressed toward the "old ticket" of Tilden and Hendricks was so pronounced that an effort was made to pledge the convention to its nomination at the forthcoming Chicago convention. Gen. McClernand presented a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the convention that the "old ticket"—Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks—should be nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States by the National convention to assemble at Chicago July 8. The Chair decided the resolution not in order at that time, as the convention was as yet in the act of perfecting its temporary organization. It was understood that the friends of a low tariff and the supporters of William R. Morrison would attack the tariff question boldly, and make the convention platform set forth their position in unmis-

takable terms. The platform as prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, was read by Hon. S. Corning Judd. It re-asserted the declarations of the Democratic National platform of 1876, as regarded reforms in taxation and the tariff, and contained instructions to delegates to the Chicago convention to vote as a unit in favor of an emphatic declaration by that body for a tariff for revenue only.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, whose nomination for Governor was a foregone conclusion, had arrived and was seated as a proxy for a delegate from the Fourth (Chicago) district. He arose and attacked the tariff plank of the platform, and moved to strike out that part relating to the tariff. The convention went into an uproar, in the midst of which William R. Morrison arose and said the people could not be deceived by words. If the convention wanted a tariff for protection let them declare it. He hoped Mayor Harrison would be nominated and elected Governor, but that his motion would be defeated. John M. Palmer took the floor and asserted that if Mayor Harrison was not willing to make the run on this platform he should refuse the gubernatorial nomination if tendered by the convention. Mayor Harrison interrupted the speaker and said that his position was being misrepresented, and that he had moved to strike out merely the instructions to delegates to vote as a unit on the question in the National convention. A vote was taken on the proposition to strike out the instructions, amid intense excitement and confusion, the result being 653 for striking out, and 623 against; majority for, 30, which came almost entirely from Cook county. The platform as amended was then adopted *viva voce.* Mayor Harrison was then nominated for Governor by acclamation, the balance of the ticket being made up of prominent Democrats from the central and southern sections of the state.

A short time prior to the assembling of the Democratic National convention Samuel J. Tilden, the aged and popular standard bearer of 1876, had a powerful following in the ranks of the Democracy who favored his nomination again. He wrote a letter in which he unequivocally declined nomination. This letter has been admired by men of all parties for its pure and lofty tone of patriotism. It was written in New York June 10, 1884, and addressed to Daniel Manning, Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee. Mr. Tilden reiterated his declination of June 18, 1880, and continued as follows:

"At the present time the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume

a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the federal government; to realize my own ideal, and to fulfill the just expectations of the people, would indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve; but in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say definitely that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass.

"Undervaluing in nowise that best gift of heaven, the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good, grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen, who would assign such a beneficent function, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guaranty, is now or ever can be dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed. SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

While there were many candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the one who developed the most surprising strength was Grover Cleveland of New York, a man entirely new in national politics. He had been Mayor of Buffalo and Sheriff of his county, and his political record was deemed irreproachable by his friends. This was considered a strong point in his favor, especially since the opponents of Mr. Blaine were making persistent attacks upon his record as a public man. The Independents of the East were satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's record as a reformer, and he was besides advantageously located in the state having the largest number of electoral votes. These various considerations, coupled with the fact that his friends in New York numbered some of the most astute managers within the party ranks, gave him greater prominence than any other candidate just prior to the convention. The leading spirits of the party, who gained control of the convention, believed that if the Democrats after twenty-eight years of defeat hoped to elect a President they must adopt a decisive platform, nominate at the head of the ticket a man representing the living issues of the day, and relegate the fossils and dead-weights to the rear. Blaine being an avowed Protectionist, it was believed

that Mr. Cleveland would not refuse to run on a "tariff for revenue only," or a tariff reform platform, which the controlling element of the Democracy desired. The convention was to assemble July 8, and the tariff reformers were on the ground early, and gave notice of their determination to force the convention into a vigorous and definite expression upon this important and all absorbing topic. The preparation of a plank in reference to the tariff to be presented for adoption was undertaken by such avowed Free Traders as William R. Morrison, Henry Watterson, Frank Hurd and Francis Kernan, and their views with but slight modifications were embodied in the platform upon its adoption. The Republican convention in June had been prolonged beyond the expectations of many far-sighted politicians, and the excitement ran high in the convention hall, the hotel lobbies, and in the streets, where mass meetings and processions were of hourly occurrence, but the Democratic convention, notwithstanding the hot and sultry July weather, far outrivaled the Republican gathering in point of excitement, enthusiasm, fireworks, the music of brass bands and speeches of agitators, who endeavored to create and control local feeling. The New York County Democracy, 1,500 strong, headed by county and city officials, put in an appearance first and began work for Cleveland; John Kelly and the Tammany Hall organization came next, and immediately opened the fight in opposition to Cleveland. Local political organizations and reception committees were busily engaged for several days in the work of receiving and providing for the entertainment of political clubs from all the chief cities of the country. Benjamin F. Butler, who had already been nominated for the presidency by the Anti-Monopolists and Greenback party in the East, and who had accepted in a letter dated at Lowell, Mass., June 15, was present as a delegate in the Democratic convention and a recognized candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. On the evening of July 5 the local labor organizations held a Butler demonstration. There was a procession in which about 3,000 men participated, and it was viewed by not less than 50,000 spectators along the line of march. Gen. Butler attempted to address the multitude at the Palmer house, but the uproar was so great he could not make himself heard, and was forced to retire. It was known that the New York delegation was divided, and that forty-nine delegates were for Cleveland, the remaining twenty-three being for Flower, Bayard and Slocumb, and that John Kelly, Senator Grady and Gen. Butler would make a united and bitter fight to defeat Cleveland's nomination. All of this

added to the excitement and the intense interest everywhere manifested as to the probable outcome of the convention. The Illinois delegation organized as follows: John M. Palmer, Chairman; W. H. Barnes, Secretary; A. J. O'Connor, Credentials; W. A. J. Sparks, Permanent Organization; William R. Morrison, Resolutions; S. Corning Judd, National Committeeman; A. E. Stevenson, Notification; Anthony Norton, Vice-President; Harry Rubens, Convention Secretary.

The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock July 8, and the first division occurred on the question of enforcing the unit rule as to the New York delegates in accordance with the instructions of the Saratoga convention. During the debate Carter Harrison spoke in opposition to the enforcement of the unit rule. The National Committee presented a resolution providing for the government of the convention by the same rules as those that governed the convention of 1880, which recognized the unit rule. Senator Grady of New York, offered an amendment providing for the recording of the votes of individual delegates. The amendment was lost, and the unit rule adopted by a vote of 445 to 350.

The Committee on Platform met in the rooms of the Iroquois club and found themselves in a dead-lock on the tariff question, the vote on chairman being eighteen for William R. Morrison, Tariff reform, to eighteen for George L. Converse, Protection. A compromise was made on Malcolm Hay for temporary chairman of the committee. The committee was addressed in behalf of the Irish National League of America in opposition to absentee landlords in this country by Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, President of the League.

William H. Vilas of Wisconsin, was made President of the convention. July 9 another test vote between the two elements in the convention was taken on a motion to lay on the table a motion to proceed with the nomination of candidates. When New York was called Chairman Manning announced 72 votes no, and was sustained by the Chairman of the convention in voting his delegation as a unit under the instructions of the New York State convention, and the vote of the convention as recorded, stood: Ayes, 282; noes, 521. The convention proceeded to the nominations, brilliant speeches being made by many eminent speakers in favor of Senator Bayard, Senator McDonald, Senator Thurman, John G. Carlisle, Grover Cleveland, Samuel Randall and George Hoadley. Mr. Lockwood of New York, presented Cleveland's name, and the nomination was sec-

onded by Carter Harrison. Senator Grady dissented and charged that the laboring men and the Irish Catholics would not support Cleveland. Mayor Harrison repelled this statement. The name of Benjamin F. Butler was not presented. July 10 Mayor Harrison denied the accusation made by certain speakers that he had packed the hall with a clique to applaud his speech for Cleveland. On the evening of July 10, when the Committee on Platform had reported, Gen. Butler made a minority report in favor of a protective tariff. A vote was taken on the adoption of Gen. Butler's substitute, and it was rejected, yeas 97½, nays 714½, and the majority platform was adopted.

The first ballot for a Presidential candidate was taken at 12 o'clock midnight, resulting, Hoadley, 3; Carlisle, 27; Randall, 78; Thurman, 88; McDonald, 56; Bayard, 170; Cleveland, 392. Illinois cast 28 for Cleveland, 11 for McDonald, 2 for Bayard, 1 for Thurman, 1 for Randall, and 1 for Thomas A. Hendricks, the latter vote being that of Alderman E. F. Cullerton of Chicago. On the morning of July 11 it early became apparent that the Indianians and local friends of Hendricks were present in the convention in large numbers. On the second and last ballot the voting had proceeded in the call of states as far as Illinois, and when the Chairman of the Illinois delegation began to announce the vote as, Hendricks 1, there suddenly broke out a scene of wild and enthusiastic tumult, the cheering drowning every other sound, and continuing for fifteen minutes. It was too late to stampede the convention, however, and the further announcement of 38 votes from Illinois for Cleveland somewhat lessened the Hendricks enthusiasm. It was seen that Cleveland was nominated. Illinois first changed to 37 for Cleveland, Hendricks 1, Bayard 3, McDonald 3, and then to 44 votes solid for Cleveland. On the official record Illinois stood, Cleveland 43, McDonald 1; and the vote for each candidate as formally announced was, Cleveland, 683; McDonald, 2; Bayard, 81½; Thurman, 4; Hendricks, 45½; Randall, 4.

The convention adjourned until evening, when candidates for Vice-President were placed in nomination. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Joseph E. McDonald, Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, George W. Glick and Thomas A. Hendricks were named. Gen. Black declined to allow the use of his name, saying he had pledged his allegiance to Senator McDonald so long as the latter's name was before the convention. A number of spirited speeches were made in favor of nominating Mr. Hendricks by acclamation, Delegate Wallace of Pennsylvania, saying he had been

once chosen Vice-President and was despoiled of the office. The clerk proceeded to call the roll of the states, and Mr. Hendricks was nominated unanimously.

The Prohibition National Convention convened at Pittsburgh, July 24; criticised the Republican convention for ignoring the Prohibition petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; adopted a national Prohibition platform and nominated John P. St. John of Kansas, for President, and William Daniel of Maryland, for Vice-President.

Benjamin F. Butler formally accepted the nomination tendered him by the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly convention in a letter containing eleven thousand words in condemnation of the action of the Democratic convention on the tariff, and bidding for the support of the labor element of the country. This letter was dated August 12, and published August 18. The idea became prevalent that Butler in reality favored the election of Blaine, and that his candidacy was but a ruse to draw off Democratic votes, and thereby bring about the result desired. He received but few votes in Chicago.

The Independents enrolled under their standard many anti-Blaine Republicans and a large percentage of the floating vote, and this important influence was thrown in favor of Cleveland. The leaders were called bolters and "mugwumps," and were bitterly assailed by the Republican party organs on every hand. In Chicago there was a strong local organization and the Chicago *Daily News* was the medium through which independent sentiment found expression in the Northwest. A majority of the Independents were tariff and civil service reformers. There was an active local Executive Committee composed of Franklin MacVeagh, Gen. A. C. McClurg, W. T. Baker, E. G. Mason, George C. Clarke, James F. Claflin, Henry A. Gardner, Slason Thompson and Edwin Burritt Smith.

In an address to the voters of Chicago and the state at large the committee had the following to say:

To Republicans and Independent Voters:—The nomination of James G. Blaine for the presidency by the Republican National convention of 1884, has precipitated a question of great difficulty and supreme moment upon the American people. By this action the voter's attention is forced away from the consideration of party principles and policies, to the scrutiny of party candidates and the duties of citizenship. It is all the more deplorable and dangerous because Mr. Blaine's nomination was made with all the outward forms and circumstance of popular

party choice. But those who were on the spot know how fictitious is the claim, that it was the irresistible demand of the great body of Republicans of the Northwest. They are not oblivious to the necessity of honor, integrity and a pure record in a presidential candidate, however noisy and bawling politicians may misrepresent them.

We know that Cook county was represented in the June convention by at least two men who were elected to oppose Blaine and voted for him. One of these men deliberately betrayed the trust reposed in him by his district. We know not how many others were brought to Mr. Blaine's support as he was, nor the means used to accomplish this man's conversion. Living in Chicago, some of us remember the spirit of liberty that animated the Republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and we saw the political vultures who dominated the convention which nominated James G. Blaine in 1884. The men who had been fighting to keep on the outside of a jail in Washington fought for the nomination of James G. Blaine in Chicago. No unknown man was nominated. His record is notorious. Its "magnetic brilliancy" cannot hide its utter lack of principle, unselfish purpose, or public good accomplished. As a Member of Congress his voice was never raised, his vote never cast, for a measure to protect the public domain from the raids of land-grabbers and corporate plunderers.

As Speaker of the House of Representatives, he did not scruple to prostitute a judicial decision to personal gain. As United States Senator, in the words of Senator Edmunds, "he jumped up, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Jay Gould's lobby to fire into the backs" of those Senators who were endeavoring to make the Union Pacific railway company keep its contract with the government. As Secretary of State, for a brief period, he made the United States ridiculous in the eyes of foreign powers of the first rank, while indulging in a questionable interference with the affairs of minor nationalities. His appointment of a disgraced officer of the army, to represent this country as Minister to Peru, in order that he might bully that distressed power into the recognition of a private claim, is not forgotten in Illinois, where that officer was known. As a private citizen of national influence he has not shrunk from advising the distribution of the surplus in the treasury among the states in such a way as to afford a vast corruption fund in the hands of the dominant party. The public standards and methods of Mr. Blaine are thoroughly corrupt and demoralizing. He treats public office as

a private acquisition. He makes use of its opportunities to enrich and advance himself. He prostitutes its powers to reward his friends and to punish and proscribe those who oppose him. What has been accomplished toward administrative reform has been effected without his aid. In fact, he and those closely associated with him, have been conspicuous among those to be reformed. His late profession of acceptance of the reformed system must be viewed with great suspicion by those who are familiar with his career, and do not now overlook the methods of himself and his friends in the present campaign. Those who stand behind the Washington Committee and receive its "collections" cannot be trusted with the execution and improvement of the Civil Service Act. Our opposition to Mr. Blaine is based upon the evidence furnished by the candidate himself, and the public records. The strength of our position is exactly measured by the force of that evidence. Everything now known against Mr. Blaine was known when he was nominated last June. In the conventions of 1876 and 1880, a healthy respect for the honest sentiment of the country defeated him. But in 1884 the corrupt influences which he represented, in defiance of repeated warnings, forced him upon the party.

Believing that popular indifference to dishonesty and corruption in office is a menace to good government; that a party nomination cannot cleanse a sooty record; that when party action ceases to respond to the pure and honest sentiment within it, it becomes party tyranny; that it is the duty of all intelligent citizens to look on parties as the aids to good government, not the idols for individual worship; that to accept inevitably the offerings of a party convention, good or bad, deprives the voter of his inalienable rights; that Blaine's nomination has compromised the Republican party, and his election would dishonor the nation, and believing that its defeat now may be the salvation of that party, that through the valley of tribulation it may come into a purer life, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of James G. Blaine. Whether we shall support Grover Cleveland, must be left to individual choice. Of him we have this to say: His nomination was made by the Democratic party in response to the call for a man whose official life in sterling integrity and unwavering honesty should afford the strongest possible contrast to that of James G. Blaine. He has been thoroughly tried and found firm and able to withstand the worst elements of his own party. The manner of his nomination commends him to us. No malignant assaults upon his past private

life have weakened his public record, or can alter the just and high aim of the convention which nominated him. The present is a good time to rebuke the insolent arrogance of unprincipled politicians who put up their chief and invoke party fealty to make him ruler of 55,000,000 people. The pernicious doctrine that the act of a convention, if it nominate Beelzebub, binds the consciences and votes of the party, is the issue in this campaign. Shall it prevail? We firmly, honestly, sincerely believe not. To elect Blaine is to set him up as a model for the youth of America. To defeat him is to make his course a warning for all time. Therefore all Republicans and Independents who believe that the interests of good government, official honesty, efficient public service, purity at the primaries, and the honor of the American people, demand the defeat of James G. Blaine, are invited to place their names upon our rolls and aid us in every honorable way to prevent his election as President of the United States."

The state campaign was also replete with excitement and interest, and close contests were waged between rival candidates for Congress. In the First Chicago district the Republicans re-nominated R. W. Dunham, and the Democrats named as his opponent William M. Tilden, a cousin of Samuel J. Tilden. In the Second district the Democrats offered to nominate John F. Finerty, who two years before, as an Independent Democrat, had defeated Henry F. Sheridan, the regular Democratic nominee, providing he would support the National Democrat ticket. Mr. Finerty, however, resolutely refused to thus pledge himself, and he cast his fortunes and the influence of his paper, *The Citizen*, an Irish National weekly, with Blaine and for a Protective tariff. The Democrats thereupon nominated Frank Lawler, Alderman from the Eighth ward, who had a strong following among the laboring element of the district. In the Third district the supporters of George R. Davis and William E. Mason were divided by the result of the primaries. A contest ensued as to who should stand as the Republican candidate, which was carried to the National Committee for arbitration A decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Mason, and Mr. Davis apparently withdrew, but upon his return from the East, his supporters placed Gen. James Fitzsimons in the field against Mr. Mason. The Democrats in this favorable emergency nominated James Ward as their candidate in the district. In the Fourth Chicago district, the Republicans re-nominated George E. Adams, and the Democrats nominated John P. Altgeld.

In their State convention the Republicans nominated Richard J. Oglesby for Governor, and the Democrats, as has been shown, nominated Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, as their candidate. Both candidates made a personal canvass, and stumped the state from end to end, addressing some of the greatest meetings ever held in Illinois.

The Prohibitionists also ran a full state ticket, with J. B. Hobbs of Chicago, for Governor, and the ticket received an important, but not excessively large, vote. Blaine's plurality for President, in Cook county, was 8,169; Harrison's for Governor, 348. Oglesby's plurality in the state was 12,192, and Blaine's 26,399.

The official vote of Cook county in the general election of November, 1884, was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.

James G. Blaine,	average,	69,251;	highest,	68,271
Grover Cleveland,	"	60,663;	"	60,652
John P. St. John,				996
Benjamin F. Butler,				812

Blaine's plurality, 8,619; majority, 6,841.

STATE TICKET FOR GOVERNOR.

Carter H. Harrison,	65,313
Richard J. Oglesby,	64,965
J. B. Hobbs,	947
Harper, Greenback, Anti-Monopoly,	409

Harrison's plurality, 348.

In this election Jacob Gross, Rep., of Chicago, was a candidate for State Treasurer against Alfred Orendorff, Dem., of Springfield; Copp, the Prohibitionist candidate, and Goodhue, the Anti-Monopoly. The vote in Cook county was: Gross, 69,033; Orendorff, 61,018; Copp, 1,049; Goodhue, 669. Gross' majority, 6,297.

The Republican Electoral ticket received 18,180 majority in the state, and Oglesby's majority was 11,532 in the state. The popular vote in the state was, for Blaine, 337,586; for Cleveland, 312.314, making Blaine's plurality 25,272.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

First district, Dunham, Rep., 20,245; Tilden, Dem., 14,655; Clark, Prohibition, 501; Gates, Anti-Monopoly, 288.

Second district, Lawler, Dem., 13,954; Finerty, Rep., 11,-552; Kellett, Prohibition, 23.

Third district, Ward, Dem., 15,601; Mason, Rep., 10,806; Fitzsimons, Rep., 8,928; Lee, Prohibition, 280; Boyd, Anti-Monopoly, 259.

Fourth district, Adams, Rep., 18,333; Altgeld, Dem., 15,291; Austin, Prohibition, 467.

COUNTY TICKET—STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Grinnell, Dem.,	68,329
Mills, Rep,	60,685
Wilson, Prohibition,	1,064
Scoville, Anti-Monopoly,	621

RECORDER.

Scribner, Rep.,	68,879
Donnersberger, Dem.,	60,933
Jenkins, Prohibition,	1,604
Jenkinson, Anti-Monopoly,	73

CORONER.

Hertz, Rep.,	69,950
Boyden, Dem.,	59,935
Hutchins, Prohibition,	915
Coulton, Anti-Monopoly,	509

CLERK OF APPELLATE COURT.

Healy, Rep.,	68,822
Curran, Dem.,	60,791
McDowall, Prohibition,	1,087
Adams, Anti-Monopoly,	641

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.

McGrath, Rep.,	69,244
Donovan, Dem.,	60,283
Butler, Prohibition,	1,008
Grogan, Anti-Monopoly,	641

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Best, Rep.,	69,252
Hoechster, Dem.,	60,512
Whitcomb, Prohibition,	977
Huck, Anti-Monopoly,	657

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Foster, Rep.,	68,317
Carlson, Dem.,	61,511
Williamson, Prohibition,	662

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First district, McDonald, 50,988; Wren, 50,414; O'Brien, 48,724; Shehan, 48,625; Wait, 467; Busch, 460; Henschell, 392; Creek, 385; Boyle, 13; Jansen, 6. Second district, Klehm, 4,824; Weckler, 3,185; Jansen, 323; Kalstrom, 13. Fourth district, McCarty, 5,285; Kotzenberg, 4,319; Doyle, 154; Osterholm, 6. Sixth district, McClaughrey, 1,140; Reed, 910; Payne, 10.

The State Senators* and Representatives elected at this election, together with the vote received by the various candidates, were as follows:

SENATORS.

Second district, Crawford, 10,749; Newberry, 7,575; Neil, 214; Nordengreen, 173. Fourth district, Cantwell, 5,466; Mamer, 5,153; Lawrence, 2,125; Whitlock, 234; Gilmore, 15. Sixth district, Brand, 9,696†; Leman, 9,686; Moulding, 27; Arnold, 15.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First district, McHale, 7,818½; Kennedy, 7,289½; Parker, 6,782; Dolan, 6,159; McGovern, 2,651½; Carter, 2,447; Foley, 228; Dewey, 198. Second district, Harper, 16,247; Parker, 15,400½; Hummel, 13,060; Danforth, 10,217½; Starkweather, 846½; Connelly, 532½; Scarry, 3. Third district, Thomas, 10,691½; Taylor, 10,136; McNally, 8,344; Cass, 7,651; Davenport, 57; Barr, 46½; Starkweather, 18. Fourth district, Murphy, 8,893; Quinn, 8,146; McMillan, 7,787½; White, 7,713½; Jackson, 5,069; Catlin, 597. Fifth district, Powell, 11,728; Mahoney, 7,805½; Dorman, 6,761; Taylor, 5,310; Dwyer, 955½; Strohlein, 138; Tapley, 7; Kennedy, 6. Sixth district, Boutelle, 15,475; Sullivan, 13,495; Sittig, 12,929½; McAuliff, 11,957½; Moulding, 226½; Naegley, 514; Arnold, 213. Seventh district, Humphrey, 11,632½; Struckman, 10,469½; Crafts, 9,672; Kreuger, 4,678½; Nowlen, 1,548; Starkweather, 21; Connelly, 9. Ninth district, Scharlau, 7,709; Baird, 7,408½; Considine, 6,618; Wendell, 5,225; Phelps, 2,787½; Whelan, 977; Pike, 132. Eleventh district, Oldenberg, 10,114; O'Shay, 7,639; Schlessinger, 6,933; Meyers, 5,994; Scarry, 4,740; Woodson, 1,645. Thirteenth district, Brachtendorf, 5,912½; Sundel-

*A complete list of Senators and Representatives elected in Cook county districts since the organization of the General Assembly will be found at the close of this volume.

†The vote as canvassed was reversed, Brand's apparent plurality being fraudulent, Governor Hamilton issued the certificate of election to Leman.

ius, 5,736½; Mulheran, 5,230½; Klupp, 5,174; Prendergast, 2,447; Dahnke, 1,606; Vogel, 93.

For the State House appropriation, 22,331.

For separate item veto, 109,119.

For issue of county bonds, 109,810.

For police appropriation, 64,802.

At the general election, November 4, 1884, a vote was taken in the city on the proposition to authorize the Council to appropriate $100,000 from the saloon license fund for the purpose of increasing the police force. The proposition was carried by a vote of 64,802 out of a total of 100,978 votes. It was charged by several newspapers that this appropriation was illegally carried by means of the many frauds entering into the election; 243 Judges were arrested, charged with making false returns, but all escaped punishment by pleading ignorance of the law.

A few days after the general election of November, 1884, it became generally known that the two Houses of the Assembly in joint session would probably be a tie, as between the Democrats and the Republicans, so that a single vote, either in the House or Senate might elect a United States Senator. It has been charged that this situation brought about the famous Brand-Leman fraud in the Eighteenth ward of Chicago. The intense excitement attending the Democratic National victory had not yet entirely subsided when it was discovered and charged by the press that the ballots of the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward had been tampered with, and the result in the precinct reversed, so as to give a fraudulent majority for State senator to Rudolf Brand, Democrat, as against Henry W. Leman, Republican. In justice to Mr. Brand it is necessary to say that there never has been the slightest suspicion that he was in any way cognizant of this fraud. Before even the magnitude of the fraud was known, Mr. Brand announced that he would not accept an election that was in doubt, and demanded a re-count. The excitement and indignation ran high, and a citizen's committee of safety was formed for the purpose of hunting down and bringing to justice the miscreants who had perpetrated the frauds. The leaders of this movement were E. Nelson Blake, A. A. Carpenter, Melville E. Stone, Gen. I. N. Stiles, Edwin Lee Brown, A. M. Day, E. F. Cragin, Erskine M. Phelps, M. W. Fuller and many other prominent representatives of both political parties. A. M. Day was made chairman of the committee.

Examination of the ballot box of the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward showed that after it had been placed in the cus-

tody of the County Clerk and was in the vault of his office the original ballots had been abstracted and a number of bogus or forged ballots, printed as fac similes of the genuine ones, with the exception that they contained Brand's name instead of Leman's, had been substituted. The apparent motive for the crime lay in the fact that the General Assembly elect was to ballot for a United States Senator, and a careful canvass of the state had shown that the Senate and House were apt to be a tie between the two parties. To more completely carry out the fraud the entire tally sheet accompanying the ballots had been forged so as to correspond, and clever counterfeits of the signatures of the Judges and Clerks of election were affixed. The Committee of Safety and Federal authorities co-operating, arrested the Judges and Clerks, except one, Sullivan, who decamped to Canada. An enterprising reporter of the *Daily News* discovered where the bogus tickets had been printed, at P. L. Hanscom's printing office on Madison street, and secured a proof-slip of the bogus ticket containing Brand's name. The Wright brothers, employes of Hanscom, stated that Joseph C. Mackin, Secretary of the Cook County Central Democratic Committee, Assistant Secretary of the State Central Committee, and Secretary of the Cook County Democratic Club, had ordered the tickets printed, and they had been delivered to him at his room in the Palmer house. Joseph C. Mackin, William J. Gallagher, a saloon keeper, and Arthur Gleason, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for this offence on several counts, Mackin for conspiracy, Gallagher for forging the tally-sheet, and Gleason for having, as charged, connived at the substitution of the fraudulent ballots while the genuine were in his custody. This indictment was subsequently dropped, and the trio were proceeded against by information, A. M. Day being the complainant. The trial was a sensational one and resulted in the conviction of the defendants, and the indictment for perjury in their behalf, of Charles Emery Gilmore and Jeremiah Sullivan. The prosecution was conducted before Judge Henry W. Blodgett, by District Attorney R. S. Tuthill, Gen. I. N. Stiles and Gen. J. C. Hawley, and the defense by Judge Turpie of Indiana, and Frank Turner for Mackin; Henry Wendell Thompson for Gallagher, Swett & Groscup, and W. S. Young for Gleason. An appeal was taken by the defendants on a petition for a writ of error, which was argued in their behalf before Justice Harlan and Judge W. Q. Gresham, by Emery A. Storrs; the writ granted and the case

certified to the United States Supreme Court, the defendants Mackin and Gallagher being held in bonds of $50,000, and Gleason in bonds of $10,000. In the meantime a special grand jury had been impaneled in the Criminal Court of Cook county, before which Mackin was summoned. He refused to answer certain questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself, but denied having procured the spurious tickets from Hanscom & Co. The jury thereupon indicted him for perjury; he was convicted and sentenced to serve a sentence of five years in Joliet. The Supreme Court was applied to for a writ of supersedeas pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court, and the supersedeas was granted by Justices Shope and Craig, Before the Supreme Court the case was argued by Emery Storrs and John C. Richberg, and the sentence of the Criminal Court was sustained. This was the last argument of the gifted and brilliant Emery Storrs, who died at Ottawa immediately after its close. The appeal from the conviction in the Federal Court has not yet been decided at the date of this writing. Mackin was taken to Joliet to serve the Criminal Court sentence, and Gallagher and Gleason remained at large on bail.

The detectives employed by the Committee of Safety unearthed many minor frauds, but the only arrests made in connection with any of these were those of William J. Clingen, Clerk of the Armory Police Court, Frank E. Owens and John Stearns, city employes, who were charged with the illegal registration of voters in the First and Second wards. They were brought to trial in the Federal court, the jury disagreed, and on the second trial the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

The anticipated contest over the election of a United States Senator to succeed John A. Logan began with the election of members of the General Assembly in the fall campaign, as has been shown, and when the two Houses assembled at Springfield in January, 1885, every other matter of business was subordinated to this issue. William R. Morrison, an avowed Free Trade apostle and leader in Congress, who was a rival to Carter Harrison for the nomination for Governor, in the preceding July, was made the Democratic caucus nominee for Senator, and John A. Logan received the caucus nomination of the Republicans. Other prominent candidates were, Carter H. Harrison, Judge Lambert Tree and W. C. Goudy, on the Democratic side, and C. B. Farwell on the Republican side. Neither Logan or Morrison, the rival caucus candidates, represented a moneyed interest, and both were made to appreciate that the corporation

influence, usually so potent in choosing United States Senators, was against them. Both also had to deal with some uncertain elements in their own party. But here the parallel ended. Morrison was still a member of the House of Representatives, was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and had the backing of the Carlisle wing of the Democracy, whose support meant a political future, whether he captured the Senatorship or not. Logan's term in the Senate was drawing to a close. As one of the defeated candidates on the Republican National ticket, he had been put forward by his party in Illinois to show its confidence in his leadership as well in defeat as in victory.

The first test of strength between Logan and Morrison in the joint convention was had February 19. That day both parties had their full strength present—102 to 102. In the balloting Gen. Logan received 100 votes and Morrison 94. Representatives Sittig and MacMillan voted for E. B. Washburne and Andrew Shuman respectively, while the Democratic members who refused to go on record for Morrison scattered. Afterward MacMillan voted for Logan on several ballots, and Morrison began to whip the Cook county Democrats into line, so that his vote ran up to 99. Besides the Cook county members he had much trouble with Speaker Haines and Senator Streeter, both of whom had their own lightning rods up, and when either of them voted for Morrison, it was certain the circumstances were such that he could not be elected. Matters ran along this way for a week, and then death broke the tie. February 26 Representative Robert E. Logan, of the Nineteenth district, dropped dead at the entrance to the House chamber. He had toiled up the stairs, and as he was suffering from heart disease, the effort had proved fatal to him. This was Thursday, and a truce was arranged till the following Tuesday. Representative Logan was one of the Republican members, and his death left that party in the minority. Though the Governor immediately issued the writs for a special election, it would be nearly four weeks before a successor could qualify, and the only thing for the Republicans to do was to keep from voting till their ranks were again full. Many, however, believed that a Democratic Senator would be elected before a successor to the deceased member could be chosen. But it was not written in the book of fate that 102 Democratic members of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly should ever again vote in joint convention. Senator Frank M. Bridges of the Thirty-seventh district was a broken-down man when he came to the Legislature. He had had one or two

strokes of paralysis, and it was with difficulty that he took part in the convention long enough to vote for Morrison. Immediately after Representative Logan's death Senator Bridges was taken to his home in Carrollton by his family, where he died.

April 12 Representative Shaw, a Democrat, died. Senator Logan's managers went quietly to work and laid plans to carry Shaw's district. The special election had been set for Wednesday, May 6. That day a few hundred Democrats went unsuspectingly to the polls and voted for Mr. Leeper, their candidate. Some Republicans, out of personal regard for him, did the same in the early hours of the day, before they could be informed of what was to come. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Republican voters all over the district began flocking to the polls and voting for W. H. Weaver of Menard county. The Democrats were panic stricken at this move, and made frantic efforts to get out their votes. But they were too late. Capt. Weaver carried every county except Cass, and his majority was over 300. The following day Democrats throughout the country were shocked and Republicans delighted to learn that a Republican member had been elected in a district which had given 2,000 Democratic majority in the Presidential election.

After receiving for two votes the entire strength of his party, 101, William R. Morrison's name was withdrawn on May 14, and Hon. Lambert Tree of Chicago, received most of the party strength. Finally on May 19, after the successors of all the deceased members had been seated, the 120th and final joint ballet was taken, and Senator Logan was re-elected to succeed himself for six years, ending March 4, 1891. The vote was as follows:

Senate—John A. Logan, 26; Lambert Tree, 24; J. C. Black, 1.

House—Logan, 77; Tree, 72; Black, 1; Hoxie, 1; Scholfield, 1.

The "Logan 103" became noted throughout the country for their staying qualities, and almost as famous as the Grant "306" of 1880.

There were a greater number of prospective Mayoralty candidates in Chicago in the spring of 1885 than ever before known in the history of the city. The campaign practically opened early in March, and it was not known at this date whether Carter H. Harrison would be a candidate for re-election or not. One of the leading issues was "election reform," for the prevalence of election frauds in the fall preceding had led to

unusual precautions on the part of the Committee of Public Safety and the press to secure a fair election. The leading journals printed the registry lists in full, and showed where illegal registration had been carried on to a large extent. This had the effect of preventing frauds somewhat, but in several precincts the scheme of swearing in votes by affidavit and destroying the affidavits subsequently, was resorted to. The Republicans had three leading candidates shortly prior to the holding of their convention—George R. Davis, ex-Congressman from the Third district, Frank M. Blair, a prominent business man, resident of the North Division, who had been Chairman of the City Finance Committee under a strong Democratic administration, and who possessed an enviable record; and Sidney Smith, Judge of the Superior Court, a man of sterling qualities. The last named was taken up as a compromise candidate, in an effort to harmonize every Republican element, and it was believed, as well, that he would secure a large floating vote that had become hostile to Mayor Harrison. Judge Smith was nominated by acclamation; John F. Finerty was nominated for Treasurer; C. H. Plautz for City Clerk, and Hempstead Washburne for City Attorney.

The Democratic city convention was held in the Palmer house, March 24, and Carter H. Harrison was nominated by acclamation for re-election; William M. Devine for Treasurer, John G. Neumeister for City Clerk, and Peter J. Ellert for City Attorney. The result of the vote on the city ticket as finally canvassed by the Council June 1, 1885, was as follows:

MAYOR.	
Carter H. Harrison, Dem., - - - -	43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep., - - - - -	42,977
TREASURER.	
W. M. Devine, Dem., - - - -	43,418
John F. Finerty, Rep., - - - -	41,877
CITY CLERK.	
John G. Neumeister, Dem., - - -	42,926
C. H. Plautz, Rep., - - - - -	43,116
CITY ATTORNEY.	
Peter J. Ellert, Dem., - - - -	41,973
Hempstead Washburne, Rep., - - -	43,959

The Prohibitionists had a city ticket in the field at this election, which received for Mayor, Bush, 221 votes; City Treasurer, Speight, 261 votes; City Clerk, Catlin, 249; City Attorney, Christian, 290. Harrison's plurality, 375.

ALDERMEN.

First ward—Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,602; Patrick White, Dem., 1,307.

Second ward—James Appleton, Dem., 2,076; M. Best, Rep., 1,008; M. A. Driscoll, Ind. Dem., 692.

Third ward—Chas. W. Drew, Rep., 1,211; Simon Fish, Rep., 661; Frank H. Follansbee, Ind. Rep., 654; Isaac Pieser, Dem., 159; Thomas Healy, Dem., 533.

Fourth ward—O. D. Wetherell, Rep., 3,339; Frank Myers, Dem, 2,423; Geo. Brahm, 57; P. Dunn, 28.

Fifth ward—H. F. Sheridan, Dem., 4,858; John J. Kearns, Rep., 2,942.

Sixth ward—George W. Kroll, Rep., 1,139; C. F. L. Doerner, Dem., 1,524; Charles A. Monear, Ind. Dem., 1,434; Wenzel Kasperek, Ind., 1,286.

Seventh ward—John Riordan, Dem., 1,884; Thomas J. Carroll, Ind. Dem., 774; Charles B. Brady, Ind., 800; Joseph M. Weber, Rep., 2,051.

Eighth ward—Redmond Sheridan, Jr., Dem., 2,919; Thos. Purcell, 1,596; L. Yore, Rep., 1,674.

Ninth ward—W. F. Mahony, Dem., 2,263; John W. Carter, Rep., 1,405.

Tenth ward—James Walsh, Dem., 1,013; S. P. Revere, Rep., 1,355.

Eleventh ward—D. M. Kirton, Dem., 1,391; Samuel Simons, Rep., 3,084; A. Hunting, 21.

Twelfth ward—Walter S. Hull, Rep., 3,553; A. L. Sweet, Ind., 2,887; J. L. Whitlock, 312.

Thirteenth ward—John W. Lyke, Rep., 2,187; Michael Hayes, Dem., 1,816; J. M. Ingraham, 35.

Fourteenth ward—Frank Schack, Rep., 2,800; W. Jacobs, Dem., 1,745; J. Bavznister, Socialist, 2,618.

Fifteenth ward—William Eisfeldt, Jr., Rep., 3,022; James M. Quinn, Dem., 1,927.

Sixteenth ward—Henry Severin, Rep., 205; Fred Heinberg, Dem., 1,397.

Seventeenth ward—E. P. Barrett, Dem., 1,656; John A. Linn, Rep., 1,806.

Eighteenth ward—William Manierre, Dem., 2,562; Fred Greisheimer, Dem., 1,738; A. J. Calder, Rep., 1,092.

It having been charged by certain newspapers prior to the canvass of the returns that a number of the ballot boxes, together with the ballots used at the city election, had not been delivered

into the custody of the City Clerk, the Council on April 13 appointed a committee composed of Alds. Noyes, Hull and Dixon, two Republicans and one Democrat, to investigate the matter. The committee after full investigation reported that boxes sufficient in number to correspond with all of the precincts, and purporting to contain the proper ballots, were in the City Clerk's vault, but that many of the boxes were without numbers, improperly sealed, and generally in an insecure condition. At the same meeting of the Council resolutions were offered by Ald. Cullerton denouncing the statements of a "partisan press" in reference to the late election, and pledging the Council to a fair, honest, and careful canvass of the returns, and by Ald. Ryan, directing the Mayor and Chief of Police to use every effort within their power to bring to justice persons guilty of fraud, intimidation, or other offense against an honest, free and fair election. Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Elections. The latter committee at the next meeting of the Council recommended the passage of the resolutions, together with an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to draw upon the contingent fund for the purpose of procuring funds to assist an investigation of the facts, and of bringing the perpetrators of such frauds to justice.

The ballot box containing the ballots cast in the Third precinct of the Third ward was stolen from the office of Howland's livery stable on Twenty-second street, at night, after the judges had finished their count of the returns. The only arrests made by the police were in connection with this affair. "Dutchy" O'Keefe was finally convicted of participation in this bold effort to thwart the voting franchise of the people, and he was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary at Joliet.

The Judges of this precinct, Isaac Howland, Dr. Quinlan and George Todd, having preserved an abstract of the returns, forwarded the same to the Council. The Democratic majority in the Council refused to receive these returns, and by a vote of 17 to 13 passed an order requesting of the Corporation Counsel an opinion as to what constituted legal returns.

April 23 the Council took action in reference to the election troubles, passing a resolution by a vote of 19 to 10 directing the Mayor and Chief of Police to use every effort within their power to arrest and bring to justice any and all persons guilty of fraud, intimidation or any other offense against an honest, free and fair election, and an honest and correct count of the votes cast by citizens at the late election. The following resolutions were adopted by a party vote, of eighteen Democrats in the affirmative, and ten Republicans in the negative.

WHEREAS, The city is at present in a state of alarm and excitement over the result of the recent election, produced by the utterances of certain partisan newspapers, and rash millionaires, who have been disappointed by the defeat of their candidates at the polls, and

WHEREAS, In their wild and inconsiderate statements, the fair name of the city has been traduced and vilified, and the impression has been spread abroad that Chicago is not only a sinkhole of iniquity and corruption, but infested with thieves, bummers and ballot-box stuffers and disreputable characters generally, and

WHEREAS, A great many people of intelligence and general information have come to regard these libels through repeated utterances of them, as a correct representation of the true condition of affairs in Chicago, and

WHEREAS, The tendency of all these misrepresentations has been, not only to injure the fair credit and standing of the city, but drive away trade that has its natural market here, therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council hereby most vehemently denounce such utterances, and characterize them as malicious and unfounded, pure fiction of disgruntled and disappointed office-seekers and partisan fanatics, and challenge the proof to show that Chicago is not as orderly, peaceable and law-abiding as any city in the country. We can most confidently and truthfully assure people in all parts of the country, that not only are the lives and property of our citizens perfectly secure and safe, but also that our city is less infested with crime and lawlessness than any city in the United States in proportion to its population. Statistics show that never in the history of Chicago, was there less pauperism, a less number of the vicious class, and a less dominancy of crime and disorder than at present. The contrary exists only on paper, in the partisan journals of the city and among wild orators, and be it further

Resolved, That the election which these defamers of the city declare was carried by fraud, was one of the most quiet and orderly ones ever held in Chicago, and that when a calm and sober second thought succeeds the passions of disappointed partisans, this fact will be apprehended and conceded; to the establishment of which result this Council hereby pledges itself by a fair, honest, and careful canvass of the returns of the recent election.

A contest grew out of the Aldermanic election in the Sixth

ward, between Charles F. L. Doerner and Charles A. Monear, and the Council, owing to the delay in the canvass of the general returns arising from the uncertainty attending the legal status of the returns of the Third precinct of the Third ward, neglected to accord Monear a recount until threatened with mandamus and contempt proceedings by Judge Anthony. The election committee did not finally report the outcome of the recount to the Council until October 19, 1885, when they reported as the result of the recount that Ald. Doerner had received 1,519 votes; Monear 1,446, a majority of 73 votes in favor of Doerner. Wenzel Kasparek, another aldermanic candidate in the Sixth ward subsequently brought contest proceedings against Ald. Doerner, which were finally dropped for lack of prosecution.

April 30 the Council by a vote of 19 to 15 amended the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to draw upon the contingent fund for the expenses of the election contest, by authorizing him to employ necessary clerks and experts, and to pay all expenses out of the secret service and contingent funds.

It having been charged that John G. Neumeister, the Democratic City Clerk, desired to hold on to the office and intended to contest the election of C. H. Plautz, his Republican opponent, on June 1, 1885, he sent the following communication to the Council.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Council Assembled:

Gentlemen,—For some time I have rested supine under the accusation that I desired to retain an office to which I was not elected, and that the delays to declare the result of the election were due to my craft and intrigue. This I deny, and in this connection state, that as I was not elected by a majority of the votes cast, I will not rest my claims thereto on a technicality.

The Democratic party to which I owe allegiance, demands that the Third precinct of the Third ward shall be counted without further delay. To this let me add my own earnest request that this and all the returns be counted, and the result declared.

Very truly yours, John G. Neumeister, City Clerk.

The legal authorities consulted in reference to the Third ward returns declared that judges of election were allowed by law to correct errors in their returns; that the returns certified by the Judges as *the returns* must be accepted as such by the Council in its canvass of the returns.

The annual ordinance providing for a tax levy covering the appropriation bill, as passed March 27, directed a tax levy of

$5,152,366.03 for the fiscal year January 1, 1885, to December 31, 1885.

A contest of the Mayoralty election between Smith and Harrison, owing to the closeness of the vote, appeared inevitable, and it was speedily entered upon by the filing of an information in court by A. A. Carpenter. Mr. Smith was represented by John N. Jewett and A. W. Green, and these gentlemen also represented the Republican City Central Committee, while A. C. Story looked after Mayor Harrison's interests. The contest was an exciting one, made doubly so by sensational reports in the newspapers chronicling phenomenal gains first for one candidate and then the other, the narrow majority given Mayor Harrison on the face of the returns being apparently wiped out at times, if the ratio of gains for Judge Smith could be made to continue through all the wards. The proceedings finally settled into a dogged and expensive routine, and dragged along until January, 1886, with a final result of a gain for Judge Smith of less than 50 votes in all of the precincts of the city. The contest was in charge of commissioners, appointed by Judge Richard Prendergast of the County Court, who attended to the settlement of legal questions arising. Toward the close of the contest, when the plaintiffs were about to depart from the face of the returns and attempt to prove up certain alleged fraudulent votes, Judge Prendergast made a ruling which made it obligatory upon the contestants to prove up each fraudulent vote seriatim if they wished to pursue the contest beyond the face of the returns. Judge Smith's friends thereupon abandoned the contest, and the suit was dismissed. Two days before the attorneys for the contestants made known their decision to drop the contest Judge Smith sent them the following letter:

CHICAGO, Dec. 30,—A. W. Green, Esq., Dear Sir:—In relation to the election contest of Carpenter and others vs. Harrison I desire to say that developments in its progress up to this time convince me that there is no reasonable probability of reaching any final termination of the litigation before the expiration of the term of office.

I have resumed the practice of law, and to that I intend to devote my entire time and attention, unembarrassed by any implied understanding that I should in any event consent to accept a mere remnant of the term of the Mayoralty. I say this much in justice to myself personally.

Truly yours, SIDNEY SMITH.

The constant repetition of frauds at the polls brought about

a non-partisan movement in favor of a new election law, that would have the effect of repressing and preventing these boldly perpetrated and easily accomplished frauds. The leaders in this movement were Marshall Field, A. A. Carpenter, M. E. Stone, I. N. Stiles, S. Corning Judd, A. F. Seeberger, John A. King and others. A bill known as the "Citizens' Election Bill" was drafted, submitted to the Legislature, and passed. There was some doubt about the constitutionality of the measure and the manner in which it should be submitted to the voters for adoption, and in the movement to have it submitted to the voters at the fall election in November, 1885, for County Commissioners and Supreme and Superior Court Judges pending a decision by the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality, representative citizens and leading members of the bar, without reference to party convictions, united in petitioning Judge Prendergast to issue an order directing the County Clerk to submit the law at the county and judicial election. The order was issued, the law submitted, and it received a majority in every ward in the city, the total vote in the city being 31,984 for the law, and 14,557 against it. It was also adopted by the voters of the Town of Lake. After its adoption Judge Prendergast appointed Francis Hoffman, Jr., Daniel Corkery and Samuel B. Raymond Election Commissioners, and these gentlemen, in compliance with the provisions of the law, engaged a clerical force, redistricted the city into precincts containing not over 300 voters each; located new polling places and selected lists of judges, preparatory to the town and aldermanic elections of 1886. The question of the constitutionality of the law was argued before the State Supreme Court by Messrs. John N. Jewett, Jas. W. Beach and A. M. Pence in the affirmative and opposed by A. C. Story, Adolf Moses, F. S. Winston, Jr., and Frank Hurd, and its constitutionality was affirmed January 19, 1886.

During 1884-5 Mayor Harrison made appointments as follows: Inspectors House of Correction, E. S. Albro, E. W. Blatchford; Members of the Board of Education, Rudolf Brand, Thomas Brennan, John M. Clark, Frank H. Collier, Daniel M. Corkery, Adolph Kraus; Directors of the Public Library, W. J. Hynes, Thomas C. McMillan, Arthur Swazey, William H. Wells; City Attorney, Clarence A. Knight vice Julius S. Grinnell, resigned; General Superintendent of Police, Frederick Ebersold vice Austin J. Doyle, resigned.

Mayor Harrison's initiatory message to the new Council of 1885, delivered July 13, is as follows:

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:—Gentlemen,—In completing my third and entering upon my fourth term as Mayor, it affords me pleasure to convey to you assurances of the continued prosperity, excellent credit, and high standing of the municipality. It goes almost without saying that never in the history of Chicago has its administration been as fiercely assailed by partisan newspapers and politicians as during the past few months, but fortunately the motives of these attacks have been divined by the thinking masses to such an extent that the effect has been to only temporarily injure the fair name of our city. The shafts, pointed and poisoned by selfish interests, fell harmless at the feet of a party conscious of right and fidelity to the interests of the people, and the outside world has come to recognize the fact that the citizens of Chicago can rise superior to petty malice, and renew their confidence in an administration whose policy has been persistently in the direction of honesty and economy. It has been remarkable that while the bitterest denunciations have been hurled at the head of the administration, the partisan papers have been forced to concede great merit in the heads of each and every department of the city government. They have constantly spoken of one or another of these heads as performing their duties admirably, thus evincing their ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that the Mayor performs few duties himself, but runs the city through his several appointees. The people, however, have been able to read between the lines, and to do justice. They recognize that the administration has been honest, painstaking and economical. But, as I said, the fair name of the city has been thoroughly established, and outside people who had been temporarily alarmed over newspaper reports of riots, mob violence and general lawlessness, have had their eyes opened to the utter groundlessness of these reports, and their faith renewed in the general peaceable character and disposition of our inhabitants. Nothing can better illustrate this renewed confidence than the report of the bank clearances of Chicago. These clearances are the thermometer of the commercial prosperity of a city, and as we all know, nothing so affects business investments, enterprise and credit, as a widespread fear of general lawlessness. During the heat of the late municipal campaign, when political orators were inflaming the people with the most false assertions, the bank clearances for the week ending March 28 showed that there was in this city a decrease of 19.1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year, while for the week ending April 25,

the clearances had increased 5.1 per cent.; or, to more pointedly indicate the variation in the commercial situation, while the clearances amounted to $33,771,000 for the week ending March 28, they rose to $43,525,000 for the week ending April 25, a gain of $9,754,000. So far as the financial credit of the city was involved in the contest, it remained intact. Financial men throughout the country have come to regard the management of the finances of the city of Chicago as one of the best among the cities of our land, and so long as our obligations are met as promptly in the future as in the past, no venomous assaults upon the administration can in the least affect the city's credit. The Comptroller has fully set forth in his annual report the operations of his department, and it will therefore be unnecessary for me to more than allude to it, and refer you to its detailed statement of the city's finances A reference to it will show that the debt *per capita* of this city is the least of any of the thirteen leading cities of the country, and that during the year ending December 31, 1884, over fifty miles of buildings were erected at a cost of $20,689,000, or $3,189,000 more than that of the previous year.

The sanitary condition of the city will compare favorably with that of any other large city. The winter has been a long and very severe one, and there were necessarily large accumulations of garbage in some localities. With the appropriation made by your honorable body the work of removing the accumulations has been and is being rapidly prosecuted under the Department of Health as well as the Department of Public Works. With these precautions there need be no apprehension of any general epidemic. The fact that the city shows a less annual death rate than any other city in proportion to population, ought certainly to make Chicagoans feel more secure than people in other metropolitan cities. The creation of the department of tenement-house and workshop inspection a few years ago was a wise measure, and the work performed by it has all tended to put these places in excellent sanitary condition. Overcrowding and defective ventilation have been obviated, and the wage-workers placed in less jeopardy of their health by a foul atmosphere. This character of work and inspection will continue to be pushed with increasing energy. It may be claimed to have been a Chicago invention—indeed, the invention of this administration. Proud of what it has done for the manual laborer, we hope to carry it onward to perfection. The Police Department has been ably and energetically managed. The report of its superintend-

ent shows that the police have rendered good service in the suppression of crime and lawlessness. The total number of arrests for the year ending December 31, 1884, was 39,434; in 1883, 37,-187; in 1882, 32,800, and in 1881, 31,713. The total value of property reported stolen for the past year was $149,837; in 1883, $144,802; in 1882, $121,929; in 1881, $147,144. The value of property recovered in 1884 was $112,943; in 1883, $90,792; in 1882, $91,265; in 1881, $118,508. The patrol wagons responded to 23,921 alarms, made 14,521 arrests, attended 1,188 fires, and traveled 56,087 miles. This system is being extended, and has proved itself a most valuable adjunct of the Police Department. In fact, if this administration had no other hold upon the popular estimation, the invention and perfection of the police patrol system should entitle it to the gratitude of our people. The Fire Department has also admirably looked after the property interests of our people. The number of fires during the past year was 1,278; the valuation of the property involved amounted to $22,685,601; insurance involved, $12,048,683; estimated loss by fire, $968,229; average loss by fire, $756; loss per capita of city's population, $150. The increase in the number of alarms attended over that of the previous year was 177. The department also attended to 37 alarms outside of the city limits. The result of the faithfulness and vigilance of the department has been to keep down the loss to a minimum, and a comparison with the returns of other cities will show that Chicago has a fire force unequaled by any in the world. The Department of Public Works has rendered excellent and efficient service in carrying forward public improvements. Its work has covered a large territory where improvements have been needed by the constant increase of population, and the upbuilding of large vacant tracts of property and the future growth of the city will call for still further improvements, which the department, under your guidance and directions, will fully meet. But for the immediate future there are two things that seem to me to be essential to meet the wants of the people of the city and the needs of property-owners along the river. The first is the construction of two or three bridges across the river, leading to the West division, of similar width as the Rush street bridge, so as to admit of the rapid transit of vehicles and other conveniences from one side to the other. The double-width bridge between the North and South divisions has been of incalculable advantage to the intramural commerce of the city in that direction, and any one at all familiar with the immense traffic between the South and

West divisions will at once recognize the pressing necessity for a like advantage for the people on the West side.

I trust your honorable body will take the necessary steps to carry out this greatly needed improvement. The other pressing need is the purchase or construction of a fire boat, to ply along the river in the emergency of a fire among buildings or other property contiguous to its sides. The necessity for such a boat has been frequently shown, but it was never more fully demonstrated than in the recent fire in the lumber district. You can not now appropriate for such a boat, but I have suggested that the lumbermen advance a part of the money for a boat, to be repaid them out of the next annual appropriation, and the Water Department could defray a part of the cost, for the boat could be used in winter for the protection of the crib, by keeping the ice in the river and harbor away from it. Under the department at the close of the year 1878, or the commencement of the present administration, there were 651 miles of streets improved or unimproved within the corporate limits of the city. Of this number 132 miles were improved—practically 20 per cent. of the whole. At that time not more than 15 per cent. of the pavements were in a passable condition. The total number of miles of pavements laid each year from 1879 to 1884 inclusive, was as follows: 1879, 6.83 miles; 1880, 16.84 miles; 1881, 24.52 miles; 1882, 24.95 miles; 1883, 22.49 miles; 1884, 34.52 miles; total, 130.15 miles; average each year, 21.69 miles. This statement does not include streets that have been curbed and filled, which might properly be considered as improvements. A very large portion of the streets improved prior to 1879 have been repaired during the past six years. At the close of the year 1884, there were 224 miles of improved streets within the city, or 34 per cent. of the whole, an increase in six years of 14 per cent., notwithstanding the large number of streets repaired, which does not increase the total mileage. The total number of miles of sewerage constructed in the city since the establishment of the sewerage system in 1856 up to and including the year 1878, a period of twenty-two years, is 294¾ miles. The total cost of these improvements, including catch basins, etc., was $4,988,342.16, or $16,933.12 per mile. The number of miles of sewers constructed during the past six years was 119½, at a total cost, including catch basins, etc., of $1,390,250.04, or $11,682.77 per mile, making a saving over former years in the cost of building sewers of $5,250 per mile. The total number of miles of sewer in use under the city at this date is 414 miles. Of this number 34.5 per cent. was built during

the past six years, over one-third of the total number in place. Prior to 1879, the largest sized sewer was 6⅓ feet internal diameter. Since that time there have been constructed and in use a half-mile of seven-foot, a half-mile of eight-foot, and two and a half miles of nine-foot sewers. The total number of miles of water pipe in use in the city for the year ending December 31, 1884, was 543 in round numbers, of which there was laid since 1878, 126 miles. Last year the new West side pumping engines were completed, at a cost of $351,246.97, which have a capacity of adding thirty million gallons to the water supply of the city daily, making the total capacity of the West division works 130,000,000 gallons a day. The canal pumping works were practically completed in 1883 at a cost of $253,380.51, and have been in successful operation during 1884, with the result of giving clear water in the Chicago river. During the past year viaducts have been built at Centre avenue and Sixteenth street, at a cost of $201,917.34; at Chicago avenue and North Halsted street, at a cost of $323,115.58; at West Twelfth street and Beach street, at a cost of $31,861.14; and at Erie street and the Northwestern railroad tracks, at a cost of $41,625.87—making a total cost of viaducts for 1883–'84 of $598,519.93. Two swing bridges have been built, one at Ashland avenue, at a cost of $18,319, and the other at Rush street, at a cost of $130,000. The number of miles of streets cleaned last year was 2,225. Last year I called your attention to the inconvenient nomenclature of our streets. Since then the Postmaster of Chicago has notified you that great confusion arises from many streets having more or less near the same name, and asking that you take some action in the premises. I again repeat my recommendation that this entire question be carefully looked into. I suggest that north and south streets be called avenues; east and west, streets; diagonal ones, roads; short ones, places or courts; and that a new system of numbering be thoroughly perfected, so that any one would be able to locate at once, with approximate accuracy, any number to be sought. I suggest that you pass a resolution directing the Department of Public Works at once to prepare some plan for a thorough perfection of some scientific system. Probably it would be well to appoint a special committee to look into the matter in connection with the department. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your kind courtesies shown me, both in my capacity as your presiding officer and as the Mayor of the city; and with the incoming Council I trust the relations may be as pleasant and cordial. CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

July 11, 1885, a special meeting of the Council was held for the purpose of taking action in reference to the death of Col. Dominick Welter. Alderman Burke, announcing the death of Col. Welter, offered the following preamble and resolutions which, on his motion, were adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

WHEREAS, This Council has learned with profound regret of the sudden death of Colonel Dominick Welter, late Inspector and Secretary of the Police Department of the city of Chicago; therefore

Resolved, That we do hereby adopt the following memorial, and order the same published and a copy thereof engrossed and sent by the City Clerk to the family of the deceased.

MEMORIAL.

Dominick Welter was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, January 27, 1839, and came to this country with his parents in 1850. In 1856–57, he served as a private in the Seventh United States Infantry. During the war of the rebellion he was a member of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and a prisoner of war at Libby prison and at Columbia, South Carolina. By his intrepid courage and daring he rose during the war to the rank of Major, commanding his regiment. Returning to Chicago when the war was over, he engaged in business here up to December, 1882. In 1877, during the riots, Major Welter was made commander of Company A of the local cavalry and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In November, 1882, he was appointed Inspector and Secretary of Police, which position he held up to the time of his death. To the untiring zeal and excellent drill of Col. Welter is to be ascribed in a very large degree the efficiency of our present police. To his duties he brought a practical experience and knowledge, which rendered him invaluable to the force. His advice and counsel were always in demand, and was ever found to be safe, conservative and wise. The city of Chicago is largely indebted to Col. Welter for the good work he has done, and it is but just and right that these obligations should be acknowledged. In his private character he was all that is admirable—ever genial and courteous in his intercourse with men, he was both respected and loved by those who knew him; a staunch friend, an able and a faithful officer; a brave man, his death is a loss to the entire community. We place on record this acknowledgment of our appreciation of his character as an official and as a man, and tender to his family our sincere sympathy upon the great loss which they have sustained.

The Chair appointed Aldermen Burke, Eisfeldt and Simons a Committee of Arrangements to make preparations for the funeral, which took the form of a public demonstration, with civic and military honors.

August 10 Mayor Harrison submitted a veto message to the Council, in which the following occurred:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith return to you without approval "An ordinance granting rights to The Equitable Gas Light and Fuel Company of Chicago." There are grave doubts as to the policy of granting rights to any gas company, however properly the ordinance granting such rights may be drawn. While conceding that competition is calculated to and tends toward holding in check corporations of this nature, yet all must acknowledge that such competition must be of a healthy character. A competition which simply produces warfare between companies ultimately ends in the larger corporations swallowing up the weaker ones, and finally leaving the public at the mercy of the cormorants. Healthy competition pre-supposes two elements. First, the demand of the public for the competition; and secondly, capital willing to invest and to hold its own. Is there such demand now? And is capital looking for the investment? There are now three companies in the city supplying gas. One of them has gone into a receiver's hands, and it is said the plant will be sold out to save the bondholders. Capital seeking investment would wisely take hold of this company's plant rather than to erect a new one. A fourth company will subject our streets to being torn up and force the people to the vast inconvenience such tearing up entails. Our streets are in many localities well paved over the pipes of these three companies. A new company will seek the same streets, and the city will again be in the confused condition witnessed during the past two or three years. The Council should be careful not to subject the people to this without the best of public reasons. Some persons may make money out of such company, but the public will pay the cost. We have no right to grant such rights to a company merely to help enrich any person or persons. We are the trustees of the people, and not the mere friends of speculators.

September 14 the Mayor sent a communication to the Council announcing the receipt of $700 from the Hon. Lambert Tree, to be used in conferring a medal annually upon the member of the Police or Fire Departments performing the most distinguished act of bravery, and recommending that a "Merit Roll" be kept, so that the names of those receiving the medal and a record of

the deeds which entitled them to it, might be preserved. October 5, in a communication, the Mayor pointed out the difficulty involved in arriving at a decision as to what act of a member of the two departments concerned should be considered most worthy of recognition, and announcing that, in order to provide recognition for each branch of the service, he would establish a fund sufficient to provide a medal similar to the Tree medal.

CHAPTER XII.

DEATH OF GEN. U. S. GRANT—FUNERAL OBSEQUIES AND ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL—ACTION ON THE DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS A. HENDRICKS—VETO OF THE APPROPRIATION OF 1886—SKETCH OF CARTER H. HARRISON—FIRST ELECTION UNDER THE NEW LAW—ORGANIZATION OF THE ELECTION BOARD—ABSTRACT OF THE LAW, ETC.

Chicago never witnessed a more imposing demonstration than that which took place in July, 1885, on the day of the interment of the remains of General Ulysses S. Grant in New York City. A splendid catafalque was provided, and accompanied by the various veteran and Grand Army organizations, the militia and civic societies, and a vast number of organizations and citizens anxious to do honor to the memory of the plain citizen and great soldier, the procession moved at the same hour as the funeral procession moved in New York, the tolling bells and booming cannon making the demonstration an impressive and memorable one in the annals of the city. A committee of citizens was organized to receive subscriptions to a monument fund, and in a few weeks, by the assistance of the newspapers, which received popular subscriptions in small amounts, the fund reached $50,000, and a splendid memorial is now in process of erection in Lincoln park, under direction of the Grant Monument Committee. The City Council met in special session July 23, to take action suitable to the occasion, and were addressed by Mayor Harrison as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL:—For several hours the atmosphere has been heavy, the clouds have been lowering, and we have known that the thunder might at any moment be heard, and the lightning be seen in its greatest vividness. Yet if a flash should come now and a peal of thunder strike upon our ears, we would be as startled and tremble as though it were unexpected. For weeks it has been known that one of America's heroes, one to whom the people are probably as much indebted as to any one of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was upon a bed of sickness, and that any moment the lightning might flash along the wires and tell us he was gone forever. Still,

when the bells tolled this morning, bringing the news to us that Ulysses S. Grant was dead, there was a feeling of awe—aye, a shock came to all our ears, and probably to those of every man and woman in this broad land. I felt it was a duty to call this Council together—the Council of this great city, which had honored Grant and claimed him as one of her own *citizens*, to take such action as might seem to the members proper. Ulysses S. Grant occupied a position unique in this century. He was a figure standing out as boldly as any other has stood during this or any past century, and as we hope, any other will stand out for centuries to come. From the lowly walks of private life, he went forward to his country's defence, battling as a brave soldier, and guiding as a wise general. From Belmont, Appomattox, his sword was ever gleaming upon mighty battle-fields. It was under his leadership that the great war of the rebellion was brought to a close, securing the union of the states, and binding them together as one and forever inseparable. He occupied then a place that no other American citizen ever obtained—General of the American armies—for our noble Washington was only a Lieutenant-General. General Grant was called by his fellow-men to be President of the United States, and he served for eight years as the Chief Magistrate of America. Then, when he laid down his official robes, as the representative of America he was welcomed in every land in the broad circuit of this globe, and treated with the courtesies and consideration that had previously only been extended to emperors and crowned heads. Thus, this man is a unique figure—a great general, who fought for his country, and possibly saved it; the illustrious President, and the distinguished citizen, who is known in every land, on every sea, and in every clime; he is a figure unique in American history, and as I say, we may well hope and earnestly pray that the great leader who assumed the responsibilities and brought about the close of that internecine strife will never need a successor in the work he performed. General Grant has for years been something else more than a successful general and an ex-President. He has been the representative throughout this broad land of one grand idea, the idea that he proclaimed at Appomattox, that the war was ended, and that this Union was absolutely cemented together, and this people's heart and sympathies and aspirations were inseparably linked. For months Providence has laid upon this brave hero the withering hand of disease; the dread enemy of mankind has stood before him, sternly bidding him hence; and the eyes of all Americans and

the world have been turned toward his home (and lately to Mount McGregor) and it has been asked day after day, "How is it with our hero?" Suffering, the world's sympathy went to him, and to-day I doubt if there is a single man or woman with any sort of humanity in the heart that does not feel a pang of regret. Southerners who had fought for the lost cause, Northerners who had fought for the Union, have shown equal solicitude and anxiety, and inquired anxiously and affectionately for him. Among his last callers was one he had met at Fort Donelson, where he gained his first glory. This man, whom our hero had conquered, met the dying soldier-statesman at Mount McGregor, and together they shed tears, and hoped for a perpetual union and friendship of the American people. His example has been to forever bury the animosities in one eternal tomb. General, President, and guest of nations, in his dying breath handing down the words of love and peace! At Appomattox he pledged to his defeated opponents a nation's amnesty. He died to-day with that pledge upon his lips, a living promise of the nation he had helped to save. It is right that we should take action. What should be that action? A nation mourns, and the nation will be anxious to tread silently after his body when it is laid in its eternal home. It would be impossible for Chicago to be fairly represented, or for her people to go in a body. I believe that in every city in America, and in every hamlet, whenever his remains are carried to their last resting place, a funeral cortege should move at the same stroke of the bell and march to do our dead hero homage. I shall suggest to the people, if it be agreeable, that we attend his funeral. It is proper that the people of this great city, the capital of this great state, of which he was a citizen, should pay just tribute. I have taken it upon myself to telegraph his wife and children this message:

Chicago, July 23, 1885.

MRS. GRANT, MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y.,—Madame: In the name of the city of Chicago, and on behalf of its municipal government and people, I tender to you and your children profound and most heartfelt sympathy. Yesterday General Grant, the honored citizen of Illinois, and of Chicago, was your loving husband and long-tried friend; to-day his name and memory are the cherished property of the American people.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

I did this because I knew I was only anticipating your wishes. I felt you would blame me if I did not do it immediately. We are met here now to take such action as you may

deem proper. I want now to hear what you have to say, and I know the people of Chicago are anxious to hear what its representatives have to say. I also hope that what is said will be taken down and printed for future reference.

Alderman Ryan arose and presented and moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, This Council has heard with profound and solemn regret of the death of U. S. Grant, late commander of the American armies and President of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That as the death of General Grant is a calamity affecting the entire nation, and is so regarded by the people of Chicago, the Mayor is hereby authorized to take such steps in behalf of the city on this occasion as may seem fitting and appropriate:

Ald. Shorey—I am sure the Council will respond as one man to the eloquent sentiments which have just been expressed by his Honor the Mayor. For almost a quarter of a century now General Grant, by his conduct, character and achievements, has attracted the attention and regard of the world. He is an honor to his country and to the human race. He has added one more name to that select few who are inscribed on the roll of the immortals. America has indeed during the last one hundred years acted well its part in giving to the world illustrious names; but I think it is the unanimous voice that among all the distinguished names there is no one that is now held, or will in the future be held, in more grateful remembrance than the name of him whose death we are called upon to-day to mourn. Illinois has reason to be proud as well as sad to-day. When impartial history shall have made up its verdict, the name of Grant will be associated forever with the immortal name of Lincoln. Around the name of Grant there is such luster that any state or nation might be proud to call him its son. During most of the mature years of his life, he lived amid the fiercest contention, civic as well as military; but it needs not now the charity which comes with death and the grave to remove the asperity which attended this contention, for I believe there is not from the far pine forests of Maine to the prairies of Texas so much as one man under the flag of the Union anywhere who would not bring laurel to the grave of our dead hero. When, a short time ago, I was in London, nothing impressed me so much or gratified me more than the evidences that were everywhere apparent of the care England takes of the name and memory of her illustrious dead. Everywhere there was something to indicate that England was

determined to transmit from one generation to another the glories of her heroes. So should it be here. Let this grand, simple and heroic life be perpetuated by every device of art, by painting, by sculpture and by monument; and by literature—the most enduring tablet that man can create—as a lesson for the coming generations. Let his illustrious name and character be transmitted in undiminished luster through all the coming generations.

Ald. Hull.—I feel gratified that his Honor, the chief magistrate of the city, has taken the initiative on this sad occasion, for one of the world's greatest men has passed away. The death of General Grant is mourned by every man, woman and child throughout the civilized world. It is not for every generation of men to see in person the man who is, and who will continue to be, the colossal figure in the world's history. As children, they had read the history of the heroes of the Revolution, but in manhood they were given the pleasure of not only reading, but of gazing upon the greatest hero of the world. Comparison with the heroes of other nations will not dim the luster of his character, or of his achievements. Amid the severest struggle ever known for national life; amid disorder and consternation; he stood calm, a tower of strength. Although he is dead, his memory will be cherished by those who will take pride in doing honor to the silent soldier.

Ald. Clark.—I feel a hesitation in rising to address the Council on this occasion. The life of General Grant is known to us, and in the world's history it will fill a brilliant page. More eloquent tongues will pay tribute to his memory as a citizen and statesman, but as a soldier I would like to say a word of him. In the winter of 1864, while I was serving on the staff of General Robinson, I met General Grant almost hourly, and then I was struck with admiration for his character as a man and a soldier. The life of Grant was so noble and chivalrous that future generations should be educated to emulate it. He was inflexible of purpose, and when in battle an object was to be gained, he bent all the energies of his great mind to secure it. From Donelson to Appomattox, there was not a single indication of hesitation in all his movements. An index of his inflexible resolution was found in his famous utterance, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Where could there be found, too, a man more generous to an enemy? I know of no one in the history of the country more generous than U. S. Grant. What monument could man raise that would be as noble as the character of the man himself?

Ald. Hildreth.—We are present to pay a tribute to the memory of the greatest chieftain the world ever saw. I speak not now as an Alderman, although I enjoy my right to address this body from the fact that I am a member of this Council, but as a private soldier who served under the command of the great soldier who has now passed away. It is my privilege to represent the soldiers here, to talk here for the men who fought in the war of the rebellion. The news of Grant's death will go to the soldiers and cause them to stop and think over the achievements of the great chieftain, who, by his power and knowledge, cemented this union of states. A soldier loves a soldier better than he does any other man on earth. Men who go to battle for their country's rights must be brave, and they must therefore be kind and forgiving. The soldier weeps when he hears of the death of his gallant commander. To-night, as the soldiers retire to their beds, silent prayers will be sent up to the Supreme Architect of the Universe, asking him to recognize the nation's chieftain, and to open the heavenly portals for him. As a soldier, General Grant has been all that the nation could expect; as a statesman, he has been the equal of the most illustrious men this country has produced; and as a citizen he was always a staunch advocate of measures that he believed were for the good of his land. The people of this city cannot do a greater service to our country's cause than by giving honor to the memory of this soldier and statesman, General Grant.

Ald. Dalton.—The life and career of General Grant calls to my mind the beautiful stanza in a "Psalm of Life," by Henry W. Longfellow, one of America's greatest poets:

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time."

America can point with pride to the long line of her distinguished statesmen, her Franklin, her Jefferson, Lincoln, Sumner, and a host of others. The death of General Grant to-day adds another to the blazing galaxy of distinguished names that are burning like bright stars in the front of the nation's sky. Illinois may well be proud as well as sad to-day. General Grant, although born in Ohio, and recently residing in New York, was a citizen of Illinois. It was here he spent the best days of his life; and it was from this great state he was called forth to quell the rebellion and save the nation. It was his guardianship that saved the Union, and it was his sword that abolished human

slavery, and compelled obedience to the nation's laws. In the ages yet to come, when the roll of those who aided in establishing and perpetuating our republican form of government shall be called, no name will be called before that of General Grant.

Ald. Simons.—The visible signs of grief for the death of America's hero will in time disappear, but the people will still continue to grieve in their hearts for the man, who, with his sword, preserved the Union. The land which he loved, and for which he risked everything but honor, will not forget him. His will ever be foremost among the names of those who have rendered valuable service to the world. Grant, the humble citizen, the mighty commander, the wise statesman, will never be forgotten in the land which, in times that tried men's souls, he served so faithfully and heroically.

Ald. Dalton seconded the motion to adopt the resolutions, and they were adopted by a rising vote.

A special meeting of the Council, called by the Mayor, was held November 30, 1885, to take action concerning the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States. Mayor Harrison addressed the Council as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL:—It is my painful duty to announce to you officially the death of the Vice-President of the United States. Alone in his chamber, perhaps sleeping sweetly, the shadow of death passed over him, and the great heart of Thomas A. Hendricks was silenced forever. This is a painful announcement for me to make to you here, because he was known to me personally as a man of pure heart, honest intentions, and above all, of perfect integrity. It is painful to some of us because the dead Vice-President had lately been called to the second place in the government of the people by a mighty party who believe the success of their party is for the good of the country; indeed, we may acknowledge that the masses of both parties are honest in the belief that the success of their organization is for the country's good. We who are of the same party with him feel that this is a calamity to us. It is a calamity for all parties, for, thank heaven, the great American heart comes to the tomb with no partisan animosities, and the bitterest dislike is buried beneath the sod. There are some who believe this is a calamity because it is said it leaves but one life between the government and anarchy—between the government and an interregnum. I do not like this last word. The offspring of monarchical traditions, it has taken root in Europe, but in free America it can take no hold. No king have we; the people's rulers are the

servants of the people. When a ruler is taken the sovereign people live. The American government never dies. I, for one, have no fear of this thing called an interregnum. Without a fixed government for eight long years, the people fought in the last century for their freedom, and won. The spirit of '76 was then only a flower, but it has ripened into fruitage and lives to-day. The same spirit was with us through the internecine war. It saw one President laid low by a sensationalist and another by the bullet of a maniac. Yet in these trying times the people, although decrying the calamity, were equal to the occasion. There was no anarchy. If there was no President to-day and no Vice-President to succeed to the office, the mighty people would be right, and would await the course of the law to fill the Presidential chair. I fear no interregnum.

The Vice-President is gone. I knew him not intimately, but I knew him, I think, well. Many of you knew him. He was an honest man. He was a gentleman in all of his instincts; kindly to all, giving justice to all; ready to extenuate no fault, except through kindness, and laying down naught from malice. Those who knew all the contests he passed through—Governor of a state, Member of Congress, member of the Senate, and United States Vice-President—noticed but one motive in his character, and that was to do well by his country. Partisanship has had its flings at him, but by the chivalry of the American character they have been hushed for the past few days, or, if uttered, are spontaneously silenced. I regret that timid counsels have persuaded the President to remain away from the obsequies of the Vice-President at Indianapolis. I wish the President had taken advantage of the warmth of heart that first prompted him, and gone there to join in the grand cortege that will follow the Vice-President to the grave, because I have no fear that the American people have dastards among them that would touch God's anointed—the people's choice for President now. The same eternal God who holds Washington in the hollow of His hand holds also Indianapolis, and I am sure the people would recognize the solemnity of the occasion and reverence the representative of their power in the President. I am proud to say that the first impulse of the President was to go to Indianapolis, and that he only yielded to over persuasion. The great founder of the mighty party to which Vice-President Hendricks belonged—Thomas Jefferson—had faith in the people. The President of the United States can have unbounded faith in them. The maniac may strike, but his blow only falls with horror upon the

people, for no one desires to take advantage of the crime. The man now dead in Indianapolis had an abiding faith in the people, and they had faith in him, and to-day the nation mourns. I believe that this city should be represented in its municipal capacity at Indianapolis. For that purpose I have called you together that you may take action. If you send a committee, or you go in a body, regardless of party feelings engendered by the past, you will go there to drop a tear on the bier, to strew flowers upon the grave, and to utter what he would have said so grandly: *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* Gentlemen, the Chair awaits your action.

Ald. Ryan presented and moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The City Council of the city of Chicago has heard with deep sorrow of the death of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, during his long, active and honorable life, rendered such service to his native land as to endear his memory to every citizen of the republic; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council, to evince its profound respect for the eminent citizen and the distinguished statesman, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, attend in a body the funeral at Indianapolis, December 1.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that the city offices be closed on the day of the funeral.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. Ald. Noyes presented a resolution requesting his Honor the Mayor to appoint a committee of twenty-five citizens of Chicago to attend the funeral of the late Vice-President, and moved its passage. The motion prevailed.

The committee was duly selected, and together with a large delegation of city and county officials, attended the funeral services at Indianapolis.

The city Council, on November 2, 1885, adopted by a vote of 25 to 10, a resolution introduced by Ald. Cullerton, providing for the closing of all city departments on November 3 (election day), and placing the Council on record in favor of the adoption of the new election law.

The appropriation bill for the fiscal year, January 1, 1886, to December 31, 1886, passed by the Council March 3, 1886, contained items aggregating $5,368,409.76. Mayor Harrison vetoed

this bill March 8, and on the same date it was passed over his veto. In his message the Mayor had the following to say: "In a great, growing city like Chicago, increasing with almost unprecedented rapidity, the demands for municipal governments are so great that the whole of taxation, permitted by law, is required by the immediate demands of the city, and yet you are compelled to provide for improvements that your people to-day do not so much need as the people who will follow us will require. Our people show their faith in the future of their city by expending every dollar of their earnings in improving their property, and thereby enhancing the grandeur of the city. They demand that the public improvements should keep pace with their private improvements. Their demand is so exacting, and at the same time just, that you are compelled to build bridges, to build viaducts and sewers, to build engine and police houses of a size and character commensurate with the future growth of the city more than by the necessities of the day. To answer these just exactions of the people you are compelled to levy taxes, not only for this year's expenditures, but to be a nucleus for appropriations for expenditures to come in succeeding years. * * * A great many people who do understand these things carp at the members of your honorable body, calling you extravagant and wasteful, because the organic law of the land forces you to make appropriations in the interest of your respective constituents for improvements that ought to be built out of an equitable bonded system, and which, in every other great city of the world, are built out of the proceeds of a healthy bonded indebtedness. * * * One of the brightest features upon the past record of Chicago is its stern determination to pay all current debts and all honorable obligations with religious fidelity. When I first had the honor of being chosen Mayor of this city, I found in existence a large amount of scrip issued for current expenses. I endeavored to run the city with almost parsimonious frugality, and the people, proud of their honor, submitted to the deprivation of many almost imperative necessities, and justified me and aided me in wiping out the blot of scrip from Chicago's escutcheon. I also found that about $250,000 of certificates had been issued by one of my predecessors, which certificates the highest court of the land determined were absolutely illegal, and were not worth more than the paper upon which they were written. These illegal certificates, amounting with principal and interest to $270,000 odd, were paid faithfully, and not a man in Chicago but cried with pride that it was well done; that the honor of

Chicago must and should be maintained, and that we should never repudiate any of her honest obligations. I cannot believe that a debt of honor is more sacred than a legal debt. The city of Chicago owes to-day a judgment indebtedness of $73,000, which is bearing 6 per cent. interest. The creditor wants and demands his money, but you have appropriated only $8,000 to satisfy judgments—a little more than enough to pay the accruing interest upon this indebtedness. I earnestly ask you to put in this appropriation bill the full amount recommended by the Law Department to pay these debts, to wit, $73,000, thereby preserving the honor and the good name of the city. You may ask how this can be done, and still not run the risk of return to scrip. I find you have increased salaries of officers in existence last year to the amount of $43,790. * * *

"You have appropriated for lighting street lamps and tunnels with gas, $585,000. In 1883 you appropriated, in round numbers, $324,000; in 1884, $396,000; in 1885, $537,000. The necessity for this increase in the appropriation for gas was made against my solemn protests. The enormous increase in 1885 and 1886 was made necessary to some extent by the change of schedule for street lighting, and by the nominal increase of the size of the burners. * * * I believe you should take off from the appropriations for gas alone enough to cover the necessary appropriation for the satisfaction of judgments against the city, and then you should immediately pass an ordinance cutting down the price per lamp post throughout the city, thereby saving the difference. * * * I earnestly urge you, gentlemen, to take this bill and spend an afternoon over it, and remodel it. I believe, if you will do this, that you will be enabled to pay our honest debts, and will not encroach upon the general fund, which I hope you will continue to preserve intact. After an earnest discussion of the matter with the Comptroller, I think to encroach farther upon the general fund than you have already done would force us either to the issuance of scrip, or to the deferment of demands of some indebtedness which is honestly due. Both of these things should be avoided."

CARTER H. HARRISON.

The Mayor of Chicago for the fourth time, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February 25, 1825. Richard A. Harrison, Oliver Cromwell's Lieutenant-General, who led Charles I. to the block, is his earliest ancestor, record of whom is preserved in the family archives. The name

was conspicuous in Virginia during the colonial periods, and Carter H. Harrison, his grandfather, and his brother, Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and father of President William Henry Harrison, are enrolled in the annals of the infancy of the United States. Early intermarriages linked the Harrison family with the Randolphs and Carters of Virginia. Through the former family Thomas Jefferson and John Randolph were of near kin; through the latter, the Reeves of Virginia, and the Breckenridges of Kentucky. Robert Carter Harrison, grandfather of Carter H. Harrison, located in Kentucky in 1812. His father and grandfather were graduates of William and Mary college. When Carter H. Harrison was eight months old his father died, but the circumstances of the family were left in an unusually promising condition. When he was fifteen he was placed under the scholastic care of Dr. Lewis Marshall, brother of the Chief-Justice, and father of the famous Kentucky orator, Thomas T. Marshall. In 1845 he graduated from Yale college. He then studied law, but did not practice. A short time spent on his father's farm, six miles from Lexington, preceded a trip to Europe in 1851, when he visited every part of England and Scotland, and passed into Egypt, and, in company with Bayard Taylor, explored Syria and Asia Minor. Taylor's "Land of the Saracen" was the result of the tour. In 1853 Mr. Harrison entered the Pennsylvania Law School at Lexington, and finished the course in 1855. In the same year he came to Chicago, at once commenced courting the city, which in after life it so pleased him to call his bride. Real estate transactions from that time forward engaged his attention aside from his political ventures. His political life commenced in 1871, when he was elected a County Commissioner. In 1872 he was nominated by the Democrats to Congress, to represent a strongly Republican district, but was defeated. He reduced the Republican majority so materially, however, that in 1874 he was again placed in the field, and elected by a majority of eight votes. At the time he was nominated he was traveling with his family in Germany, Austria, the Tyrol and Switzerland. He at once came home to represent his district; but in 1875 went back, and after traveling through Northern Europe, ended his trip in Paris. His family went to Germany, and he came to Chicago only to be recalled by the death of his wife. While absent he was re-elected to Congress. In 1878 he declined a renomination.

In 1879 his name was first suggested for the Mayoralty, and

in April following he was elected by a majority of over 5,000. In 1881 he was re-elected by a majority of 8,000. In this campaign, not only the press but the pulpit opposed him. In 1883 he was re-elected by an increased majority. He was nominated in July, 1884, for Governor of Illinois, and in the succeeding campaign greatly reduced the Republican majority; his opponent being Richard J. Oglesby. In 1885 he was re-nominated and re-elected Mayor of Chicago, but by a decreased majority, his opponent, Judge Sidney Smith, receiving the united vote of all opposing elements and being the strongest and most popular man the Republicans could put forward. A contest followed this election, which was terminated by the withdrawal of Judge Smith, and the virtual breaking down of the prosecution. Mayor Harrison was put forward as a candidate for United States Senator in the memorable contest waged in the Legislature in the winter of 1885-6, and he received a flattering vote. He was strongly urged to become a candidate for Congress in the Third Chicago district in the fall of 1886, and his many friends have great confidence in his future political career.

The first election held subject to the provisions of the new election law was the Aldermanic and Town election of April, 1886, and the returns of this election were the first canvassed and recorded by the newly constituted canvassing board. Following is the vote by wards for Aldermen:

First ward, W. P. Whelan, Dem., 1,052; Frank Warren, Rep., 1,032. Second ward, Patrick Sanders, Dem., 896; George H. Mueller, Rep., 1,573. Third ward, Frank Follansbee, Rep., 948; D. H. Gill, Ind. Rep., 1,372. Fourth ward, Thomas C. Clarke, Rep., 3,397; Martin B. Madden, Dem., 858. Fifth ward, Edward P. Burke, Dem., 3,248; Charles Hillock, Ind Dem., 3,460. Sixth ward, Edward F. Cullerton, Dem, 2,846; E. A. Mullen, Rep., 1,990. Seventh ward, James H. Hildreth, Dem., 2 211; W. M. Hoshein, Rep., 1,852. Eighth ward, John Long, Dem., 2,240; Lawrence A. Yore, Rep., 2,599. Ninth ward, John Gaynor, Dem., 1,159; John R. Wheeler, Rep., 1,278; Joseph J. Duffy, Ind. Dem., 350. Tenth ward, Martin F. Crowe, Dem., 641; Henry M. Deal, Rep., 1,038. Eleventh ward, Samuel Kerr, Ind. Rep., 1,594; William S. Johnson, Rep., 1,570; William Nugent, Dem., 207. Twelfth ward, James L. Campbell, Rep., 4,135; William L. Snell, Ind. Rep., 640; William H. Dyson, Prohibitionist, 160. Thirteenth ward, Dennis Considine, Dem., 1,348; James A. Landon, Rep., 1,868. Fourteenth ward, Daniel W. Ryan, Rep., 2,655; Jeremiah A. Sullivan, Dem., 1,-

483; Adam Ochs, Ind. Dem., 1,370. Fifteenth ward, William S. Young, Jr., Rep., 1,161; Joseph S. Ernst, Dem., 2,858. Sixteenth ward, Charles Winkler, Rep., 1,232; John H. Colvin, Dem., 1,731. Seventeenth ward, Thomas Carney, Jr., Ind. Rep., 1,498; Charles D. Wells, Dem., 1363. Eighteenth ward, Jacob H. Tiedemann, Rep., 2,602; Julius Jonas, Dem., 1,507; Martin O'Connor, Ind. Dem., 145. The vote for Town officers was as follows:

SOUTH TOWN.

Assessor, De Young, Rep., 9,530; West, Dem., 8,332. De Young's majority, 1, 198. Stilwell, Prohibition, received 105 votes. Collector, Gilbert, Rep., 9,180; Stuckart, Dem., 8,679; Burnett, Prohibition, 106. Gilbert's majority, 501. Supervisor, Shanahan, Rep., 9,755; McCormick, Dem., 8,075; Mills, Prohibition, 110. Shanahan's majority, 680. Clerk, Mitchell, Rep., 9,515; Armistead, Dem., 8,191; De Puy, Prohibition, 112. Mitchell's majority, 1,324.

WEST TOWN.

Assessor, Ryan, Dem., 15,391; Bell, Rep., 19,595; Hayman, Prohibition, 155. Bell's majority, 4,204. Collector, Stensland, Dem., 16,163; Thoen, Rep., 18,860; Bonney, Prohibition, 162. Thoen's majority, 2,697. Supervisor, Kleckner, Dem., 16,966; Berry, Rep., 18,163; Lindner, Prohibition, 152. Berry's majority, 1,197. Clerk, Frantina, Dem., 16,093; Walleck, Rep, 18,957; Stranderland, Prohibition, 148. Walleck's majority, 2,864.

NORTH TOWN.

Assessor, Blair, Rep., 6,440; Chase, Dem., 7,745; St. John, Prohibition, 40. Chase's majority, 1,305. Collector, Schmidt, Rep., 6,828; Tempel, Dem., 7,305; Lenin, Prohibition, 41. Tempel's majority, 457. Supervisor, Griebenow, Rep., 7,193; McCormick, Dem., 6,930; Servoss, Prohibition, 41. Griebenow's majority, 263. Clerk, Johnson, Rep., 7,145; Lyons, Dem., 6,978; Rogerson, Prohibition, 59. Johnson's majority, 167.

The Board of Election Commissioners was first organized as follows:

Samuel B. Raymond, whose term was for two years from date of appointment; Daniel Corkery, three years; Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., one year. (Mr. Hoffman resigned May 9, 1886, and C. J. Cassellman was appointed in his stead). Chief Clerk, Timothy Crean (deceased); Deputy North Division, Charles W. Andrews, Jr.; South Division, Karl Haerting; West Division,

Lawrence R. Buckley. Deputy for Town of Lake, William Russell.

The salaries of Election Commissioners for Cook county are $1,500 and the Chief Clerk $2,000. Judges and Clerks of Election and Official Ticket-Holders, $3 per day, judges to receive pay for not exceeding four days, including registration and election; clerks to receive five days' pay. Expenses of city election to be paid by city, but state, county, and general elections to be paid by county.

The law provides that two of the three Commissioners shall be selected by the County Judge, one each from the two leading political parties. The board shall organize by electing one member Chairman and one Secretary, each of whom shall give bond in the sum of $10,000. Sixty days prior to an election the board shall choose three Judges of Election, who shall be citizens of the United States, householders, residents and voters in the precinct, of good repute, who can speak, read and write the English language, who are skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, and who hold no public office whatsoever, unless that of Notary Public, and who are not candidates at the election for which they are appointed to serve; two Clerks of Election possessing the same qualifications as the Judges, except that they need not be householders. At least one judge and one clerk shall be selected from each of the two leading political parties. Judges and clerks are exempt from jury service during and for two years after expiration of their term, and after service one year they are not obliged to serve as judges for three years following. The list of judges shall be submitted to the County Court for confirmation, and the Court shall by public notice fix a day for hearing objections to their confirmation. The Judges of Election constitute the Board of Registry for each precinct. The first year they met as such on Tuesday, four weeks prior to election, and again on each of the two following Tuesdays, the first two meetings for registry of applicants, the last for revision of lists. Meantime the clerks are required to canvass the precinct, and the result of their canvass is used by the Board in revising the registry. When that is completed a public register is hung up at place of registry, and the Election Commissioners shall cause copies of the same to be printed for use of voters of precinct, and, if deemed necessary, published in newspapers. Provision is made for registering persons omitted or rejected, on order of the Election Commissioners or of the County Court, after hearing. General registration shall be made prior to each

Presidential election, and the applicant must personally appear. At all other times there is only one day of registration. Voters may put their names on ballots. As a person's vote is cast his name on registry shall be checked. If challenged, he is sworn to answer questions, and, after hearing, may be allowed to vote or rejected. If rejected, he may afterward produce and deliver his own affidavit that he is a duly qualified voter, supported by affidavit of a registered voter, whereupon his vote shall be received. The affidavits and a record of the facts shall be preserved. No person shall vote who is not registered as a qualified voter. Public notice in newspapers of registration and election shall be given by the board. Election day is made a legal holiday. One year's residence in the state, ninety days in the county, thirty days in the precinct, and citizenship of the United States shall qualify a person as a voter. Each political party may have a challenger at the polls; also at the registry. During canvass of the votes the challengers and watchers of the canvass, consisting of one person designated in writing by each candidate, shall be admitted. The whole number of ballots shall first be counted, and any excess above the number on the poll list shall be drawn out and destroyed. The different kinds of ballots shall be placed in separate piles, and then counted by tens by one judge, then handed to each of the other judges, who shall also count same, when the third judge shall call off the names and the clerks shall tally each ten votes. The ballots shall, as soon as counted, be strung upon twine in the order read by tens. When canvass is complete each judge in turn shall proclaim in a loud voice the total vote received by each candidate. Quadruple statements of the result shall be made, one of which shall be written in each of the poll books used, and one each sent to the County Clerk, and one to the Comptroller of the city, after attaching one copy of each kind of ballot voted at the election to each return. The tallies shall be sent under seal, one to the Election Commissioners and one to the City Clerk. The poll books which contain two of the statements or returns shall be placed in the ballot-box and locked and sealed with a strip of paper containing the names of all the judges. One judge shall take the ballot-box, and another of opposite politics the key. Then the whole of the ballots, except those pasted to the statements, shall be destroyed, and the meeting of judges and clerks dissolved. Before noon next day the ballot-box shall be delivered to the Election Commissioners, who shall receipt therefor. The key shall also be delivered and receipted for, and the two

judges not having the ballot-box and the two clerks shall before noon next day deliver the statements and tallies in their possession to the respective officer to whom addressed, and no judge or clerk shall receive pay until he produce the receipts for the returns as aforesaid. The canvassing board, composed of the County Judge, City Attorney, and the board of Election Commissioners shall canvass and abstract the votes within seven days after the election. A comprehensive list of penalties for election offenses is enacted.

Since the organization of the Board its personnel has undergone various changes.

CHAPTER XIII.

COMPTROLLER GURNEY ON TAXATION—THE TOWN GOVERNMENTS AND ASSESSMENTS—TAX AND DEBT PER CAPITA—TABLE, SHOWING VALUATION AND INCOME, 1837 TO 1886—LIST OF MAYORS OF CHICAGO—LIST OF COMPTROLLERS—TABLE, SHOWING SCHOOL CENSUS AND VOTE BY WARDS IN ALL ELECTIONS, 1878 TO 1886—TABLE OF REGISTRATION AND NATIVITY OF VOTERS—TABLE OF CITY OCCUPATIONS—POPULATION BY DIVISIONS—POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY, SCHOOL CENSUS OF 1886—THE CITY HALL AND COUNTY COURTHOUSE, ETC.

In his annual report on municipal finances for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1885, City Comptroller Gurney had the following to say:

"The executive and legislative departments of the municipality are to be congratulated upon the wise distribution of our income for the past year, and upon the general conservative policy of subordinate officers in confining expenditures within the limits imposed by the city Council. There is a growing disposition, however, to go to the Council for appropriations that do not come within the scope of authority plainly defined by the city charter. That instrument provides that appropriations, other than annual, shall not be made except in the event of 'casualties,' and not in any other instance is warranted drafts upon the treasury, except upon the contingent fund, which is held for the payment of claims that cannot be foreseen when the annual budget is under consideration. Aside from the foregoing, demands upon this department otherwise than provided by law, are constant menaces to the credit of the city at home and abroad, and if persisted in will soon lead to the disreputable methods of former years in providing for current expenses. * * * The Revenue Commission, provided for at the last session of the state Legislature, is now at work in an effort to devise laws that shall place burdens of taxation where they legitimately belong. This is a matter of vital importance to the citizen, and applies with great force to municipal governments, so much so that we are of the opinion that the honorable body you represent should give its active support to every effort that is calculated to compel corpo-

rations and other capital to make reasonable contributions to the general welfare. When this is accomplished the unrest of the masses, who are now compelled to pay from their limited earnings an amount largely in excess of equitable obligations imposed by taxation, will not find that justification for complaint which the present law seems to warrant. For the past six years the reports from this department have urged upon citizens attention to this important question, in the belief that the Democratic doctrine (not in its partisan sense) insists that every tax-paying or other citizen *shall stand upon an equality before the law.* It is to be hoped, therefore, that the 'Revenue Commission' will report a system in entire vindication of the rights of the people, accompanied by such swift and certain penalties that will insure a faithful discharge of duty by those employed in the assessment of property and collection of our revenues."

There are three town governments having limited powers which cover the three city divisions of Chicago. The officials comprise an Assessor, Collector, Supervisor and Clerk in each town, and these, together with two Justices of the Peace, compose the "Town Board" which audits the annual town accounts. The town officers and full sets of constables for service in the various Justice Courts, are elected annually. Separate ballot-boxes from the city, state and general elections are used, and the Board of Election Commissioners now canvass the returns. All taxes are levied and collected by the Town Assessors and Collectors. The reference in Comptroller Gurney's last report to inequitable assessments is directed against this system. For many years complaints of unequal assessments have been prevalent. At one time the Citizens' Association took action looking to the abolishment of the town governments and the collection of taxes by a city or county collector who should be required to give an adequate penal bond. A bill for this purpose was drafted and sent to the Legislature, but no action was taken. The collectors of the several towns formerly retained 2 per cent. of collections. This was estopped by a decision of the Supreme Court, but not until the loss to the public treasury had amounted to a large sum. The assessment for 1886 was declared by the Board of County Commissioners to be much too low, and that body ordered a new assessment, as authorized by law, and an effort was made to have the Town Assessors indicted for malfeasance and making false oath to returns. The Assessors refused to make new assessments and gave as a reason that the law authorizing the County Board to order a new assessment did

not provide for the expense of making the same. At this writing the matter is held in abeyance. There are Committees of Citizens in the three divisions of the city organized for the purpose of bringing about a reform in the system of assessments and abolishing the town governments.

The Comptroller's last report contained the following comparative statement, showing that the tax and debt per capita of Chicago as compared with other cities is extremely low:

	Population.*		Total Valuation.	Total Taxation.	Total Debt.	Tax per Capita.	Debt per Capita.
	Census of 1880.	Estim't'd Jan. 1, 1885.					
New York	1,206,299	1,356,958	$1,338,298 343	$29,991,172 85	$129,229,963 00	$22 10	$95 23
Philadelphia	847,170	865,000	583,612,683	10,796,834 93	64,131,362 07	12 48	74 12
Chicago	503,185	630,000	137,326,980	4,872,456 60	12,751,500 00	7 73	20 24
Brooklyn	566,663	644,526	317,853,850	8,373,198 73	45,277,237 00	12 99	70 25
Boston	362,839	396,365	682 648,000	11,288,369 00	43,185,669 00	28 48	108 95
St. Louis	350,518	400,000	211,480 710	3,440,233 00	22,417,000 00	8 60	56 04
Baltimore	332,313	408,520	249,651,699	3,994,427 18	37,543,591 00	9 77	91 90
Cincinnati	255,179	300,000	169,925,286	2,718,801 57	23,905,207 00	9 06	79 68
Pittsburg	156,389	180,000	106,850,162	1,709,602 51	13,403,500 00	9 49	74 44
Buffalo	155,134	223,197	104,800,190	1,723,963 09	7,860,485 00	7 72	35 2[illegible]
Newark	136,508	155,000	90,98[illegible] 550	1,850,469 18	1[illegible],269,000 00	11 94	72 70
Milwaukee	115,587	150,000	74,951,750	1,521,524 43	2,596,500 00	10 14	17 31
Minneapolis	46,887	115.000	74,310,711	1,322,730 66	2,461,000 00	11 52	21 40

NOTE—Population for 1885 is the result of inquiries, and that of Chicago from School Census of May, 1884.

Theodore T. Gurney, City Comptroller, who so ably supervised the financial affairs of the city for upward of six years, retired from office August 6, 1886, his health being impaired by overwork. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles H. Schwab, junior member of the well-known business house of Selz, Schwab & Co.

LIST OF CITY COMPTROLLERS.

In accordance with Section 9 of an Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce the law incorporating the city of Chicago and the several Acts amendatory thereof, into one Act, and to amend the same," approved February 14, 1851, the following named gentlemen have been appointed to, and filled the office of City Comptroller:

Samuel D. Ward,	Appointed	March 19, 1857
S. S. Hayes,	"	May 19, 1862
Walter Kimball,	"	May 8, 1865
George Taylor,	"	December 20, 1869
A. H. Burley,	"	February 12, 1872
S. S. Hayes,	"	December 8, 1873
J. A. Farwell,	"	June 22, 1876
Theodore T. Gurney,	"	May 12, 1879
Charles H. Schwab,	"	July 6, 1886

VALUATION AND INCOME OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The following is a Statement of the Taxable Real Estate and Personal Property, and the Taxes levied from 1837 to 1885, inclusive:

Mayors.	When Elected.	Census by whom taken.	Population.	Valuation Real Estate.	Val'n Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Increase.	Total Tax.	Floating Liabilities.
William B. Ogden	May 2, 1837	City	4,170	$236,842	.....	$236,842	.....	$5,905 15	
Buckner S. Morris	March 6, 1838	.....	.....	235,996	.....	235,996	.....	8,849 86	$9,996 54
B. W. Raymond	March 5, 1839	.....	.....	94,803	.....	94,803	.....	4,664 55	7,182 25
Alexander Lloyd	March 3, 1840	U. S.	4,479	94,437	.....	94,437	.....	4,721 85	6,559 63
Francis C. Sherman	March 5, 1841	.....	.....	127,024	$39,720	166,744	.....	10,004 67	12,387 67
Benjamin W. Raymond	March 7, 1842	.....	.....	108,757	42,585	151,342	.....	9,181 27	16,372 01
Augustus Garrett	March 7, 1843	City	7,580	962,221	479,093	1,441,314	.....	8,647 89	12,655 40
A. S. Sherman	March 7, 1844	.....	.....	1,992,095	771,186	2,763,281	$1,321,967	17,166 24	9,795 35
Augustus Garrett	March 5, 1845	State	12,088	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022	301,741	11,977 58	10,691 27
John P. Chapin	March 3, 1846	City	14,169	3,664,425	857,231	4,521,656	1,456,634	15,825 80	16,045 41
James Curtiss	March 2, 1847	City	16,859	4,995,466	853,704	5,849,170	1,327,514	18,159 01	13,179 89
James H. Woodworth	March 7, 1848	City	20,023	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440	451,270	22,051 54	20,338 38
James H. Woodworth	March 6, 1849	City	23,047	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684	376,244	30,045 09	36,333 20

Mayors.	When Elected.	Census by whom taken.	Population.	South Division.		West Division.		North Division.		Total Valuation.	Increase.	Total Tax.	Bonded Indebtedness.
				Valuation Real Estate	Valuation Personal Property.	Valuation Real Estate	Valuation Personal Property.	Valuation Real Es'e	Valuation Personal Property.				
James Curtiss	March 5, 1850	U. S.	28,269	$3,401,512	$1,232,214	$1 326,271	$203,885	$951,182	$ 98,184	$7,220 249	$ 543,365	$25,270 87	$93,395
Walter S. Gurnee	March 4, 1851	.....	.....	3,933,662	1,350,656	1,724,452	252,154	1,346,148	155,645	8,562,717	1,342,468	63,385 87	.....
Walter S. Gurnee	March 2, 1852	Est	48,000	4,414,466	1,844,280	2,357,642	213,635	1,418,664	214,730	10,463,414	1,900,697	76,948 96	126,035
Charles M. Gray	March 14, 1853	City	60,652	6,594 465	3,003,444	4,321,909	398,642	2,214,303	309 068	16,841,831	6,378,417	135,662 68	189,670
Isaac L. Milliken	March 13, 1854	Est	75,000	8,657,840	4,657,546	7,442,799	647,901	2,890,105	286,043	24,392,239	7,550,408	499,081 64	248,666
Levi D. Boone	March 8, 1855	State	80,000	10,400,279	4,423,527	7,795,931	569,775	3,441,290	370,091	26 992,893	2 600,654	206,209 03	328,000
Thomas Dyer	March 10, 1856	City.	84,113	13,424,370	4,480,941	8,330,150	686,150	4,137,788	676,685	31,736,084	4,743,191	396,652 39	435,000
John Wentworth	March 3, 1857	.....	.....	15,330,900	5,663,670	9,181,274	867,693	4,795,454	496,290	36 335,281	4,599,197	572,046 00	535'000
John C Haines	March 2, 1858	.....	.....	15,546,006	4,441,630	9,544 805	782,754	5,084,514	592,023	35,991,732	.....	430,190 60	.....
John C. Haines	March 1, 1859	.....	.....	15,967,100	4,842,291	9,574,253	529,426	5,190 960	449 350	36,553,380	561,648	5 53,614 00	1,885,000
John Wentworth	March 6, 1860	U. S.	109,206	16,015,923	4,632,160	9 875 750	638,137	5,306,462	585,080	37,053,512	500,132	373,315 29	2,336,000
Julian S. Rumsey	April 16, 1861	.....	.....	16,099,742	3,733,838	9 965,360	633,508	5,249,647	670,285	36,352,380	.....	550,948 00	2,362 000
Francis C. Sherman	April 15, 1862	City.	138,186	16,165,540	4,181,580	10,160 510	664,285	5,261,495	707 435	37,139,845	787,465	564,038 16	3,028,000
Francis C. Sherman	April 21, 1863	.....	.....	18,807,321	5,615,212	10,528,466	1,192,710	5,807,465	716,150	42,667,324	5,527,479	81[illegible],346 00	3,422,500
Francis C. Sherman	1864	City.	169,353	19,948,868	9,030,955	11,232 042	1 433,060	5,967,113	1,120,754	48,732,782	6,065,458	974 655 64	3,544,500
John B. Rice	April 18, 1865	State	178,492	24,001,511	16,925,363	13 213,243	1,146,330	6,849,745	2,572,985	64,709,177	15,976,395	1,294 183 50	3,701,000
John B. Rice	1866	City	200,418	37,46[illegible],067	14,991,229	20,406,226	2,773,140	8,628,882	1 693,765	85,953,250	21,244,073	1,719,064 05	4,369,500
John B. Rice	April 16, 1867	.....	.....	†73,133,320	40,640,215	44,701,700	7,372 235	23,610,90[illegible]	5,568 474	195,026,844	109,073,594	2,518,472 00	4,757,500
John B. Rice	1868	City	252,054	85,313,610	41,952,950	59,657,620	8,567,060	29 519,43[illegible]	5,236,330	230 247,000	35 220,156	3,223,457 80	6,484,500
Roswell B. Mason	Nov. 2, 1869	.....	.....	101,286,390	39,986,536	75,790,935	9,165,060	34,293,900	5,502,059	266,024,880	35,777,880	3,990,373 20	7 882,500
Roswell B. Mason	1870	U. S.	306,605	105,086 780	38,625,670	81,284,400	8,499,610	37,272,420	5,2[illegible]7,670	275,986,550	9 961,670	4,139,798 70	11,041,000
Joseph Medill	Nov. 7, 1871	.....	.....	110,661,940	38,707,360	87 644,630	9,355,560	38,592,080	4,784,900	289,746,470	13,759,920	2,897,464 70	14,103,000
Joseph Medill	1872	City	367,396	114,273,540	27,434,340	95,768,880	15,507,710	29 112,470	2 100,490	284 197,430	.....	4,262 961 45	13,544,000
Harvey D. Colvin	Nov. 4, 1873	.....	.....	126,669,660	35,660,415	102,8[illegible]7 480	10,951,660	33,472,680	2,491,100	312,072,995	27,875,565	5,617,313 91	13,478,000
Harvey D. Colvin	1874	City	395,408	123,366,620	33,398,290	100,843,230	9,294,100	34,339,460	2,463,440	303 705 140	.....	5,466,692 54	13,456,000
Harvey D. Colvin	1875	.....	.....	†63,041,441	*33,217,059	†48,366,069	*9 384,216	†16,493,465	*3,261 996	†173 764 246	.....	5,108,981 40	13,457,000
Monroe Heath	July 12, 1876	City	407,661	†63,274 310	*26,172,921	†49,914,387	*7,575,482	†18,033,763	*3,067 315	†168,037,178	.....	4,046,805 80	13,456,0 0
Monroe Heath	April 3, 1877	.....	.....	†55,435,480	*23,321,738	†44,199,520	*6,722,270	†16,429,533	*2, 73,615	†148 400, 48	.....	4,013,410 44	13,364,000
Monroe Heath	1878	City	436,731	†49,485,276	*19,672,590	†38 654,273	*6,121,204	†16,280 504	*1,767,581	†131 981,436	.....	3,778,856 80	13 057,000
Carter H. Harrison	Apr 1 1879	.....	.....	†40,792,201	*17,733,478	†35,983,0[illegible]2	*6,918,693	†14,377,016	*2,165,635	†117,970,035	.....	3,776,888 19	13,043,000
Carter H. Harrison	1880	U. S.	503,298	†41,666,451	*19,500,025	†34,871,48[illegible]	*6,658,841	†12,494 022	*1,942,822	†117,133,643	.....	3,899,126 98	12,752,000
Carter H. Harrison	April 5, 1881	.....	.....	†41,900,456	*19,283,962	†35,410,247	*5,262,552	†12,788,342	*1,693,887	†119,151,951	.....	4,136,608 38	12,752,000
Carter H. Harrison	1882	City	560,693	†45,502,908	*20,002,445	†35,863,654	*7,452,908	†14,513,438	*2,023,184	†125,358,537	.....	4,227,402 98	12,752,000
Carter H. Harrison	April 3, 1883	.....	.....	†50,097,793	*21,477,626	†36,986,133	*8,163,172	†14,512,861	*1,992,9 9	†133,230,504	.....	4,540,506 13	12,751,500
Carter H. Harrison	1884	City	629,985	†52,179,743	*21,613,565	†38,594,393	*8,055,480	†14,512,861	*2,051,492	†137,326,980	.....	4,872,456 60	12,751,500
Carter H. Harrison	April 7, 1885	.....	.....	†52,659,347	*21,964,997	†39,208,806	*8,458,456	†15,278,728	*2,387,958	†139,958,292	.....	5,152,366 03	12,695,500

* Includes total railroad valuation, real and personal, which for 1885 is $3,408,084. † Equalization valuations of State Board of Equalization.

NOTE—On May 15, 1837, the City Treasurer of the City of Chicago received from the Treasurer of the Town of Chicago, in cash, $2,814.49. The city debt, as noted above, was compiled from the annual statements of 1852 to 1854, inclusive, as submitted by the Finance Committee of those years to the common Council, and from 1857 to 1880, inclusive, from the annual statements of the City Comptroller.

LIST OF MAYORS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.—DATE OF ELECTION. —DURATION OF TERM.

Elected in accordance with Section 4 of an Act to Incorporate the City of Chicago, approved March 4, 1837.

Wm. B. Ogden	Elected	May	2, 1837
Buckner S. Morris	"	March	6, 1838
Benjamin W. Raymond	"	"	5, 1839
Alexander Lloyd	"	"	3, 1840
Francis C. Sherman	"	"	5, 1841
Benjamin W. Raymond	"	"	7, 1842
Augustus Garrett	"	"	7, 1843
Alson S. Sherman	"	"	7, 1844
Augustus Garrett	"	"	5, 1845
John P. Chapin	"	"	3, 1846
James Curtiss	"	"	2, 1847
James H. Woodworth	"	"	7, 1848
" "	"	"	6, 1849
James Curtiss	"	"	5, 1850
Walter S. Gurnee	"	"	4, 1851
" "	"	"	2, 1852
Charles M. Gray	"	"	14, 1853
Isaac L. Milliken	"	"	13, 1854
Levi D. Boone	"	"	8, 1855
Thomas Dyer	"	"	10, 1856
John Wentworth	"	"	3, 1857
John C. Haines	"	"	2, 1858
" "	"	"	1, 1859
John Wentworth	"	"	6, 1860
Julian S. Rumsey	"	April	16, 1861
Francis C. Sherman	"	"	15, 1862
" " (two year terms began)	"	"	21, 1863
" "	"	"	.., 1864
John B. Rice	"	"	18, 1865
" "	"	"	.., 1866
" "	"	"	16, 1867
" "	"	"	.., 1868
Roswell B. Mason	"	Nov.	2, 1869
" "	"	"	.., 1870
Joseph Medill	"	"	7, 1871
" "	"	"	.., 1872
Harvey D. Colvin	"	"	4, 1873
" "	"	"	.., 1874

Mayor Colvin held over under the new Charter until July 12, 1876.

Thomas Hoyne received a popular vote for Mayor of 33,064, April 18, 1876. The outgoing Council refused to canvass the returns. The new Council canvassed the returns April 8, and declared Mr. Hoyne elected. He was recognized as Mayor by all of the city departments except the Comptroller's. Judge McAllister subsequently decided his election informal, the Mayor and Council not having issued a call for an election.

Monroe Heath (special election)	July	12, 1876
" "	April	3, 1877
" "		1878
Carter H. Harrison	"	1, 1879

Carter H. Harrison was re-elected April 5, 1881; April 3, 1883; April 7, 1885, serving four successive terms.

Table showing by Wards the city census and Mayoralty, Presidential and Aldermanic vote from 1878 to 1886; vote for and against the City Election Law; total registration and vote less than registration at next ensuing election, with blanks for forthcoming elections:

Wards.	Scho'l cens's June, 1878.	May'r-alty, April, 1879.	Scho'l cens's June, 1880.	Presi-dent'l, Nov. 1880.	May'r-alty, 1881.	Scho'l Cens's June, 1882.	May'r-alty, 1883.	Alder-m'nic, April, 1884.	Scho'l Cens's 1884.	Presi-dent'l Nov. 1884.	May'r-alty, April, 1885.	For City Eect'n Law, Nov.3, 1885.	Ag'i'st City el'ct'n Law.	Regis-trat'n, Mar., 1886.	Alder-m'nic. April, 1886.	Less than Regis-trati'n at last preced'g el'ct'n	Scho'l Cens's June, 1886.	Sup-ple-ment'l Regis-trat'n, Oct., 1886.	Total Regis-trat'n' to date.	State and Con-gres-sion'l, Nov., 1886.	May'r-alty, April, 1887.
1	14,972	2,556	14,631	3,733	3,030	11,061	3,017	1,630	12,269	3,421	2,958	736	579	3,044	2,103	941	16,241				
2	16,783	2,729	17,905	3,848	2,732	18,479	3,503	2,510	17,348	3,881	3.818	899	663	3,237	2,511	726	20,208				
3	15,067	2,286	16,683	3,459	2,750	18,490	2,931	1,777	19,005	3,980	3,172	1,436	284	2,979	2,408	571	11,214				
4	24,055	3,494	27,102	5,361	3,948	30 572	4,857	3,159	35,738	7,145	5,461	3,084	348	5,741	4,308	1,433	39 614				
5	40,239	4,755	45,711	6,537	5,547	57,069	6,090	4,700	65,177	9,277	7,690	2 296	1,733	7,791	6,734	1,057	76,144				
6	33,942	3,411	41,163	4,886	3,583	48,612	4,038	3,680	54,876	6,018	4,892	1,829	1,002	5,484	4,836	648	66,576				
7	33,126	3,998	35,219	5,089	3.982	41 525	4,166	3,828	46,107	6.314	4,928	1 524	1,' 61	4,848	4.067	781	47,272				
8	32,893	4,585	36,045	6,170	4,959	38,844	5,101	4,237	41,292	7 170	6,171	1,757	1,662	5,746	4,843	903	44,880				
9	14,912	2,784	18,782	3,570	2,830	20,535	3 284	2,370	21,225	3,893	3,665	1,062	609	3,585	2.788	797	23,653				
10	13,281	1,940	13,584	2,760	2,036	17,802	2 376	1,629	18,329	2,978	2 381	800	424	2,059	1,679	380	16,586				
11	18,787	2,984	21.234	4,211	3,240	25,045	3.735	1,644	26,542	5.134	4,5 5	2,555	559	4,180	3,390	790	28,606				
12	23,364	3,651	27,160	5,653	4,311	31,675	5,179	2,443	36,102	7,560	6,344	3,625	428	6,325	4,940	1,385	43,580				
13	17,929	2,525	20,364	3,680	2,746	23,884	3 528	2,367	26,078	4,726	3,984	1,492	618	3,766	3,218	548	28,275				
14	49,372	4 336	56,430	6,540	4,711	64,842	5,173	3,587	81,380	8,630	7,361	2,392	1,443	6,191	5,509	682	93,478				
15	27,406	3,090	27.498	4,277	3,429	33,004	4,258	2.952	39 962	6,074	4,991	1,996	868	4,819	4,037	782	45,195				
16	21,511	2,682	23.390	3,630	2,684	25,439	2,981	2,101	30,050	4,233	3,304	1,360	658	3,422	2 999	423	31,247				
17	21,166	2,762	24 668	3,707	2,282	27,990	3,347	1,671	31,252	3,895	3,427	1,094	851	3,209	2,863	346	30,754				
18	17,926	3,442	23,957	5,202	4,093	25,848	4,625	3,178	27,226	6 643	5,428	2,247	767	5,215	4,281	934	31,317				
	436,731	58,010	491,516	82,313	63,593	560,693	72,189	49,463	629,985	100,974	84,480	31,984	14,557	81,641	67,514	14,127	703,817				
		Harrison, 25,685. Wrig't 20,496, Schmidt, 11,829.		Garfield, 42,966 Hancock, 38,302. Weaver, 1,045.	Clark and Harrison. Harrison's plur'lity, 7.743.		Cary and Harrison. Harrison's maj'rity, 10,263.			Cleveland, Blaine, St. John, Butler.	Smith and Harrison. Harrison's plur'lity, 375.	Total vote polled, 46,541.									

NATIVITY OF THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO.

Compiled from the registry books, where the nativity of each person registered is shown by wards. Among the Americans are included such as were born in this country, without regard to the nationality of their parents.

Wards	Americans	Germans	Irish	English	Scotch	Welsh	Canadians	Swedes	Norwegians	Danes	Bohemians	Poles	Russians	Hungarians	Hollanders	French	Italians	Belgians	Other nationalities	Totals
1	2259	212	287	83	38	4	74	12	12	5	3	6	4	1	8	18	4	2	12	3044
2	239	242	249	85	16	2	64	13	1	4	2	21	42	2	18	7	50	2	25	3247
3	2070	308	313	100	20	2	59	25	4	13	2	4	3	8	5	15	7	1	12	2979
4	4173	613	381	183	54	7	141	66	19	18	6	7	6	23	6	11	4	2	29	5741
5	2 6[illegible]	1465	2464	225	80	40	168	201	46	13	46	12	5	2	18	41	6	7	81	7791
6	1[illegible]8	1850	846	93	27	2	76	74	22	15	703	38	8	35	71	6	2	1	157	5484
7	1801	1035	1377	129	40	2	115	19	17	8	88	9	67	16	32	11	3	3	76	4448
8	2645	555	1564	198	64	10	246	23	1[illegible]	4	283	12	6	15	33	16	10	11	27	5746
9	246	220	45[illegible]	135	59	11	110	18	13	13	.	5	6	3	8	14	29	3	21	3585
10	959	256	339	64	35	8	6	53	191	31	1		11	2	5	7	10	1	24	2059
11	28[illegible]6	251	381	18	85	14	135	45	145	28	29	2	2	5	21	9	7	11	21	4181
12	481[illegible]	292	321	341	121	27	205	17	22	17	6	4	8	17	23	13	14	2	30	6325
13	23[illegible]8	351	6[illegible]6	190	57	5	37	43	56	34	1	1	1	1	20	6	6	1	22	3766
14	147[illegible]	2419	658	1[illegible]9	45	4	60	205	592	170	36	237	12	19	31	19	5	25	73	6191
15	2156	1992	231	88	25	8	56	88	28	10	16	6	6	9	6	16	4	8	63	4819
16	1378	1527	181	41	11	2	36	117	10	15	5	4	5	9	2	13	....	2	58	3122
17	1106	308	841	66	24	4	55	703	60	18	3	8	11	1	7	21	33	4	27	3209
18	3522	660	491	127	51	2	101	105	22	2[illegible]	3	3	8	6	12	11	10	7	45	5215
Totals	43700	14566	11988	2411	852	154	1803	18[illegible]7	1285	442	1233	379	211	183	327	254	204	93	809	81641

There was a light vote polled by the Poles, Bohemians and Scandinavians, who had no especial incentive to vote, at the next ensuing election for Aldermen in April, 1886, and the total vote polled was 14,127 less than the registration.

The city occupations in 1885 are classed as follows in the report of the Factory and Tenement House Inspectors, which was incorporated in the report of the Health Department made to the City Council, March 29, 1886:

BUSINESS.	Total No. Firms.	Total Employed.	Males.	Females.	Under 15, Boys.	Under 15, Girls.	BUSINESS.	Total No. Firms.	Total Employed.	Males.	Females.	Under 15, Boys.	Under 15, Girls.
Agricult. imp.	25	2094	2084	10	....	....	Barbers' supplies	11	160	149	11	....	....
Architects	133	460	460	....	....	....	Bedding and mattresses	27	335	254	81	10	6
Artificial limbs and trusses	16	105	60	45	....	....	Bellows	2	25	25	....	....	....
Artists' material and works	30	139	123	16	1	....	Belting (rubber, leather)	8	103	103	....	....	....
Awnings, sails and tents	18	225	125	100	1	....	Bicycles and velocipedes	2	86	86	....	....	....
Axle grease	5	45	45	....	....	....	Bill posters	1	27	27	....	....	....
Bags (paper and gunny)	10	200	86	114	....	....	Billiard tables	7	425	420	5	6	....
Bakeries (mfg. and wholesale)	64	1050	808	242	12	10	Bird stores	15	29	17	12	....	....
Bakeries and retail Dealers	351	1160	863	297	25	14	Blacksmiths and horseshoers	265	730	730	....	....	....
Banks	45	550	550	....	....	....	Boat builders	5	30	30	....	....	....
Barbed wire	7	237	236	1	1	....	Boiler makers and supplies	20	510	510	....	....	....
Barber-shops	600	1552	1545	7	15	....	Bolts	1	55	55	....	....	....
							Bookbinders	35	910	390	520	....	....

CITY OCCUPATIONS—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	Total No. Firms.	Total Employed.	Males.	Females.	Under 15, Boys.	Under 15, Girls.
Booksellers and stationers	145	1080	905	175	....	....
Boots and shoes, mfg. & wholesale	67	2300	1860	440	20	25
Boots and shoes, makrs & retailers	887	2050	1850	200	23	....
Bottle dealers	6	17	15	2	....	....
Bottling establishments	4	337	330	7	12	....
Boxes (paper)	16	844	305	539	23	33
Brass founders and finishers	23	912	889	23	12	....
Breweries & branch depots	45	1246	1246	....	13	....
Brick-makers	69	2395	2395	....	....	....
Bridge and car builders	14	1982	1982	....	....	....
Brooms and broom corn	30	198	178	20	12	....
Brushes	20	221	202	19	2	....
Burial cases and undertakers' sup'l's	9	248	229	19	....	....
Butterine and oleomargarine	15	230	225	5	2	....
Buttons	2	8	4	4	....	....
Calcium lights	2	22	22	....	....	....
Carpenters and builders	850	18550	18550	....	....	....
Carpet cleaners	25	120	115	5	....	....
Carpet and oil cl'th	18	265	210	55	....	....
Carpet weavers	18	45	37	8	....	....
Carriages & wagons	190	1440	1410	30	13	....
Carvers	10	45	45	....	....	....
Chains	4	200	200	....	....	....
Cheese and butter	32	170	160	10	....	....
Chemical works	19	350	290	60	8	....
China, crockery and glassware	105	350	453	97	....	....
Cigar boxes	9	175	92	83	....	....
Cigar manufacturing and wholes'le	135	1195	940	255	53	26
Cigar makers and retailers	700	1912	1608	304	32	15
Cloaks and suits	43	3872	368	3504	15	38
Clothes wringers & laundry mach'n'y	25	150	150	....	....	....
Clothing mfg. and wholesale	90	13500	3100	10400	....	....
Clothing makers & retailers	1146	6920	3708	3212	167	107
Coal and wood	520	1840	1810	30	4	....
Coffee, tea & spices	84	970	805	165	17	15
Commercial agents	45	375	277	98	....	....
Commission and brokerage	800	6010	5811	199	....	....
Confectioners, mfg. and wholesale	48	775	450	325	25	45
Confectionery and fruit retailers	420	702	417	285	18	....
Coopers	48	760	760	....	10	....
Copper, tin and sheet-iron	31	210	210	....	4	....
Cords and tassels	6	250	74	176	5	10
Corks, bungs and faucets	5	80	48	32	....	....
Cornices	25	485	485	....	8	....
Corsets	21	250	40	210	....	....
Costumers	5	30	10	20	....	....
Curled hair	2	25	25	....	....	....
Cutlers and grindrs	9	30	30	....	....	....
Dentists' supplies	5	40	85	5	....	....
Dies and stencils	16	113	113	....	....	....
Distillers and rectifiers	10	230	230	....	....	....
Dock and ship-yds	2	310	310	....	....	....
Dressmakers	900	1510	....	1510	....	....
Drugs & dye stuffs, mfg. and wholesale	50	690	560	130	....	....
Druggists	390	995	975	20	11	....
Dry goods and notions	720	7530	4630	2900	263	227
Dyers and scourers	45	210	160	50	....	....
Electric apparatus and lights	48	550	460	90	....	....
Elevators (grain)	30	475	475	....	....	....
Engravers	65	340	330	10	....	....
Express companies	5	1160	1160	....	....	....
Fancy and variety goods	122	2040	1010	1030	150	200
Feather dusters	11	180	50	130	....	15
Feathers	6	40	35	5	....	....
Files	9	33	32	1	....	....
Fire apparatus	14	120	100	20	3	....
Fire escapes and stand pipes	3	30	30	....	....	....
Fish depots and packers	30	260	240	20	....	....
Flavoring extracts and perfumery	17	250	140	110	....	....
Florists & nurseries	86	200	160	40	....	....
Flour man'f'g and wholesale	45	310	300	10	....	....
Flour and feed	190	580	570	10	....	....
Founders and iron works	87	2960	2905	55	....	....
Freighting (marine)	400	2710	2710	....	....	....
Frogs, switches and crossings	1	50	50	....	....	....
Fruits, green and dried	40	250	250	....	....	....
Furniture and upholstery	140	5840	5670	170	80	....
Furniture, retail	305	1450	1370	80	14	....
Gas companies	3	1025	1025	....	....	....
Gents' furnishing goods	145	3760	1010	2750	....	....
Glass, window and mirror	9	125	123	2	4	....
Glass-stainers and decorators	12	170	165	5	....	....
Gloves and mittens	16	330	100	230	....	10
Glucose	1	370	365	5	....	....
Glue and fertilizers	6	400	400	50	....	....
Gold and silver leaf	4	60	30	30	....	....
Grocers, wholesale	62	2130	1960	170	....	....
Grocers, retail	2100	5230	4240	990	14	4
Gunpowder	7	20	20	....	....	....
Guns and sporting goods	11	70	50	20	....	....
Hair goods	67	310	70	240	....	....
Hardware and cutlery, wholesale & mfg	41	770	760	10	....	....
Hardware, stoves & tinware, retail	279	1627	1572	55	3	2
Harness, saddlery and horse clothing	140	690	645	45	....	....
Hats, caps and furs	115	1165	935	230	4	....
Heating and ventilating apparatus	27	495	495	....	4	....
Hides, tallow and wool	50	380	380	....	1	....
Hoisting machines	12	370	370	....	....	....
Hops, malt and barley	30	345	345	....	....	....
Hoopskirts	1	300	20	280	....	....
Horse nails	2	28	28	....	10	....
Hosiery	33	350	110	240	....	....
Hotels and restaurants	530	6830	3870	2960	10	15
Ice dealers	18	650	650	....	....	....
Ice cream mfg	10	60	60	....	....	....

CITY OCCUPATIONS—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	Total No. Firms.	Total Employed.	Males.	Females.	Under 15, Boys.	Under 15, Girls.
Ink (writing and printing)	11	80	80	....	....	....
Iron, nails, steel, heavy hardware	12	285	285	....	....	....
Iron and steel rails	3	3300	3300	....	....	....
Japanners	3	40	40	....	....	....
Jewelers and watch makers	300	940	915	25	....	....
Junk and second hand dealers	200	610	430	180	....	....
Laces, ruching and embroidery	27	120	50	70	....	....
Ladders	9	101	99	2	3	....
Lamps, lanterns & signals	13	433	413	20	6	....
Lard and lard oil	2	560	450	110		20
Lasts	3	37	37	....	....	....
Laundries	590	3220	1980	1240	13	....
Lead (pipe, sheet, pig)	9	80	80	....	....	....
Leather, findings & leather goods	30	350	240	110	....	....
Lightning rods	2	25	25	....	....	....
Lime, cement and drain pipes	25	450	450	....	....	....
Lithographers	26	260	240	20	6	....
Livery stables	300	1220	1220	....	....	....
Locksmiths and bell hangers	48	165	165	....	....	....
Lumber	230	6590	6590	....	....	....
Macaroni	2	10	8	2	....	....
Machinists and machinery	133	2190	2130	60	....	....
Map and chromo printing and mounting	16	80	30	50	....	....
Marble and stone	55	1440	1440	....	....	....
Matches	1	5	5	....	....	....
Meat markets	996	2580	2330	250	....	....
Metals and metallic goods	40	290	29	....	....	....
Milk depots	410	1015	900	115	....	....
Mill furnishing	12	160	160	....	....	....
Millinery and straw goods	225	1450	450	1000	....	....
Music and musical instruments	41	1050	1005	45	....	....
Newspapers and publishers	280	3230	2880	350	....	....
Opticians	16	50	50	....	....	....
Oyster depots	10	80	75	5	....	....
Packing and canning meat	47	12200	11800	400	....	....
Painters	290	1670	1670	....	....	....
Paints, oils and glass	135	940	890	50	....	....
Paper dealers	27	290	250	40	....	....
Patterns and models	19	80	80	....	....	....
Patterns (paper)	8	25	13	12	....	....
Paving and street repairing, etc.	15	750	750	....	....	....
Pawnbrokers	50	110	88	22	....	....
Photographers and artists	310	750	610	140	....	....
Photographic apparatus and suppl's	9	43	41	2	....	....
Pickles, preserves and fruits	20	230	185	45	....	....
Picture frames and mouldings	80	1580	1530	50	....	....
Pipes (smoking)	1	6	4	2	....	....
Planing mills and box factories	39	2140	2140	....	30	....
Plaster work and statuary	8	60	56	4	....	....
Plating, (nickel, etc.)	6	40	40	....	....	....
Plumbers and gas fitters	190	1360	1360	....	20	....
Plumbers' supplies	9	150	150	....	....	....
Pop-corn	4	50	15	35	....	....
Pottery	3	9	9	....	....	....
Printers and Publishers	220	3710	3200	510	....	....
Provision dealers	24	200	85	15	....	....
Pumps	15	210	205	5	....	....
Rags and old paper	32	395	105	290	....	....
Railroads (steam) and offices	50	15500	15500	....	....	....
Railroads (street)	4	4500	4500	....	....	....
Regalia and banners	4	95	50	45	....	....
Roofing	50	430	430	....	....	....
Ropes and twines	2	10	10	....	....	....
Rubber goods	20	190	175	15	....	....
Safes, doors and locks	10	195	195	....	....	....
Saloons	3300	7560	6500	1060	....	....
Salt	6	50	50	....	....	....
Sand	9	30	30	....	....	....
Sash, doors and blinds	53	2250	2250	....	125	....
Saws	12	70	70	....	....	....
Scales	8	170	170	....	....	....
Scientific instruments	6	30	30	....	....	....
Screws	2	100	87	13	....	....
Seeds	14	165	146	19	....	....
Sewer builders	30	450	450	....	....	....
Sewing machines and attachments	70	760	650	110	....	....
Sewing silk and twist	8	85	69	16	....	....
Ship chandlers	7	105	75	30	....	....
Shoddy	2	105	36	69	....	....
Shot factory	1	17	17	....	....	....
Show-cases	17	150	150	....	....	....
Soap and candles	22	988	844	144	27	7
Springs (car and wagon)	5	76	76	....	....	....
Starch	7	90	90	....	....	....
Stereotypers and electrotypers	7	218	218	....	....	....
Stoves, mfg. and wholesale	37	615	615	....	....	....
Stove polish	2	7	5	2	....	....
Suspenders	5	21	11	10	....	....
Syrup and molas's	9	125	105	20	....	....
Tanks and cisterns	6	40	40	....	....	....
Tanners and curriers	22	1266	1266	....	....	....
Tanners' supplies	2	10	10	....	....	....
Teaming and bus lines	56	6500	6500	....	....	....
Telegraph and telephone Co's	15	1500	1200	300	....	....
Theatres and amusements	20	600	350	250	....	....
Tin-foil	1	25	14	11	....	....
Tin, stamped and japanned ware	32	510	410	100	....	....
Tobacco, smoking chewing and leaf	47	750	460	290	....	....
Toys and fancy goods	93	476	322	154	17	3
Trunks	27	483	479	4	12	....
Turning wood and ivory	18	217	214	3	2	....
Type and type founders	9	493	348	145	50	30
Umbrellas and parasols	12	30	25	5	....	....

CITY OCCUPATIONS—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	Total No. Firms.	Total Employed.	Males.	Females.	Under 15, Boys.	Under 15, Girls.	BUSINESS.	Total No. Firms.	Total Employed.	Males.	Females.	Under 15, Boys.	Under 15, Girls.
Undertakers	105	295	285	10	....	....	Whips	4	32	31	1	....	....
Varnish	8	66	65	1	....	....	Willow and wood-enware	2	260	220	40	....	....
Vault and sky lights	3	44	44	....	....	....	Wines and liquors, wholesale	100	536	531	5	....	....
Veneers	4	26	26	....	....	....	Wire goods	18	418	380	38	23	....
Vinegar	19	170	170	....	8	....	Wood carpets	4	20	20	....	....	....
Wall paper and window shades	40	290	275	15	....	....	Woolen and linen goods, trimmings	33	272	247	25	....	....
Warehouses and storage	20	130	130	....	....	....	Yeast	9	40	30	10	....	....
Watch cases	12	170	160	10	....	....							

A summary of the above table shows that it includes 31,186 firms, with 254,149 persons; it does not include 800 boarding-houses, 30 lodging-houses, 2,800 licensed peddlers, 46 employment offices, 950 insurance, real-estate and loan agencies, 14 detective agencies, 40 civil and mechanical engineers, 1,600 law firms, 1,300 physicians, 225 dentists, 63 veterinary surgeons, 173 midwives, the officers and employés of political, religious, benevolent, and other public institutions, nor does it take account of domestic service. Wholesale trade employs about 50,000, manufacturing 75,000, transportation about 25,000 persons, and there are about 20,000 small shops and stores with more than 100,000 persons at retail trade and custom work.

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS, SHOWING INCREASE, JUNE, 1876, TO JUNE, 1886.

J'e, 1876.	J'e, 1878.	Increase.	J'e, 1880.	J'e, 1882	Increase.	J'e, 1884.	J'e, 1886.	Increase.
NORTH DIVISION.								
80,348	88,000	7,652	99,513	112,281	12,768	128,490	138,513	10,023
SOUTH DIVISION.								
104,768	111,116	6,348	122,032	135,642	13,610	149,564	173,421	23,857
WEST DIVISION.								
222,545	237,606	15,061	269,971	312,770	42,799	351,931	391,883	39,952
TOTAL CITY POPULATION AND INCREASE.								
407,661	436,731	29,061	491,516	560,693	69,177	629,985	703,817	73,832

Showing that the ratio of increase is greater as the city grows larger. Grand total increase in ten years, 296,156. The increase and decrease by city wards between 1884 and 1886 was as follows:

Wards.	Increase.	Wards.	Increase.	Wards.	Increase.
1	3,945	7	1,165	13	2,197
2	2,860	8	3,588	14	12,098
3	2,209	9	2,428	15	5,227
4	3,876	10	*1,743	16	1,197
5	10,967	11	2,062	17	*498
6	11,700	12	7,478	18	4,091
Total					73,832.

*Decrease.

School census of city of Chicago, 1886, in detail:

WARDS.	White.		Colored.		Mongolian.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	10,080	5,219	676	201	63	2	16,241
2	9,306	7,747	1,662	1,146	46	1	20,208
3	8,913	10,061	666	559	13	2	11,214
4	17,560	20,531	739	783	14	5	39,614
5	39,044	37,334	375	369	21	1	76,144
6	34,358	32,181	19	10	8	0	66,576
7	24,066	23,152	21	21	7	2	47,272
8	22,532	22,251	27	36	34	0	44,880
9	14,283	8,997	160	168	45	0	23,653
10	9,461	6,950	86	64	21	4	16,586
11	13,813	14,515	128	124	24	0	28,606
12	20,631	22,738	102	100	9	0	43,580
13	13,852	13,785	305	328	6	0	28,275
14	47,531	45,824	47	39	35	2	93,478
15	22,220	22,928	15	19	13	0	45,195
16	15,536	15,678	7	10	14	2	31,247
17	15,891	14,807	22	22	11	1	30,754
18	16,365	14,761	63	100	28	0	31,317
Total	355,382	338,479	5,123	4,399	412	22	703,817

There are 141,855 white males and 144,170 females under 21 years of age; colored, 2,012 males and 1,132 females under that age; of the Chinese 28 are under 21; attending other than public schools, 29,231; number between ages of 12 and 21 unable to read or write, 471.

School census of 1886 for the various school districts in Cook county outside of the city, with receipts and expenditures of school funds:

Districts.	Population.		1886.	
	1885.	1886.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Rich	1,462	1,444	$ 3,157 12	$ 2,812 01
Bloom	1,190	1,275	4,862 72	3,715 97
Bloom, frac	202	213	1,056 98	966 29
Orland	1,154	1,223	4,281 44	3,569 56
Bremen	1,684	1,630	4,215 13	3,677 39
Thornton	2,875	2,867	12,757 60	9,607 57
Thornton, frac	911	913	3,659 81	2,873 05
Lemont	5,490	5,452	14,569 49	10,135 58
Palos	1,159	1,076	4,499 25	3,724 10
Worth	2,314	2,806	20,580 20	18,183 17
Calumet	16,109	17,128	77,101 74	69,762 46
South Chicago	11,827	12,393	64,867 22	60,624 23
Lyons	3,246	3,603	21,477 20	17,516 69
Lyons and Lake	1,448	1,400	30,082 17	24,569 18

SCHOOL CENSUS OF 1886—CONTINUED.

Districts.	Population.		1886.	
	1885.	1886.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Lake and Hyde Park	52,000	65,739	$ 546,435 02	$ 450,689 69
Proviso	14,853	5,040	26,807 44	22,719 32
Cicero	10,699	11,733	94,066 85	73,819 15
Chicago	629,985	703,817	1,363,955 96	1,362,339 78
Leyden	1,577	1,766	4,582 55	3,287 41
Jefferson	16,754	17,249	95,135 69	83,257 46
Lake View	21,489	28,553	169,352 92	145,599 36
Hanover	1,414	13,383	5,605 53	4,830 59
Schaumberg	772	766	1,531 44	1,326 52
Elk Grove	1,050	1,192	2,282 28	1,588 56
Maine	2,699	2,879	9,402 66	7,850 36
Niles	2,670	2,535	3,693 26	3,498 95
Evanston	7,285	10,088	69,579 18	51,256 81
Barrington	1,556	1,516	6,910 90	5,160 14
Palatine	2,064	1,976	5,995 35	4,602 75
Wheeling	2,161	2,136	7,776 76	5,252 80
Northfield	2,154	1,904	3,526 84	3,243 17
New Trier	1,222	1,847	7,167 28	6,026 48
Glencoe	565	564	2,908 75	1,971 32
Winnetka	964	904	3,814 71	3,814 71
Total	772,705	929,798	$2,697,709 44	$2,503,642 48

THE CITY HALL AND COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The Illinois Legislature passed a bill October 21, 1871, appropriating the sum of $2,950,340, to be known as "The Canal Redemption Fund," which bill was devised and the amount appropriated to reimburse the city for the amount expended on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and to place a portion of the funds at the disposal of the city immediately after the calamity of the great fire. Of the amount thus appropriated, $600,000 were set apart for the construction of the city's part of the City Hall and Courthouse. A contract was entered into between the county and the city August 28, 1872, for the construction of a Courthouse and City Hall combined, in the public square, the city to pay for and own the west half of the building and the county the east half, the whole to be uniform in its general appearance. Competitive plans were invited; a number were submitted, and premiums were awarded on three of them. One of these designs, known as the "Eureka," was adopted by the city and county in 1873. The county took steps toward the construction of its portion of the building, but the city, owing to a deficiency of funds caused by the Gage defalcation and other indebtedness, was not ready to co-operate. The right of the county to proceed with its portion of the work was questioned and the matter was referred to the courts, which sustained the

county's right to proceed, and the Courthouse was duly commenced.

On the 14th of June, 1872, the City Council passed an order authorizing the then existing Board of Public Works to advertise for competitive plans, specifications and estimates of cost, the successful competitor to receive two thousand five hundred dollars from the contingent fund. In accordance with this order, the Board advertised on the 16th of November of the same year, jointly with the Board of Cook County Commissioners, for competitors to submit their plans not later than the 15th of March, 1873, and stated that the Building Committee of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, the City Council and the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, should be the judges of the merits of the plans submitted. The gentlemen who were thus constituted judges were Samuel Ashton, John Crawford, Joseph Haines and J. H. Pahlman, of the Board of Commissioners; S. S. Gardner, M. B. Bailey, Michael Schmitz, David Coey and Mahlon D. Ogden, of the City Council; and the Board of Public Works, consisting of W. H. Carter, Redmond Prindiville and J. K. Thompson. Disagreements sprang up between the City Council and the County Board. Architect Matz and Architect Tilley both considered themselves under the action of the Council entitled to the first prize, and consequently the superintendency of the construction of the building; a long controversy followed, with the result that the claims of neither were recognized. The preparation of all the necessary plans and specifications for the erection of the new City Hall was intrusted to Mr. J. J. Egan, by an agreement entered into by that gentleman with the Department of Public Works, in September, 1877.

June 25, 1877, Ald. Stewart had presented a preamble and resolutions concerning the construction of the City Hall, in which it was set forth that whereas the city had used the $600,000 set apart from the canal redemption fund as a special fund for the building of a City Hall, in anticipation of the collection of revenue for ordinary purposes; and whereas of the taxes the revenue of which was anticipated, large sums had been collected, and by a fair and equitable apportionment thereof, $160,000 or more were justly cr[illegible]ited to the Building, or City Hall fund, and could not be again l[illegible]erted, be it

Resolved, [illegible] Mayor and Comptroller be instructed to hold and retai[illegible] Treasury such sum of the back taxes as might properly be credited and apportioned to the City Hall fund.

The County Board having adopted the design for a building, the plan of which represented a dome in the center, between the county and city wings, the City Council on August 9, adopted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to serve legal notice on the County Commissioners, and, if necessary, to enjoin them from erecting any dome or any part of one on the city's portion of the public square. August 27 Mayor Heath reported to the Council that there was then in the treasury $74,018.88 to the credit of the Building fund, and $16,434.70 to the credit of the City Hall fund, all of which might be applied on the construction of the new City Hall. September 3 the Council adopted a resolution acknowledging the obligation of the city to make good as fast as possible the entire City Hall fund, amounting in the appropriation bill of 1874, to $661,000. Under the supervision of a joint committee, assisted by Mr. Rolph, Secretary of the Building Inspection Department, and L. D. Cleveland, Superintendent of Buildings, work on the building was commenced. New plans were procured from Mr. Egan, at a cost of $4,000. Mr. Tilley did not forego his claim to be the City Architect, and made a demand upon the city and county jointly for $72,400.30 for his "Eureka" plan, and $37,500 for compromise plans, acted on by the Council January 13, 1876. Mr. Tilley asked payment of $20,000 on account, and the Committee on Public Buildings in a report to the Council, October 17, 1877, denied that his claim was just or legal on the ground that the architects of the city and county could not agree, and that the County Board refused to concur in the proposed compromise. December 3, 1877, the Committee on Public Buildings announced to the Council that they had made contracts for the foundation of the building at an estimated cost of $50,804, and that the building would be constructed without a dome, thereby saving the city from an unnecessary expense of $500,000. March 18, 1878, the Council authorized the Department of Public Works and the Building Committee to advertise for bids for the mason, cut stone and iron work for the building.

The contract for excavating for the foundations was with John Stockley; for the foundations with Mortimer & Tapper; for iron work with P. J. Sexton; for mason work with John Angus; for stone with Tomlinson & Reed.

August 12, 1878, the Council adopted a resolution directing the Mayor to obtain from Tomlinson & Reed, the stone contractors, a proposition setting forth for what consideration they would substitute Lemont limestone for Bedford stone in the

building, and ordering a suspension of work until further orders of the Council.

August 15 Tomlinson & Reed submitted a communication stating that they would demand to make the required change, the sum of $979.584 for the entire work, or the sum of $501,891 in excess of the contract price of their contract, which was $477,-693. They maintained that this proposition did not invalidate their original contract, and represented that if the change was made they must have an extension of time in order to make the necessary arrangements with Edwin Walker, who owned the only quarry from which Lemont limestone of the necessary thickness could be procured.

August 19 the Committee on Judiciary to whom the proposition was referred, reported, recommending that it be rejected, and the communication placed on file. The report was concurred in.

Work on the building was suspended for a time, and the Bedford stone was denounced by members of the County Board and the press, as worthless, liable to discolor and chip to pieces under the effects of our climate, and it was maintained by many that the City Hall would be an unsightly pile, and would not in any manner be similar to or a fitting annex to the county's portion of the building. Tomlinson & Reed had agreed in their contract to do all of their stone cutting in Chicago unless in the event of a general strike among the stone cutters. It was charged that they were avoiding this provision of their contract. The labor unions took up the matter and discussed it at their meetings and brought it before the Council. This added to the general dissatisfaction, and demands were made on all sides for an entire cessation of work on the building. May 12, 1879, a committee appointed at a mass-meeting of citizens to make an examination of the stone being used presented a communication condemning it to the Council. This communication was referred to a select committee composed of Aldermen Lawler, Grannis, Stauber, Ballard and Meyer, appointed by the Chair. May 26, Ald. Lawler, of this committee, reported, asking that they be allowed to call to their assistance two architects, two builders and two stone cutters, but the request was not granted. Ald. Ballard, however, presented a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Mayor to appoint a committee of five experts to assist the building committee in investigating the condition of the new building. The Committee on Buildings met with these experts and after a thorough examination, a majority of the com-

mittee reported to the Council that no serious defects had been found, and recommending the acceptance of the work as far as it had progressed. Ald. Riordan as a minority of the committee submitted a counter report. September 1 the Committee on Public Buildings reported, recommending that the proposition of Tomlinson & Reed to substitute granite columns from the same quarry as the columns for the county building were taken, in lieu of the blue Bedford stone columns, for the sum of $108,500, be accepted. September 8, after a contest in the Council, the recommendation of the committee was agreed to by a vote of 19 to 16. This action was vetoed by the Mayor at the next meeting. Tomlinson & Reed then proposed, on account of their inability to furnish blue Bedford stone large enough for the columns, to deduct $21,797.28 from their contract price of construction. November 24 the Council passed an order for the payment of $1,000 to the experts for their services. In a message to the Council May 10, 1880, Mayor Harrison, referring to certain combinations discovered as existing between city contractors, had the following to say in reference to the proposed substitution of granite for blue Bedford stone for the columns and pilasters:

Still another combination was discovered and routed. This was on the substitution of granite for Bedford stone for the columns and pilasters on the new City Hall. In the early part of last summer the City Hall contractors proposed to the building committee to furnish granite columns and pilasters for the sum of $108,000 in addition to their existing contracts, and subsequently the committee recommended the acceptance of the proposition to the Council. The recommendation was concurred in; but, being satisfied that the matter had been hastily considered, I sent in a veto. The Council then adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to enter into negotiations with the contractors, and, in accordance therewith, he held several interviews with the gentlemen, but finding that they were disposed to adhere to the figures recommended by the Council, he declined to make terms with them, and discontinued the negotiations. The Commissioner and myself took the ground that granite pilasters were not desirable, considering the difference in price, and that the dark Bedford stone in contrast with the granite columns would look as well, if not better, than granite pilasters. The result was that on the 4th of December last the Commissioner and myself succeeded in entering into an agreement with the contractors to furnish granite col-

umns of the same quality and exactly like those on the county side for $37,000, thus securing a saving to the city of $71,000—the difference between $108,000 and $37,000. The same rate of payment would have procured granite pilasters for $23,000, which, added to the columns ($37,000), would make $60,000—a saving of $48,000 to the city, over the contract directed by the Council.

September 19, 1880, the Council passed an order directing the superintending architect, Alexander Kirkland, to report concerning the condition of the walls of the new building, and in accordance with this order Mr. Kirkland reported the walls to be in good condition, and that the settling of the building was bringing the floor levels even with those of the county building on account of a wise precaution of allowing four inches for settlement when the walls of the city building were going up. July 31, 1882, Commissioner Cregier, of the Department of Public Works, reported to the Council that the amount of money paid and to be paid, to contractors for extras in the way of work and material was to John Angus for extra brick work, and Tomlinson & Reed for extra stone work, $4,860.38; extras claimed by Tomlinson & Reed, but not allowed, $4,368.50. In addition there was a claim made by John Angus for $55,000 for losses occasioned by loss of time, by reason of orders of the city suspending work, and by changes of plans. March 12, 1883, Ald. Hildreth presented and the Council adopted a resolution requesting the Law Department to draft and present to the state Legislature an act exempting a tax for construction of city halls from the two per cent. limitations. In April, 1883, Ald. Geohegan introduced a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to negotiate with the County Board for an offer to purchase the new City Hall. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and afterward placed on file.

The following figures from the county records show the entire cost of the Courthouse, or county portion of the building:

Amount paid by County Board up to January 1, 1882, - - - -	$2,319,749.00
Estimate of cost to make repairs at rotunda same as New City Hall, - -	25,519.00
Harms' claim paid since, - - -	72,000.00
Egan's claim paid since, - - - -	3,500 00
Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Co. - - -	3,900.00
	$2,424,668.00

In a report to the Council March 16, 1885, Supervising Architect Kirkland, of the City Building Department, gave the following figures on the cost of the City Hall:

Amount paid by the city up to January 1, 1885, - - - - - - -	$1,496,973.88
Due on contracts let but not completed, -	52,464.20
Estimate cost of finishing entrances from Washington, Randolph and La Salle streets; frescoing walls, etc., -	57,600.00
Finishing the rooms now unoccupied (est): - - - - - - -	35,000.00
	$1,642,038.08

The total cost upon completion was $1,800,000.

In connection with the construction of the County Building there were charges made of extravagance on the part of the County Board, and the "Farmer" Harms' claim and Egan's claim became quite celebrated legal cases. Later on Contractor P. J. Sexton had claims of $180,000 against the county and about $55,000 against the city, which he won after carrying on a legal fight in various courts, and in estimating the total cost of the county Courthouse the $180,000 claim should be included.

The removal of the various city departments from the "Old Rookery" at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets, which had been occupied since its construction after the great fire of 1871, began January 1, 1884, and continued until May, when all were installed in new quarters. The "Rookery" lot was leased to a syndicate for a long term of years, and an immense office building is in progress of construction thereon.

CHAPTER XIV.

SOCIALISM AND ANARCHISM IN CHICAGO—THE MILITIA LAW AND SUPREME COURT DECISIONS—THE HAYMARKET MASSACRE—THE ANARCHIST TRIALS—SCENES IN COURT—THE EVIDENCE—THE VERDICT—BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTED POLITICIANS—TABLES OF CONGRESSMEN, SHERIFFS, AND LEGISLATORS ELECTED IN COOK COUNTY—NATIONAL POLITICS AND TABLES OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTES—REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CHICAGO, ETC., ETC.

One of the most startling and bloody episodes in the history of any American city was the Chicago Haymarket massacre, on the night of May 4, 1886, in which, by the explosion of a dynamite bomb, thrown by Anarchists, seven police officers were killed and sixty wounded, and many attendants at the Anarchist meeting in the old Haymarket, at the intersection of West Randolph and Desplaines streets, were killed and wounded by the return fire of the police. For several years prior to the labor riots of 1877 secret meetings of armed groups of Socialists, as all would-be extremists in social reforms were then called, had been held in Chicago. The Socialists endeavored to take advantage of the labor troubles to incite riot, and the city police force by their prompt action in dispersing an incendiary meeting in the Voerwaerts Turner Hall incurred the enmity of the Socialists. In the spring of 1879 the Socialists united, Anarchists and all, in support of a ticket in the municipal election, polling over 10,000 votes for Dr. Ernst Schmidt for Mayor, and Frank Stauber, a Socialist Alderman, for City Treasurer, and electing several representatives in the City Council, as has already been shown. It is but fair to the Socialists to state that their leaders maintain that their ends and aims are entirely dissimilar to those of the Anarchists, but as the latter are all primarily Socialists and hold that Socialistic doctrines are similar to their own, and that they are only different from the Socialists in that they believe in the adoption of violence and extreme measures, the more speedily to bring about so-called social reforms, they are grouped together for the purpose of convenience in the narration of the Anarchist movement, and its culmination. While the Socialists

number many intelligent men having definite and to some extent reasonable views of changes in the social system which they would like to see inaugurated, the doctrines of the Anarchists, as developed by the harangues of their leaders, tend only to chaos and the complete subversion of government, and the rights of property. There were armed groups of Anarchists in Chicago, similar to the Communists of Paris, calling themselves Socialists, in 1878. Among them at this time were several companies of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, the Bohemian Sharpshooters, and independent groups. They paraded the streets with arms and carried red flags, and their agitators made incendiary speeches in the Lake Park, Market Square, and at Greif's Hall, 54 West Lake street, and other places of similar resort. The dangerous character of the Lehr und Wehr Verein has been known in Chicago for at least seven years. Its officers are in the main exiled foreign political agitators, and its membership is composed in the main of a low and ignorant class of Germans, Austrians, Bavarians, Hungarians and Bohemians, with a few fanaticists from other nationalities. On the night of July 1, 1879, Captain Frank Bielfeld marched out of the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall at the head of ten Lehr und Wehr Verein men, turning east on Twelfth to Union, going south 100 yards or so, and then returning. Lieut. Callahan saw them, and went to the hall, where he met Harry Rubens, attorney, representing the Lehr und Wehr Verein, who said that was enough, meaning that he was willing to have the eleven arrested as per an arrangement he had made with Mayor Harrison for the purpose of trying a test case on the charge of violating the militia law. Only Bielfeld's name and address were taken, and Rubens became responsible for his appearance before Justice Walsh at the West side Police Court the morning of July 2, 1879. Bielfeld took a change of venue to Morrison and gave his own recognizance for $100 to come in at 4 P. M. At that hour Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron, Rubens, and Bielfeld were present. The case went over for five days. Bielfeld said the society proposed to "turn out in citizens' dress without any distinctive marks." At that time many people anticipated bloodshed on the Fourth, and not a few left the city to be out of danger. The same day—July 2—when the case came up Bielfeld denied the charge, but the justice bound him over in $300 bail. Late that afternoon an application was made to Judge Barnum for the release of Bielfeld on habeas corpus. In granting the application Judge Barnum, in a lengthy opinion, declared that about every section and clause in the militia law was uncon-

stitutional. This being a habeas-corpus case it was impossible to carry the matter to the Supreme Court. Soon afterward, however, a man by the name of Dunne, being summoned to appear as a petit juror before Judge Barnum, then sitting in the Criminal Court, pleaded his exemption, he being a member of the National Guard, not amenable to jury service. The court overruled the point, and the juror refusing to serve, he was fined, and from that decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, sitting in November, 1879, at Mount Vernon, where the case was argued by Mr. Charles A. Gregory on behalf of the juror, and by Harry Rubens on behalf of the people. The Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the militia law, upsetting all the points of the Communists' lawyers and overruling Judge Barnum's positions, one by one.

This decision in effect was that armed bodies of Communists had no right to go out on parade. The Supreme Court reversed Judge Barnum's decision and remanded the cause. In deciding this case the Supreme Court said: "Whether bodies of men with military organization or otherwise, under no discipline or command of the United States or a state, shall be permitted to parade with arms in populous communities, is within the regulation and subject to the police power of the state. In matters pertaining to the internal peace and well-being of the state its police powers are plenary and inalienable. It is a power coextensive with self-protection, and is sometimes termed, and not inaptly, the law of overruling necessity. Everything necessary for the protection, safety and best interests of the people of the state may be done within this power."

In the fall of 1879 the Bohemian Sharpshooters held a picnic at Silver Leaf grove, near Douglas park, and being exasperated by troublesome "hoodlums" they fired a volley, under the orders of their captain, Prokop Hudek, into the crowd of people outside the park, wounding several. Prokop Hudek and the entire company of Bohemian Sharpshooters were marched from Silver Leaf grove between files of police to the old Madison street police station, at the corner of Union street. Great excitement prevailed; a mob gathered, and threats were made openly to lynch the leaders, and strenuous efforts on the part of the police were required to disperse the exasperated people.

Another test case, similar to that of Frank Bielfeld, was that of Herman Presser, which went to the state Supreme Court and thence to the federal Supreme Court, where, in January, 1886, the militia law was affirmed. The claim set up on the

part of the armed Socialists was that the Federal Constitution proclaims that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and that "Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances." The Federal Supreme Court said of the first amendment:

"The amendment is a limitation only upon the power of Congress and the national government, and not upon that of the state. It was so held by this court in the case of United States *vs.* Cruikshank, 92 U. S., 542, in which the Chief-Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that the right of the people to bear arms is not a right granted by the Constitution. Neither is it in any manner dependent on that instrument for its existence. The second amendment declares that it shall not be infringed; but this, as has been seen, means no more than that it shall not be infringed by Congress."

The United States Supreme Court recognized the right of peaceable assemblage as an attribute of national citizenship and one that will be protected by Federal authority where the express and only purpose of the meeting is to "petition for a redress of grievances." In such case the meeting must be in entire subordination to the police power of the state, and the assemblage must be made at a proper time and place, the power of the state being absolute, the Federal Supreme Court saying in the Presser case: "To deny the power would be to deny the right of the state to disperse assemblages organized for sedition and treason, and the right to suppress armed mobs bent on riot and rapine."

From the time of the arrest of Presser, armed parades of Socialists ceased; but their groups drilled in secret and became versed in the use of dynamite bombs, and other Anarchistic means of subverting law and order. For six months prior to May 1, 1886, a labor agitation for eight hours' work, beginning on that date, was carried on throughout the country. One of the leading labor agitators of Chicago was George Schilling. The recognized leaders of the Anarchists were August Spies, A. R. Parsons and Samuel Fielden. From newspaper comments on secret meetings of Anarchist groups, and the utterances of their organ, the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, edited by Spies, and the *Alarm*, edited by Parsons, it became known to the police that the Anarchists would probably attempt to seize upon the opportunity of expected labor disturbances on the 1st of May to precipitate an outbreak against capital, and the law and order of the city. It was undoubtedly the design of these reckless and misguided plot-

ters to take advantage of the labor troubles to organize mobs and incite riot on a large scale, or "revolution" as they termed it, and to attempt to demoralize and put to flight the police and the militia; to secure possession of and sack the city, and they professed to believe that once this was done, a general revolution would be precipitated upon the country. The collapse of the effort and the punishment meted out to the leaders, marks an epoch in the annals of the Union, and is an evidence that the government will be maintained and treason be put down, in whatever guise it may appear. A majority of the Anarchists in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States are not citizens, and many have been naturalized only for a brief period.

There had been for some weeks a great strike of the employes of McCormick's Reaper Works on Blue Island avenue, or the "Black Road," as it was called by the laboring men. Some of the one thousand or more employes were turbulent, and here the Anarchists first made an effort to inflame the working men to violence. On the afternoon of May 2 a company of Anarchists, recruited mainly from the Bohemian district in the vicinity of Eighteenth street and Center avenue, marched down the "Black Road" with the American flag reversed. They were joined by many of the strikers and a meeting was held on the open prairie in front of the McCormick works, at which Spies made an inflammatory speech. At its conclusion the mob charged the works, where a number of non-union men were employed, and demolished a portion of the works and injured a number of the employes. There were six police officers on duty, and they bravely tried to hold the mob of nearly 3,000 men at bay, but they were overcome, and then turned in an alarm for the patrol wagons. Upon the arrival of the wagons about thirty officers charged the mob and dispersed it, one striker being killed by a revolver shot, and several being injured. That night an Anarchist circular, printed in both English and German, was distributed throughout the city. The English portion was as follows:

"REVENGE.

"Revenge, working men! to arms! Your masters sent out their bloodhounds—the police. They killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed the poor wretches, because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for the shortening of the hours of toil. They killed them to show you, 'free American citizens,' that you *must* be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to

allow you, or you'll get killed. You have for years endured the most abject humiliation; you have for years suffered immeasurable iniquities; you have worked yourselves to death; you have endured the pangs of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory lords—in short, you have been miserable, obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving master. When you ask them now to lessen your burden he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you, kill you. If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandsires who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might, Hercules, and destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms we call you! To arms! YOUR BROTHERS."

The German portion differed from the above mainly in the following passage: "Why? Because you dared ask for the shortening of the hours of labor." In the German copy it ran: "Because you dared ask for all that you believed to be your rights." Instead of being addressed, as in the English, to American citizens, it was directed to the followers of Anarchy and Socialism.

Another circular was distributed calling a meeting at the Haymarket for the night of May 4, and urging working men to arm and go in full force. In the *Arbeiter Zeitung* appeared the letter "Y," meaning Ypsilon, which was the signal for the armed Anarchists to turn out, and in the department of the paper known as the "Letter-Box" the word "Ruhe," signifying that the time for revolution was at hand. There were probably 300 armed Anarchists at the meeting and about 2,000 people in attendance altogether. It was evidently the intention of the Anarchist leaders to incite the unemployed working men to violence, disorganize and disperse the police, and lead a mob in a march of unobstructed pillage and destruction through the city. A truck was used as a speakers' stand; it was 10 o'clock; Spies and Parsons had spoken, and Fielden was haranguing the crowd. A platoon of seven companies of police, numbering 180 men, under command of Inspector John Bonfield and Captain William Ward and Lieutenants Bowler, Stanton, Peuzen, Hubbard, Beard, Steele and Quinn, wheeled into the Haymarket from Desplaines street, and Captain Ward commanded the lawless and incendiary speakers and their followers, in the name of the law to disperse. The police were in two ranks, open order. Fielden had started to descend from the truck when a whizzing sound was heard and a dynamite bomb, thrown from an adjacent alley, descended between the two ranks of policemen and exploded with a deafening

detonation. This was immediately followed by a volley from the revolvers of the armed Anarchists. The police wavered, but although the front rank had almost to a man been mown down, they rallied, and at the command of Captain Bonfield closed up and returned the fire by repeated rounds from their revolvers, Captain Bonfield leading the example by taking a revolver from one of the fallen men, and with his own, firing with both hands. In the face of this murderous fire the Anarchists could not rally, and they broke and ran in all directions. Several of their number were killed and many wounded, but the exact number cannot be stated, for the reason that, as in the riots of 1877, and the McCormick outbreak, many were helped away and secreted by their friends. The wounded policemen were removed to the County Hospital, and the police patrol wagons were kept busy all night in caring for the dead and dying.

By the brave and steady action of the police Chicago was saved from a still more bloody riot and the possible loss of countless lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property at the hands of a mob of reckless Anarchists, who made the boldest attempt at the subversion of the law and public authority since the days of the Paris Commune. The following day the Mayor issued a proclamation commanding the people not to assemble in crowds until the prevalent disorders were over. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* was suppressed; the office raided by the police, as also were Greif's and Zephf's halls and many other Anarchist headquarters. Great quantities of dynamite bombs and arms were seized and destroyed, together with red flags, banners, and Socialist and Anarchist literature. Eight Anarchist leaders were arrested and indicted for murder, and twenty-six others for conspiracy and treason. Those indicted and tried for murder were August Spies, a German by nationality, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and one of the leading Anarchist agitators; A. R. Parsons, an American—brother of the Confederate general, Lew Parsons—Commander-at-Large of the Anarchists, whose wife, an Octoroon, was also a violent agitator; Samuel Fielden, English by nationality, a carpenter by trade, and a noted agitator; Oscar Neebe, German, laborer in a brewery and circulator of the *Arbeiter;* Adolph Fischer, German, compositor on and circulator of the *Arbeiter;* Louis Lingg, German, carpenter by trade, circulator of the *Arbeiter;* George Engel, German, Anarchist agitator, and Michael Schwab, associate editor of the *Arbeiter*. The day following the outbreak the city detectives arrested Rudolph Schnaubelt for complicity in the

murderous attack on the police, but at this time it was not known that the bomb-throwing was the result of a great conspiracy, and after questioning Schnaubelt and coming to the belief that he was not concerned in the bloody deed, he was released and he speedily disappeared from the city. Subsequently it transpired that in all probability it was Schnaubelt who threw the bomb, at the command of Engel or Spies. A. R. Parsons disappeared the night after the riot, and was not arrested. He came into court and gave himself up on the day set for the trial.

After four weeks spent in an attempt to obtain a jury, during which time twelve or fifteen panels were exhausted, the Anarchists were finally brought to trial in the Criminal Court, before his Honor, Judge Gary. The jurymen selected were Major James H. Cole, F. E. Osborne, S. G. Randall, A. H. Reed, J. H. Brayton, A. Hamilton, G. W. Adams, J. B. Greiner, C. B. Todd, C. A. Ludwig, T. E. Denker and H. T. Sanford.

June 19 the counsel for the defense of the Anarchists filed an application with State's-Attorney Grinnell for a separate trial of each of the defendants, Spies, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe. The application stated that the defendants were afraid that the jury would get the acts of each of the four men mixed up, to the injury of the cases of the other three—Engel, Lingg and Fischer. Judge Gary denied this motion on the ground that they had been jointly indicted for conspiracy and murder.

The prosecution in this noted trial was conducted by State's Attorney Julius S. Grinnell and Assistant State's Attorneys George Ingham and Frank Walker, and the defense by Col. W. P. Black, Salomon & Zeisler, and Mr. Foster, of Iowa. After many weeks of interminable delay, spent in challenging jurors and the exhaustion of every device known to crafty lawyers to gain the slightest advantage, the trial of the Anarchists finally opened by the taking of evidence on Friday, July 16, the court room being crowded by hundreds of people, many ladies among the number. Several of the policemen wounded at the Haymarket were also present, among them Officer Reed, who was shot in the leg; Steele, who was shot in the back; Barber, who was shot in the foot and who has to depend on a crutch to get along, and Officer McMahon, who was shot in two places in the leg.

The first witness was Felix C. Puschek, a draughtsman, who submitted plans for use in the trial, of Neff's hall, 58 Clybourne avenue, of the Haymarket; of Zeph's hall, 120 West Lake street, Greif's hall, 54 West Lake street, and other Anarchist

meeting places. Police Inspector Bonfield next takes the stand and relates how the police attempted to disperse the unlawful assemblage of armed Anarchists, and details the circumstance of the bomb-throwing, already related. He also identifies the following circular, by which the meeting was called:

"Attention, working men! Great mass-meeting to-night, at 7 o'clock, Haymarket square, between Desplaines and Halsted. Good speakers will be present to denounce the late atrocious act of the police, the shooting of our fellow working men yesterday afternoon. Working men, arm and appear in full force.

"THE COMMITTEE."

Some of the Anarchists indicted for conspiracy turned state's evidence. Gottfried Waller, a Swiss by nationality, a cabinet-maker by trade, formerly a Socialist and a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, testified that the latter organization comprised various armed groups of Anarchists; that the letter "Y" in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* meant for the armed section to meet at Greif's hall; that he acted as chairman of the meeting of seventy or eighty persons, Engel, Fischer and Breitenfeld, the commander of the Lehr und Wehr, being present. The witness testified that Engel unfolded a plan whereby if a collision between the strikers and the police should occur, the word "Ruhe" would appear in the *Arbeiter* as a signal for the Lehr und Wehr and the Northwest group of Anarchists to assemble in Wicker Park with arms. They should then storm the North avenue police station, and proceed thence to other stations, using dynamite and shooting down all who opposed them, and should cut the telegraph wires to prevent communication with the outside world. Engel said the best way to begin would be to throw a dynamite bomb into the police station, and that when the populace saw that the police were overpowered, tumult would spread through the city, and the Anarchists would be joined by the working men. This plan, Engel said, had been adopted by the Northwest group. It was decided to appoint a committee to keep watch of affairs in the city and to call a meeting for the next night in the Haymarket. Fischer was directed to get the handbills calling the meeting printed. Those present at the preliminary meeting represented various groups throughout the city. Fischer announced that the word "Ruhe" would mean that a revolution had been started. Engel put the motion, and the plan was adopted. The Committee on Action was composed of members from each group; the witness knew only one—Kraemer. The members of the armed groups were known by numbers, and witness' number was 19. Witness

testified that he had had bombs in his possession given him by Fischer. Others present at the meeting were Rheinwald, Krueger (afterward killed by the police), another Krueger, Gruenwald, Schrader, Huber, Huebner, Hermann, two Lehmanns, and Schnaubelt. Witness went to the Haymarket meeting armed with a revolver. August Krueger was known as "the little Krueger" and Rudolph as "the big Krueger." The witness finally acknowledged that a preliminary meeting had been held on Emma street the Sunday before the meeting at Greif's hall at which Engel's plan was discussed and adopted.

Bernhard Schrader, a native of Prussia, five years in this country, a carpenter by trade, testified that he was a member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein; was at the meeting at Greif's hall the night of May 3, and he corroborated Waller's testimony throughout. Besides those mentioned by Waller, Schrader named Hadermann, Thiele and Danafeldt, as attendants at the meeting. He saw Balthauser Rau distributing the "Revenge" circulars at a meeting of the Carpenters' Union on Desplaines street. Witness was present also at the Sunday meeting on Emma street. It was here agreed to cripple the fire department, in case they were called out, by cutting their hose. Witness went to the meeting at 54 West Lake street in response to the signal "Y" in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He was at the Haymarket, but did not know who threw the bomb. The Northwest group of the Lehr und Wehr were armed with Springfield rifles. Witness' number in the organization was 3,312.

Lieut. Edward Steele testified that when the police entered the Haymarket somebody cried out: "Here come the bloodhounds. You do your duty, and we'll do ours."

Lieut. Michael Quinn testified that he heard this exclamation and that the man who made it was Fielden, just as he ceased speaking on the wagon. About the instant the bomb exploded, Fielden exclaimed: "We are peaceable!"

Lieutenant Stanton testified that the bomb exploded four seconds after his company of eighteen men entered the Haymarket. Every member of his company except two were wounded, and two—Degan and Redden—killed. The witness was wounded in eleven places. Officers Krueger and Wessler testified to having seen Fielden shoot at the police with a revolver.

Luther V. Moulton of Grand Rapids, testified that February 22, 1885, August Spies was on a visit to Grand Rapids and he there questioned him about the objects of his organization.

Spies said the ballot-box would not bring about reform; that force was the only agency to be depended upon: that there were men enough in Chicago to take the city, and when the city was taken the rest of the country would fall into line. George W. Shook, also of Grand Rapids, testified that Spies said they had a secret organization in Chicago numbering 3,000, and that they proposed to revolutionize society. They were to undertake it when the most men were idle. The details he said, were only known to those in the organization, and they were drilled in a secret method of warfare.

Lieutenant Bowler testified to seeing men in the crowd fire upon the police with revolvers; officers S. C. Bohner and E. J. Hawley saw Fielden fire. In the line of proving up the conspiracy to incite the working men to violence, it was shown by the evidence of James L. Frazer, E. T. Baker, A. S. Leckie, Frank Haraster, Sergeant John Enright and Officer L. H. McShane, that Spies and Fielden incited the mob to attack McCormick's Reaper Works and the non-union employes on May 3. Detective Reuben Slayton testified to having arrested Fischer at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. He had a loaded revolver hid under his coat; a file-grooved dagger and a fulminating cap, used to explode dynamite bombs. Theodore Fricke, former business manager of the *Arbeiter*, identified the copy of the "Revenge" circular as being in Spies' handwriting. Lieutenant William Ward testified to having commanded the Haymarket meeting to disperse in the name of the people of Illinois, and that Fielden cried, "We are peaceable," laying a slight emphasis on the last word.

William Seliger, of 442 Sedgwick street, testified that Louis Lingg boarded with him, and that himself, Lingg, Huebner, Manzenberg and Hewmann worked at making dynamite bombs of a spherical shape. He attended the various meetings. He identified the calls for the armed sections to meet in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. Balthasar Rau brought the "Revenge" circular to Zephf's hall. Lingg worked at first on "gas pipe" bombs; they made forty or fifty bombs the Tuesday before the riot. Lingg said they were to be used that evening; he and Lingg carried a small trunk full of the bombs to Neff's hall, 58 Clybourne avenue, that evening, where they were divided up among the Anarchists; besides the Northwest group the Sachsen Bund met at Neff's hall; witness, Lingg, Thieben and Gustav Lehman and two others from the Lehr und Wehr Verein, left Neff's hall for the Larrabee street police station; Lingg said a disturbance

must be made on the North side to prevent the police from going to the West side; Lingg wanted to throw a bomb into the station; the police were outside, and they could not get near; the patrol wagon came along completely manned, and Lingg wanted to throw a bomb under the wagon; he asked witness for fire from his cigar; witness went into a hallway and lit a match, and before he returned the wagon had passed; they returned to Neff's hall where he heard a bomb had fallen on the West side, and killed a great many; Hewmann blamed Lingg and said in an angry voice, "You are the cause of it all;" they then went and hid their bombs under sidewalks and in various places, and went home; Lingg first brought dynamite to his house about six weeks before May 1, in a long wooden box; he made a wooden spoon to handle it with in filling the bombs; witness belonged to the Northwest group, and his number was 72; Engel was also a member. [The bombs were here produced and Judge Gary ordered them removed immediately from the court room and from the building]. Seliger's testimony was unshaken on cross-examination. Mrs. Bertha Seliger corroborated her husband's testimony, testifying that at one time six or seven men were at work making bombs, and that after the Haymarket Lingg tore up the floor of a closet to secrete those he had on hand.

Lieutenant John D. Shea, Chief of the Detective force, testified to having assisted in the raid on the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, May 5. The galley of type from which the "Revenge" circular was printed, copies of Herr Most's book, and other Anarchist literature, red flags and banners with treasonable devices, and a quantity of dynamite were found. The witness asked Spies if he wrote the "Revenge" circular, and he refused to answer. When he arrested Fischer he asked him where he was on the night of the Haymarket meeting. Fischer said in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office with Schwab, and that Rau brought word that Spies was at the Haymarket, that a big crowd was there, and they all went over. He had a belt, a dagger, and a fulminating cap on him when arrested, but he said he carried them for protection. I said: 'You didn't need them in the office.' He said: 'I intended to go away, but was arrested.' I also said: 'There has been found other weapons like this sharpened dagger; how is it you come to carry this?' He said he put it in his pocket for his own protection."

Detective William Jones testified that he had a locksmith open a closet in Spies' office, and in a desk were found two bars

of dynamite; a long fuse, a box of fulminating caps, some letters, and copies of both the celebrated circulars. At Fischer's home he found a lot of cartridges and a blouse of the Lehr und Wehr Verein. Officer Duffy found two thousand copies of the circular calling upon the working men to arm, and the manuscript of the "Revenge" circular in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. Herr Most's book, "The Science of Revolutionary Warfare," found in the *Arbeiter* office, was offered in evidence; also the manual for the manufacture of explosives and poisons.

Gustav Lehman, one of the conspirators, gave a detailed account of various meetings; the afternoon of May 4 he was at Lingg's house where men with cloths over their faces were making dynamite bombs; Huebner was cutting fuse; Lingg gave witness a small hand-satchel with two bombs, fuse, caps, and a can of dynamite; at 3 o'clock in the morning after the Haymarket explosion, he got out of bed and carried this material back of Ogden's grove and hid it, where it was found by Officer Hoffman; money to buy dynamite was raised at a dance of the Carpenters' Union, at Florus' hall, 71 West Lake street. Lingg took this money and bought dynamite; Lingg taught them how to make bombs. M. H. Williamson and Clarence P. Dresser, reporters, had heard Fielden, Parsons and Spies counsel violence; the latter at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office had advised that the new Board of Trade be blown up on the night of its opening. George Munn and Herman Pudewa, printers, worked on the "Revenge" circular in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office; Richard Reichel, office-boy, got the "copy" for it from Spies.

The most sensational evidence of the trial, as showing the inside workings of the armed sections of the Socialists, and at the same time the most damaging as indicative of their motives and designs, was that of Detective Andrew C. Johnson, of the Pinkerton agency, an entirely disinterested person who was detailed in December, 1884, by his agency, which had been employed by the First National Bank to furnish details of the secret meetings which it was known were being held by revolutionary plotters at various places throughout the city. Johnson is a Scandinavian, thin-faced and sandy-haired, born in Copenhagen, and thirty-five years of age. He told his story in a calm, collected, business-like manner. Mr. Grinnell asked:

"Do you know any of the defendants?" Witness—"I do."

"Name them."—"Parsons, Fielden, Spies, Schwab, and Lingg."

"Were you at any time connected with any group of the International Working men's Association?"—"I was."

"What group?"—"The American group."

"Were you a member of any armed section of the Socialists of this city?"—"Yes, sir."

"When did you begin attendance at their meetings?"—"The first meeting I attended was the 22d of February, 1885, at Baum's Pavilion. The last meeting I attended was the 24th of January of this year."

"At whose instance did you go to their meetings?"—"At the instance of my agency."

"Did you from time to time make reports of what you heard and saw at their meetings?"—"I did."

Mr. Grinnell passed over to witness a bundle of papers and asked: "Have you in your hand a report of the meeting of the 22d of February, 1885?"—"Yes, sir."

"Were any of the defendants present at that meeting?"—"Yes, sir; Parsons was present."

"Refer to your memoranda and tell me what was said by Parsons at that meeting."—Objected to; overruled.—"Parsons stated that the reason the meeting had been called in that locality was so as to give the many merchant princes who resided there an opportunity to attend and see what the Communists had to say about the distribution of wealth. He said: 'I want you all to unite together and throw off the yoke. We need no President, no Congressmen, no police, no militia, and no judges. They are all leeches, sucking the blood of the poor, who have to support them all by their labor. I say to you, rise one and all, and let us exterminate them all. Woe to the police or to the military whom they send against us.'"

"That was where?"—"At Baum's Pavilion, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-second street."

"Have you a report of any other of the defendants speaking at that meeting?"—"No sir."

"What is the next memorandum that you have?"—"The next meeting was March 1. That night I became a member. I went to Thielen, who was at the time acting as Treasurer and Secretary for the association, and gave him my name, and signified my willingness to join the association. He entered my name in a book and handed me a red card with my name on and a number."

"When and where was that?"—"That was March 1, 1885, at Greif's hall, No. 54 West Lake street, in this city."

"Have you what was said and done at that meeting?"—"I have a report of it here."

"Who spoke?"—"Parsons, Fielden, Spies, and others."

"Any other of the defendants?"—"No sir."

"State what Fielden said, and then what Parsons said."—"A lecture was given by a man named Bailey on the subject of Socialism and Christianity, and the question arose as to whether Christianity ought to be introduced in their meetings."

"What did Fielden, Spies, and Parsons say there?"—"Fielden said that he thought this matter ought not to be introduced into their meetings. Parsons said, 'I am of the same opinion;' and Spies also said that it ought not to be introduced."

"Now state the next meeting."—"The next meeting was March 4, at the same place."

"Who were present?"—"Parsons, Fielden, and Spies were present, and spoke."

"When was the memorandum made that you have of that meeting?"—"The same day immediately after the termination of the meeting. Parsons said: 'We are sorely in need of funds to publish the *Alarm*. As many of you as are able ought to give as much as you can, because our paper is our most powerful weapon, and it is only through the paper that we can hope to reach the masses.' During his lecture he introduced Christianity. Spies stood up and said: 'We don't want any Christianity here in our meetings at all. We have told you so before.' Fielden made no speech."

"When was the next meeting?"—"March 22."

"Were any speeches made by any of the defendants there?"—"Yes, sir, Spies spoke. Previously a man named Bishop introduced a resolution of sympathy for a girl named Sorell. Bishop stated that the girl had been assaulted by her master. She had applied for a warrant, which had been refused her on account of the high social standing of her master. Spies said: 'What is the use of passing resolutions? We must act, and revenge the girl. Here is a fine opportunity for some of our young men to go and shoot Wight.' That was the man who had assaulted the girl."

"Do your reports contain references to speeches made by others?"—"They do."

"You are only picking out speeches made by the defendants?"—"That is all."

"When was the next meeting?"—"March 29, 1885, at Greif's hall. The defendant, Fielden, spoke at that meeting. He said: 'A few explosions in the city of Chicago would help the cause

considerably. There is the new Board of Trade, a roost of thieves and robbers. We ought to commence by blowing that up.' "

"Were other speeches made at that meeting?"—"There were, but no others made by the defendants."

"When was the next meeting?"—"April 1, at Greif's hall. Spies, Fielden and Parsons were present at that meeting. Spies made a lengthy speech on this occasion. His speech was in regard to acts of cruelty committed by the police in Chicago; he spoke of the number of arrests made, and the number of convictions in proportion. He also referred to the case of the girl who preferred a charge of assault against Police-Sergeant Patton, of the West Chicago avenue station."

"Who else spoke there?"—"Fielden. Spies had said before that he had advised the girl to get a pistol and go and shoot the policeman. Fielden stood up and said: 'That is what she ought to do.' "

"What was the next meeting?"—"April 8, 1885, at Greif's hall. Parsons made a lengthy speech. He referred frequently in his address to the strike at the McCormick harvester works. He said: 'There is but one of two things for the men to do. They must either go to work for the wages offered them or else starve.' In concluding his remarks he referred to the strike at La Salle, Illinois. He said: 'To-morrow morning or the next day the authorities here in the city will probably send a train-load of policemen or militia to La Salle to shoot down the working people there. Now, there is a way to prevent this. All you have to do is to get some soap and place it on the rails and the train will be unable to move.' Parsons spoke at great length of the crimes, as he termed them, of the capitalists, and he said to those present that it was an absolute necessity for them to unite against them, as that was the only way they could fight the capitalists."

"Who else spoke there?"—"Fielden. He said it was a blessing something had been discovered wherewith the working men could fight the police and militia with their Gatling guns."

"What was the next meeting you had"—"April 19. That meeting was held at No. 106 Randolph street, because the hall at No. 54 Lake street was engaged. At this meeting Parsons offered a resolution of sympathy for Louis Riel and the half-breeds in the Northwest who were in rebellion against the Canadian government. Neither Parsons nor Fielden spoke at the meeting."

"What was the next meeting?"—"April 22, at Greif's hall.

Referring to the opening of the new Board of Trade building, Parsons said: 'What a splendid opportunity there will be next Tuesday night for some bold fellow to make the capitalists tremble by blowing up the building and all the thieves and robbers that are there.' At the conclusion of his speech he said that the working men of Chicago should form in processions on Market square Tuesday evening next, and he invited all those present to get as many of their friends as they could to join in the procession."

"Did any other of the defendants speak there?"—"Fielden said: 'I also wish to invite as many of you as can come and as many as you can get. Go around to the lodging-houses and get all you can to join in the procession—the more the merrier.'"

"When was the next meeting?"—"April 26, at Greif's hall."

"Did any of the defendants speak there?"—"There were present Parsons, Fielden, Spies. Parsons said: 'I wish you all to consider the misery of the working classes, and the cause of all the misery is these institutions termed government. I lived on snow-balls all last winter, but, by G—d! I won't do it this winter.'"

"What was the next meeting at which any of the defendants attended?"—"April 30, at Market square; Parsons and Fieiden. Parsons said: 'We have assembled in here to determine in which way best to celebrate the dedication of the new Board of Trade building, and to give the working men of Chicago a chance to state their views in the matter.' Fielden then said: 'I want all the working men of Chicago, the country, and the world in general to arm themselves and sweep the capitalists off the face of the earth.' Parsons then said: 'Every working man in Chicago must save a little of his wages every week until he has enough to buy a Colt's revolver and a Winchester rifle, for the only way that the working people will get their rights is by the point of the bayonet. We want you to form in procession now, and we will march to the Board of Trade. We will halt there, and while the band is playing we will sing the Marseillaise.'"

"Did you march in the procession, too?"—"I did."

"Where were you in that line of march?"—"I was in the center of the procession."

"Did any of the defendants march with you?"—"Not with me, but in the procession Fielden, Spies, Parsons and Neebe marched."

"What was the next meeting?"—"There was something occurred the night of May 30. I was standing at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue close behind Spies. That was Decoration Day, and as the procession passed by Spies said: 'A half-dozen dynamite bombs would scatter them all.' A little later a gentleman who was standing near remarked upon the fine appearance of the Illinois National Guard, who were then passing. Spies said: 'They are only boys, and would be no use in case of a riot. Fifty determined men would soon disarm them all.'"

"When was the next meeting?"—"The next meeting was on the Lake front, May 31, and Fielden and Parsons were there. Fielden said: 'It is only by strength and force that you can overthrow the government.' Parsons also spoke, but I don't recollect what he said."

"Go on to the next meeting."—"The next meeting was June 7, at Ogden's grove. There were present Fielden, Parsons and Spies. Fielden said: 'Every working man in Chicago ought to belong to organizations. It is of no use to go to our masters to give us more wages or better times. I mean for you to use force. It is of no use for the working people to hope to gain anything by means of an ordinary weapon. Every one of you must learn the use of dynamite, for that is the power with which we hope to regain our rights.' Schwab also spoke at that meeting in German, which I do not understand."

"When was the next meeting?"—"The next meeting was August 19, at Greif's hall. Parsons and Fielden spoke. Parsons referred to the late strike of the street-car employes, and said that if but one shot had been fired and Bonfield had happened to be shot, the whole city would have been deluged in blood, and social revolution would have been inaugurated. The next meeting was August 24, at Greif's hall."

"Do you know of a fellow named Bodendecke speaking at those meetings?"—"Occasionally, but not frequently; I don't know where he is now. There were some twenty or twenty-three men present at that meeting, and twenty women."

"Name who were present."—"Besides the two defendants, Parsons and Fielden, there was Baltus, Bodendecke, Boyd, Lawson, Parker, Franklin and Schneider."

"State what occurred there."—"After being there a short time a man armed with a long cavalry sword and dressed in a blue blouse and wearing a slouch hat came into the room. He ordered all those present to fall in. He then called off certain

names, and all those present answered to their names. He inquired whether there were any new members who wished to join the military company, and some one replied that there was. He then said: 'Whoever wants to join step to the front.' Myself and two others stepped to the front. We were asked separately to give our names. I gave my name, which was put down in a book, and I was then told that my number was 16. Previous to my name being put down in the book a man to whom I was speaking asked whether there was any one present who knew me, or whether any one could vouch for my being a true man. The defendant, Parsons, and Bodendecke spoke up and said they would vouch for me. The other two were asked their names in turn, and as they were properly vouched for, their names were entered in a similar manner in a book, and they were given numbers. The man who came into the room armed then inquired of two other men in the room whether they were members of the American group. Both said they were and he asked to see their cards. As they were unable to show cards they were expelled, as were two others. The doors were closed and the remainder were asked to fall in line, and we were drilled about three-quarters of an hour—put through a regular manual of drill, marching, countermarching, wheeling, forming fours, etc."

"Who drilled you?"—"The man that came in with the sword; I didn't ascertain his name. At the expiration of that time the drill-instructor stated that he would now introduce some of the members of the first company of the German organization. He went outside and in a few minutes returned accompanied by ten other men, dressed as he himself was, each one armed with a Springfield rifle. When they all got into the room he placed them in line facing us and introduced them as members of the first company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein. He said that he was going to drill them a little while to let us see how far they had got with their drill. He drilled them about ten minutes in a regular musket drill. At the end of that time a man in the employ of the proprietor of the saloon at No. 54 West Lake street came into the room with two tin boxes, which he placed on the table at the south end of the room. The drill-instructor then asked all those present to step up and examine the two tin boxes, as they were the latest improved dynamite bomb. I stepped to the front with the others, and examined the two tins."

"Describe them as near as you can."—"They were about the size and had the appearance of ordinary preserved fruit cans. The top part unscrewed, and on the inside the cans were filled

with a light-brown mixture. There was also a small glass tube inserted in the center of the can. The tube was in connection with a screw, and it was explained that when the can was thrown against any hard substance it would explode."

"Was that mixture a liquid?"—"Inside of the glass tube was a liquid."

"Was there anything around that glass tube?"—"Yes, sir; it was a brownish mixture."

"Was that a liquid?"—No, sir; it looked more like fine sawdust."

"Did you feel of it?"—"I did not. The drill-instructor told us we should be very careful about selecting new members of the company, because if we were not, there was no telling whom we might get into our midst. The next proceeding of the evening was to select officers. A man named Walters was chosen Captain, and Parsons was chosen Lieutenant. Some discussion arose as to what the company should be called. It was decided eventually that we should be called the International Rifles. The drill instructor then suggested that we ought to choose some other hall, as we were not quite safe there. He added: 'We have a fine place at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue. We have a shooting range in the basement, where we practice shooting regularly.' Parsons inquired whether it was not possible for us to rent the same place. The drill instructor informed him he did not know. The question of renting another hall was postponed, and our next meeting was fixed for the next Monday."

Mr. Salomon—"A meeting of what?"

Witness—"A meeting of the armed section of the American group."

Mr. Grinnell—"Who drilled that company that night?"—Witness—"That German, and Parsons and Fielden."

"When was the next meeting?"—"The following Monday, the 31st of August, at the same place. Parsons and Fielden were present, and others. That was a meeting of the armed section, and it was held at Greif's hall. Capt. Walters drilled us about an hour and a half. Afterward a consultation was held by the members of the company as to the best way of procuring arms. Some one suggested that each member should pay so much a week until a sufficient amount had been raised wherewith to purchase a rifle for each member of the company. Parsons said: 'Look here, boys, why can't we make a raid some night on the militia armory? There are only two or three men on guard there, and it is easily done.' This suggestion seemed to be fa-

vored by the members, and it was finally decided to put the matter off until the nights got a little longer."

Capt. Black—"Which matter was put off?"

Witness—"The raid on the armory."

Mr. Grinnell—"When was the next meeting?"—Witness—"September 3, 1885, at No. 54 West Lake street. Fielden made a speech there and said: 'It is useless for you to suppose that you can ever obtain anything in any other way than by force. You must arm yourselves and prepare for the coming revolution.' That was one of the ordinary meetings of the association. The next meeting was October 11, at Twelfth Street Turner hall. Spies and Fielden were present. Fielden said: 'The Eight-Hour law will be of no benefit to the working men. You must organize and use force. You must crush out the present Government by force. It is the only way in which you can better your present condition.' I left with Fielden before the meeting terminated."

"When was the next meeting you attended?"—"The next meeting was December 20, at Twelfth street Turner hall. Fielden was present. He said: 'All the crowned heads of Europe are trembling at the very name of Socialism, and I hope soon to see a few Liskes in the United States to put away a few of the tools of the capitalists. The execution of Riel in the Northwest was downright murder.'"—"Was that an open meeting?"—"It was as far as I know. I saw no one refused admission."

"How about these other meetings you have mentioned, aside from the armed sections?"—"Aside from the meetings of the armed section I should say that they were public. I never saw any one refused admission."—"Was there any precaution taken?"—"A precaution was taken in this way: A member of the group was generally stationed at the door, and as each member entered the hall he was closely scrutinized. The next meeting was December 30."

"What place?"—"At No. 106 Randolph."

"Who spoke there?"—"Fielden. At this meeting a stranger asked a question, and Fielden replied to the question."

"Do you know what the question was?"—"The question was, 'Would the destruction of private property assist universal co-operation?' Fielden replied: 'Neither I nor any body else can tell what is going to be in a hundred years from now, but this everybody knows, if private property is done away with, it would insure a better state of things generally. And we are trying all we can to teach the people the best way in which to bring about this change.'"

"Who was present at that meeting?"—"Fielden, only. The next meeting was January of this year, at Twelfth street Turner hall. Fielden and Schwab were present. Fielden, referring to the troubles in Ireland, said: 'If every Irishman would become a Socialist, he would have a better opportunity to secure home-rule for Ireland. I want all Irishmen to destroy all the private property they can lay their hands on.' He also referred to other matters. What he said had reference to Pinkerton's detective agency."

"What was it he said?"—"He said Pinkerton's detectives were a lot of cold-blooded murderers, and the worst enemies the working men had, and they were all in the pay of the capitalists."

"Is that all that was said there? Was that one of these ordinary open meetings?"—"It was."

"What else happened?"—"Schwab also addressed this meeting in German. During his speech he was frequently applauded. The next meeting I attended was January 14 at No. 106 Randolph street."

"January of this year?"—"Yes, sir."

"What was said at that meeting?"—"Before the meeting commenced the defendants, Fielden and Spies, had a conversation which I overheard."

"Where was that?"—"That was held in the hall near the door."

"State what you heard."—"Spies said to Fielden: 'Don't say very much about that article on Anarchists in an afternoon paper. You simply need to state that a reporter of the paper had an interview with me a few days ago, but that most of the statements of the paper are lies.'"

"How was that conversation carried on?"—"It was carried on quietly and was not meant for anybody else to hear."

Capt. Black objected to the last part of the answer, and succeeded in having it stricken out.

"What was the tone of voice?"—"In whispers."

"When did they leave?"—"Spies further said: 'You must be careful in your remarks. You don't know who might be amongst us to-night.' Spies then went away and the meeting was called to order."

"By whom?"—"Fielden."

"What did he say?"—"He made a long talk, commenting on the articles that appeared. He said almost all of the statements were lies. He said in regard to dynamite bombs: 'It is

quite true we have lots of explosives and dynamite in our possession, and we will not hesitate to use them when the proper time comes. We care nothing at all either for the military or the police. All of these are in the pay of the capitalists.' He further said that 'even in the regular army most of the soldiers are in sympathy with us, and most of them have been driven to enlist. I have had a letter from a friend out West. He told me that he had seen a soldier on the frontier reading a copy of the *Alarm*.' Others then made speeches. Afterward Fielden again spoke at the same meeting in regard to the question asked him, what was the Socialist idea of the eight-hour movement. Fielden said: 'We don't object to but we don't believe in it. Whether a man works eight hours a day or ten hours a day he is still a slave. We propose to abolish slavery altogether.' That is all of that meeting. Fielden said, the 24th of January, at a meeting held at No. 106 Randolph street—"

"What is the name of that, Jung's hall?"—"Yes, I believe it is Jung's hall. Fielden said good results were sure to follow the abolishment of private property."

"When did you quit this branch of your business?"—"The latter part of January last."

"Did you know then of Pinkerton's agency having any other men employed in the same line that you were employed in?"—"I knew there had been another man, but whether he was employed then I do not know."

"Have you lately, within the last few days, ascertained, and do you know the fact, that you have seen any Pinkerton men in these meetings?"—"That is so."

"But you did not know it at that time?"—"I did not know it at that time."

"How often did you drill with the armed section?"—"Only twice."

"How often did they drill?"—"Once a week."

"Have you got any information from any other members of the organization? If they drilled after that?"

Objected to and withdrawn.

"Did you ascertain from any of the defendants if they drilled after that?"—"I did not."

"Have you had any other talk with Parsons outside of these utterances?"—"I have."

"Have you had any talk with Spies, Fielden, Parsons, and other defendants as to the purposes of their organization?"—"I have talked frequently with Parsons and Fielden at various times

and at various places. I cannot recollect as to what was said at each place and when it was said."

"Can you give me the substance or purport of what was said at any time?"

Captain Black objected, unless time and place were given.

"What was the object of the armed section as was expressed by the members?"—"At the first meeting of the armed section the discussion arose as to what the company should be called. Some one suggested that the company should be amalgamated with the German organization, and the company was to be called the Fourth Company of the Lehr und Wehr Verein. This idea was opposed and finally it was decided that it should be called the International Rifles. It was further said and understood by all the members that in case of a conflict with the authorities the International Rifles were to act in concert with the Lehr und Wehr Verein, and obey the orders of the officers of that organization."

"What was said at any time as to when this revolution was to take place—when was to be the culmination of the conflict?"—"The 1st of May was frequently mentioned as a good opportunity."

"What 1st of May?"—"This present. As far as I remember it was at a meeting at Twelfth street Turner hall on one occasion in December, and it was the defendant Fielden that said the 1st of May would be the time to strike the blow. There would be so many strikes and there would be 50,000 men out of work—that is to say if the eight-hour movement was a failure."

"Have you ever met any of them at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office?"—"I have."

"What conversation did you have?"—"I had a conversation with Parsons some time in March. The conversation took place in the *Alarm* office in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* building. This office is situated in the back of the building."

"Well, state what you remember of the conversation."—"I asked Parsons if he did not think it advisable to get some papers printed in the Scandinavian language, as I thought I could make use of them. I intended to distribute them among the Scandinavian people along Milwaukee avenue and that neighborhood. Parsons replied: 'Yes, it is a good idea, and the best thing you can do is to bring the matter up in our next meeting. Bring it up before the meeting, and I will see that it is attended to. It is no use, we must have the Scandinavians with us.'"

"Did you have any talk with any of these defendants about

the purposes and objects of the social revolution, so called?"—"I have had numerous conversations with Fielden and Parsons, but I cannot remember distinctly what was said."

"What was Parsons' relation to the *Alarm?*"—"He was the editor."

"Did you ever see a book by Most called 'The Modern Science of Revolutionary Warfare?' Look at that book and state whether you have seen it before."—"I have."

"Where?"—"I have seen it at meetings at Twelfth street Turner hall; at No. 54 West Lake street, and also at No. 106 Randolph."

"Who had charge of the distribution of it?"—"The Chairman."

"Of the respective meetings?"—"Yes, sir."

"Were they sold or given away?"—"They were sold."

"Do you know whether or not any steps were taken to distribute the *Alarm?*"

"There were a number of those present at that particular meeting who bought a number of copies of the *Alarm*, and said that they would try their best to sell them and obtain new subscribers."

"Do you know a man named Schneider and one Thomas Brown?"—Yes, sir."

"Did they belong to the American group?"—"Both of them."

"Did they belong to the armed section?"—"Both of them."

"Where usually did the American group meet before the time you ceased your connection with it?"

"During the last few meetings it met at No. 106 Randolph street."

"Prior to that where did it meet?"—"It had met at No. 54 West Lake street, also at No. 45 North Clark street, and on the Lake front."

"Did you ever meet with the American group at No. 107 Fifth avenue?"—"No, sir."

"No. 636 Milwaukee avenue was the place mentioned as the proper place for drilling. Were you ever there?"—"I was there."

"Did they meet more than once there?"—"I don't know."

"Do you know what the hall is called?"—"I do."

"What is it?"—"Thalia hall."

"When you joined this organization did it cost you anything?"—"Ten cents."

"How often did you pay the contributions?"—"Once a month."

"How much?"—"Ten cents."

"When you joined the armed section did that require any special contribution?"—"No, sir."

"What was Fielden's office in the group of the armed section?"

"He was Treasurer and Secretary of the organization—of the group."

"Did he hold any office, or was he simply a private in the armed section?"

"He held no office while I attended there."

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Foster:—"Where were you before you came here?"

"I was a police officer in England eight years."

"In uniform?"—"Part of the time."

"How long did you do detective service there?"—"Three years."

"At what place?"—"In Lancashire."

"How long have you been with Pinkerton?"—"Three years."

"What did you do before you became a detective here? Were you ever in any legitimate business?"

Mr. Grinnell—"In any *other* legitimate business?"

Witness—"I was storekeeper at the Windsor hotel."

"Was that meeting at Baum's hall a public one?"—"It was."

"March 1 you became a member?"—"Yes, sir."

"Were your antecedents inquired into?"—"No, sir."

"You just paid your ten cents and were received?"—"Yes, sir."

"Is not that your experience, that anybody who could pay 10 cents could be received?"—"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see anybody excluded?"—"No, sir, except reporters. I have seen reporters excluded sometimes."

"Were not reporters generally freely admitted?"—"Not very often."

"They had seats for them and a table?"—"I don't know. I never saw more than one at a time there."

"Did you ever see anybody excluded by the doorkeeper?"—"No, sir."

"Did you ever have any ushers—anybody who got seats for strangers?"

"No, sir; but I saw some of the old members get up and give their seats when strangers came in."

"You stated that Mr. Spies introduced resolutions in sympathy with a girl?"

"Somebody else introduced them but Spies opposed it. He said there was no use making resolutions."

"That is, the girl had had her day in court and it was no use passing resolutions?"

"He said it would be a good opportunity for some one to take a pistol and go and shoot Wight."

"You are sure Spies said that?"—"Yes, sir."

"You wrote out your report immediately with all the facts fresh in your mind."—"Yes, I wrote it that night."

"Didn't you write in your report [reading from it] that Keegan said that after Spies got through with his remarks?"—"Yes, but Mr. Spies said it also."

"You are sure of that?"—"Yes, sir."

"Will you show me the place in your report where this is said?"—"I don't find it."

"Then your memory is better now than it was immediately after the meeting?"

"It is considerably better now that I have refreshed it."

"A detective's memory gets better as the time goes on, does it?"

Mr. Grinnell objected to this kind of cross-examination.

Referring to the charges against Sergt. Patton, Mr. Foster asked: "Were the circumstances stated that the girl had been grossly abused, but his brother officers stood round and swore him out?"

"It may have been."

"And was it not stated as a general expression that such a man ought to be shot?"

"It may have been."

In regard to the strike at La Salle, Mr. Foster made it appear as if Parsons had simply stated in general terms that if soap was put on the rails the train would not be able to move, but that he did not advise anybody to go and put the soap on. Fielden's remark that something had been discovered by which the working men could resist the police and militia, and Parsons' remark that he would not live on snowballs another winter, were represented by Mr. Foster in an equally innocent and harmless light. The cross-examination for the day concluded with the following questions and answers:

"You heard Fielden say: 'While we march toward the Board of Trade we will sing the Marseillaise hymn?' "—"Yes, sir."

"That you understand to be the French national hymn?"—"Yes, sir."

W. H. Freeman, a reporter, testified as follows:

"I was at the corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. Saw Parsons speaking, and listened to what he had to say. Some one said Mayor Harrison was there and I tried to find him. There was a big crowd. Parsons said that Jay Gould was a robber, and asked what was to be done. Somebody shouted, 'Throw him in the lake.' Parsons said: 'No, that won't do. We must overthrow the system by which he was enabled to secure so much money.' He shouted frequently: 'To arms! to arms!' and the crowd applauded. There were six or eight persons on the wagon. Fielden, the next speaker, discussed legislation, saying that Martin Foran had admitted that it was impossible for the working men to get their rights through legislation, and that the people were fools to send such a man to Congress when he owned that legislation could not better them. He justified the forthcoming revolution, saying it was just as proper as the colonial revolution. The police came up quietly and my first knowledge of it was the command to disperse. Then the bomb exploded. It made a terrible noise, and a moment after the firing commenced. Parsons, Spies, and Fielden were on the wagon, and I think I saw Schwab there. I crouched down behind the wagon until after the firing was over; then I went to the Desplaines street station. On getting out on the street I saw two officers lying wounded. I spoke to them, but they didn't answer, so I told the sergeant of a patrol-wagon about it."

Officer McKeogh testified:

"I was at the Haymarket on the night of May 4. Parsons followed Spies, saying: 'I am a Socialist from the top of my head to the soles of my feet, and I'll express my sentiments if I die before morning.' Again he said: 'I pay rent for the house I live in.' Some one asked: 'What does the landlord do with the money?' Parsons replied: 'I am glad you asked that question. The landlord pays taxes, they go to pay the sheriff, the militia, and the Pinkertonites.' The crowd cheered, then Parsons cried: 'To arms! to arms!' and Fielden took the stand. He said: 'The law does not protect you, working men. Did the law protect you when the police shot down your brothers at McCormick's? Did the law protect you when McCormick closed the doors of

his factory and left you and your wives and children to starve? I say throttle the law; strangle it, kill it!"

H. E. O. Heineman, formerly a reporter on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, was asked:

"Mr. Heineman, you were formerly an Internationalist?"—"Yes, sir."

"When did you cease your connection with them?"—"About two years ago."

"Whom of the defendants do you know that were in that association or society before you left it?"—"Of my own knowledge I know none but one, that is Neebe. He used to belong to the same group that I did."

"Did you ever meet with any of the others at any of the meetings?"—"Yes; Spies, Schwab, and, I think, Parsons."

"That was about the time Herr Most came here and delivered some speeches?"—"Yes, sir."

"And it was on account of those speeches you severed your connection with the Anarchists?"—"Yes."

"Whom did you see on the speakers' wagon at the Haymarket?"—"I saw the speakers, Spies, Schwab and Fielden, and Rudolph Schnaubelt, whom I had formerly known from my connection with the Internationalists."

"You say Schnaubelt was on the wagon. How long after the cloud came up and the crowd thinned out did you see him?"—"I cannot say."

"Well, how long before the police came did you miss Schnaubelt?"—"I cannot say; perhaps ten minutes."

"You say Mr. Neebe was a member of the Internationalist organization. Now, you didn't have any passwords, did you? It wasn't an organization where you drilled, was it?"—"It was an avowed Socialistic order."

Another sensational witness was Harry L. Gilmer, a workman, who testified that he saw Spies and Rudolph Schnaubelt standing inside the mouth of the alley at the Haymarket; that Spies lit a match for Schnaubelt, who in turn lit the fuse of the bomb and threw it among the police. An effort was made to shake the testimony of this witness, which was not successful, and witnesses were then brought forward to impeach his veracity, but the state produced many prominent men who knew him, and who stated that they would believe him under oath.

Captain Frank Schaack, in charge of the East Chicago avenue police station, who unearthed the Anarchists' conspiracy after the Haymarket, was called to the stand, on Thursday, July 29. Lingg's trunk was placed before him. He was asked:

"Do you know any of the defendants in this case?"

"I have seen Spies, Schwab, and Parsons, and Engel and Lingg were arrested and confined in my station."

"When did you first converse with Lingg about this case?"

"About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 14. First I asked him his name. He told me. I asked him if he was at the meeting at 54 Lake street on Tuesday night. He said: 'Yes.' Then he said he made dynamite. I asked him what for. He said: 'To use then.' He looked excited. I asked why he disliked the police. He said he had a reason; the police clubbed the men at McCormick's. He said he was down on the police because they took the part of the capitalists. I said: 'Why don't you use guns instead of dynamite?' He said guns wouldn't do; that the militia would outnumber the Socialists. I asked him how he learned to make dynamite. He said out of books and that he made bombs out of gas-pipe and out of lead and metal mixed. He said he got the lead on the streets and the gas-pipe along the river or anywhere he could."

"What other conversation did you have?"

"Lingg said he made those bombs and meant to use them. Then Mrs. Seliger accused him of making bombs a few weeks after he came to her house. I knew then that he had made a good many. John Thielen was arrested at the same time, and from him we got two bombs. I said to Lingg: 'This man says you gave him the bombs. What have you to say?' He looked at Thielen and shook his head, and Thielen said: 'Oh, it's no use, everything is known; you might just as well talk.' But Lingg refused to say anything."

"Anything else?"

"Well, this trunk here was brought to my office. Under the lining I found a lot of dynamite and some fuse and asked him if that was the kind of dynamite he used. He said it was; that he got it at a store on Lake street. There were three kinds of dynamite. He said he experimented once with a long bomb; that he put it in a tree, touched it off, and that it riddled the tree to atoms. I asked him if he knew Spies. He said 'Yes, for some time;' that he was often at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. I asked him how long he had been a Socialist. He said he'd been a Socialist as long as he could think."

"Did you have any conversation with Engel?"

"Yes, on the 18th, in the evening, I asked him where he was May 3. He said he worked for a man named Koch. I asked him if he made a speech at the meeting at 54 Lake street.

He said no, but that he was at the meeting. The second time I talked with him his wife came. She brought him a bunch of flowers. He got excited, and cried: 'What good are those flowers to me? Here I am, locked up in a dark cell.' Then his wife said: 'Papa, see what trouble you've got yourself into; why haven't you stopped this nonsense?' He said: 'Mamma, I can't. I am cursed with eloquence. What is in a man must come out. Louise Michel suffered for the cause. She is a woman; why should I not suffer? I am a man, and I will stand it like a man."

"How many bombs in all did you find?"—Objected to.

"Tell the jury what experiments you made with those bombs?"

"One bomb found in Lingg's room, which Schuettler said was loaded with a funnel, I put in a box two feet square and buried in the ground three feet deep at Lake View. Officers Stift, Rehm, and Loewenstein were there. We touched the bomb off. It blew the box to pieces, fragments carried off the branches of trees and the ground was torn up for a great distance. This black dynamite, also found in Lingg's room, was put in a beer keg. Part of this dynamite Lingg gave to Thielen, and this is a fragment of a round bomb I experimented with. On top of this bomb I had a round piece of iron thirty-four inches wide, some heavy planks, a piece of steel forty-two inches wide and weighing 180 pounds; then an iron boiler twenty-two inches wide and fourteen inches high; then on top of that a stone weighing 132 pounds. The stone was burst to pieces, nine holes were shot through the iron boiler, the steel cover was cracked, and the planks were split into kindling wood. Portions of the other bombs I cut off, and gave them to Profs. Haines and Paton."

There are bushels of bombs before the jury. Coils of fuse are unwound. Dynamite in paper packages and in tin boxes is displayed. The courtroom looks like the interior of an arsenal so far as the tremendous character of the explosives is concerned. Pieces of metal, gas-pipe, tin cans, and iron boxes rattle together. Capt. Schaack, pointing to the bombs, says he got two from Hoffman, one from Fireman Miller, and one from Officer Loewenstein. He is not allowed to tell how many bombs in all he received until the officers first tell where the bombs were found.

"Now about those conversations. Did Lingg say anything about the use of those bombs?"

"He said he intended to use them against the Gatling-guns

of the militia; that a revolution was impending. I asked him about that satchel he brought to Neff's place. He said he saw one there. Then I asked him where he got the moulds to mould the round bombs. He said he made them out of clay; that they could be used about two times, then they were no good. He said he saw the 'Revenge' circular on the West side."

"Who did he say was at his place May 4?"—"He said about six in all, but he only knew the two Lehmans."

Capt. Schaack is asked by Mr. Ingham whether he experimented with fuse.

"I did. I also experimented with dynamite cartridges. I had one inserted into a stone weighing perhaps thirty pounds. The explosion broke this stone into atoms."

Cross-examined by Mr. Foster.—"What Lingg said to you, Captain, was substantially this: That there was to be a conflict between the police and the Gatling guns on one side and the laboring men on the other, and that he was making these bombs to use when that time came?"

"That's about it, only he said the time had actually come."

"Those experiments you made were made for your own satisfaction?"

"They were made to enable me to testify to the character of the stuff that was found."

"As a matter of fact you woke up Engel in his cell after midnight to interrogate him, didn't you?"

"Well, I don't remember. If I did, I did, and I suppose I did. I had a right to do it."

"Do you know of two detectives at your station who went to Lingg's cell late at night and exhibited a rope saying they were going to hang him?"

"I do not, and I do not believe anything of the kind was done."

Officer Hoffman, of the Larrabee street station, testified that he found nine round bombs and four long ones under a sidewalk near Clyde street and Clybourn avenue.

"Who was with you at the time?"—"Gustav Lehman."

Under John Thielen's house the witness found two long bombs, two boxes of cartridges, two cigar boxes full of dynamite, one rifle, and one revolver.

"What else?"—"Lehman pointed out to me a can holding about a gallon, and this was filled with dynamite."

"Look at this box of caps. Where did you find them?"—"They were with the dynamite. They were all under the sidewalk on Clybourn avenue, back of Ogden's grove."

Assistant State's-Attorney Frank Walker opened the proceedings Friday, July 30, by reading extracts from Parsons' *Alarm*, dated May 2 of this year. It was a speech delivered by Parsons April 29, the night the new Board of Trade was dedicated, and that occasion afforded the speaker his subject. The speech was full of rabid utterances, of which the following are samples:

"To-night the property owners are dedicating a temple for the plunder of the people. We assemble as Anarchists and Communists to protest against the system of society founded on spoliation of the people." In conclusion Parsons advised his hearers to save their money and buy revolvers and rifles, and recommended the use of dynamite.

Under date of December 26, 1885, the *Alarm* contained a long description of what qualities should center in a revolutionist. "The revolutionist," it was said, "must dedicate his life exclusively to his idea, living in this world only for the purpose of more surely destroying it. He hates every law and science, and knows of but one science—that of destruction. He despises public sentiment and social morality. All his sentiments of friendship, love and sympathy must be suppressed. Equally must he hate everything that stands in the way to the attainment of his ends. He must have but one thought—merciless revolution; he must be bound by no ties, and must not hesitate to destroy all institutions and systems."

On February 6, 1886, the *Alarm* paid its respects to Captain Bonfield, and the attention of the revolutionists was called to the clubbing done by the police at the time of the carmen's strike, by saying: "American sovereigns, if you don't like this, get guns or dynamite."

The names of those appointed to act as a bureau of information for the Anarchists were printed in the *Alarm* under date January 9, 1886. Joseph Bock, B. Rau, August Spies, A. R. Parsons and Anton Hirschberger were the names given. On March 20, 1886, the *Alarm* said: "All argument is no good unless based on force."

On another occasion, speaking of the eight hour movement, it was said: "All roads lead to Rome; so must all labor movements lead to Socialism." Later the *Alarm* said: "One pound of dynamite is better than a bushel of ballots. Working men, to arms! Death to luxurious idleness!" All articles from which these extracts were taken had Parsons' name appended as the writer. April 24, the date of the last issue of the *Alarm*,

the Knights of Labor were assailed "for attempting to prevent the people from exterminating the predatory beasts—the capitalists." Mr. Ingham reads from Herr Most's book a description of an infernal machine to burn down buildings. This apparatus is described as of wonderful efficiency and dirt cheap. It is read to secure the admission as evidence of the four tin boxes spoken of by Detective Jansen, who saw them exhibited at 54 West Lake street.

The Court is not sure the contents in both cases are the same, and Officer Coughlin, of the Chicago avenue station, is put on the stand to prove the character of the compound. He experimented with one can by means of a fulminating cap. He tried to explode the can but failed, then he attached a fuse and an explosion followed. A quantity of burning liquid, much resembling vitriol, was distributed in all directions, a stream was thrown five or six feet high, and for a space of ten feet in all directions the grass was set on fire, and it burned for fully five minutes.

Charles B. Prouty is called. He was formerly manager of a gun store on State street.

"Have you ever seen any of the defendants before?"—"I have seen Engel and Parsons."

"When did you converse with Engel last, before May 4?"—"Some time last fall. Mr. Engel and his wife called at the store and inquired for some big revolvers. They found one that suited them, to present to some society. They said they wanted 100 or 200 for this society. A week later they said this revolver would do and they wanted some 200 revolvers. I told them I thought I could get them, but when they came back the second time I found I couldn't. They were much disappointed and said they would go some place else."

"What was the price?"—"I think $5.50. They were either 44 or 45 caliber revolvers."

"What did you say about the price?"—"I told them that was very cheap and said they could make a handsome profit on them. They said they didn't want to make any profit; that the weapons were for a society."

Captain Black, on the cross-examination, brings it out that the witness sold the gun to Engel, thinking he wanted to go into some speculation.

W. J. Reynolds, also in the gun business at 73 State street, has seen Parsons, and he thinks Engel.

"When did you see Parsons relative to your business, and tell what it was?"

"I think it was in February or March. He came into the store and wanted to purchase about forty remodeled Remington guns. Parsons spoke to me several times about this purchase, but it was never made. Parsons seemed undecided."

"State whether your concern ever sold any rifle or revolver cartridges, which were to be delivered, and were delivered, at 636 Milwaukee avenue—Thalia hall?"

This question is overruled by the Court unless the cartridges were delivered by the witness in person. Capt. Black takes the witness in hand and he said he never knew Parsons by name until yesterday, then that person was pointed out to him in court.

"That's all," says Capt. Black.—"Mr. Reynolds," says Mr. Grinnell, "was Parsons pointed out to you? or did you not point out the man you had seen before?"

"I pointed out the man I had seen before."

A manuscript in Spies' handwriting is offered in evidence. It is a manuscript of an editorial which was printed in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* of May 4 and captioned: "Blood and Powder as a Cure for Dissatisfied Working Men." In another part of the paper was the following: "This evening there is a great meeting at the Haymarket. No working men ought to stay away."

Manuscript in Schwab's handwriting is submitted. This matter appeared in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* May 4, and one passage is as follows: "The heroes of the club dispensed with their cudgels yesterday." This has reference to the riot at McCormick's.

Another extract: "Reports of the capitalist papers have all been dictated by the police." Still another: "The armory on the Lake front is guarded by military tramps." And another: "Milwaukee, usually so quiet, yesterday became the scene of quite a number of labor riots." Under date of May 3, Spies' paper said: "A hot conflict. The termination of the radical elements bring the extortioners in numerous instances to terms." January 5, 1885, Spies wrote concerning a report of a meeting at 54 West Lake street: "Comrade Spies, in the course of his speech said: 'And if we commence to murder we obey the law of necessity for self-preservation.'" January 19, 1885, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* contained a two column report of a meeting held at Mueller's hall. Dynamite, blood, and bombs were the nice points dealt with, and the comments thereon was what the state wanted read. But first a translation should have been made, and to do this an adjournment is taken until 2 o'clock.

As the trial progressed public interest in the development of the Anarchist plot to overthrow law and order increased.

The courtroom would not hold half of the people that applied for admission, and hundreds were turned away. Scattered throughout the courtroom were numerous red flags and banners of the Lehr und Wehr Verein and the various Anarchist groups. Detective James Bonfield was recalled to identify the flags and banners found at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. They were as follows: "In the Absence of Law all Men are Free;" "Every Government is a Conspiracy against the People;" "Down with all Laws;" "Fifteenth Section Boys Stick Together;" "Proletarians of all Countries, Unite;" "International Working People's Association of Chicago. Presented by the Socialistic Women's Society July 16, 1875."

Saturday, July 31, the state introduced more translations from the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. The paper of January 6, under the caption of "A New Military Law," contained the following editorials: "After the adoption of the law and its working we have learned a lesson. The vote of 1881 has shown that we are stronger than ever. There exists to-day an invisible network of Socialistic forces. We are stronger than ever."

On January 22, 1886, an editorial asked: "How can the eight-hour day be brought about? Why, every clear-headed man can see that the result can be attained by no other means than armed force."

The next day it was said: "The rottenness of our social institutions cannot be covered up with whitewash. Capital sucks its force out of the labor of the working men. This misery has become unbearable. Let us not treat with our enemies on May 1. Therefore, comrades, arm to the teeth. We want to demand our rights on May 1."

Regarding the riot in London, a meeting was held at the Twelfth street Turner hall, Neebe presiding; Fielden the orator, and his speech and the proceedings were reported under date of February 15. Fielden said: "The time is not so far distant when the down-trodden in Chicago will rise like their brothers in London, and march up Michigan avenue, the red flag at their head." Schwab spoke, calling on the people to rally around the red flag of revolution. An editorial on February 17 said: "Hundreds and thousands of reasons indicate that force will bring about a successful termination in the struggle for liberty." April 10 it was said: "What happened yesterday in East St. Louis may happen in Chicago. It is high time to be prepared to complete the ammunition and be ready."

On April 22 Spies wrote: "Working men, arm yourselves.

May 1 is close at hand." Six days later he said: "What Anarchists predicted six months ago has been realized now. The power of the manufacturers must be met by armed working men. The logic of facts requires this. Arms are more necessary now than ever. It is time to arm yourselves. Whoever has not money sell your watch and buy firearms. Patience has been preached—the working men have had too much of patience."

On April 29 Spies wrote: "The wage slave who is not utterly demoralized should have a breech-loader in his house" And the next day he said: "As we have been informed the police have received secret orders to keep themselves in readiness for fear of a riot on Saturday next, to the working men we again say: Arm yourselves! Keep your arms hidden so that they will not be stolen by the minions of the law, as has happened before." In the Letter Box was the following: "A dynamite cartridge explodes not through concussion. A percussion primer is necessary."

January 5, in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, a report said: "The meeting which the American group held at 54 West Lake street was one of the best meetings ever held in Chicago. Comrade Spies said: 'When we murder we put an end to general murder. We only follow the law of self-preservation.'"

On January 18 all working men were called to attend a meeting at Steinmetz hall. "To Arms," was the caption. "Those who desire instruction in drilling will not have to pay." At Mueller's hall, a few days later, Schwab made an address, saying: "We have made all preparations for a revolution by force." Spies said: "I have been accused by a paper that I tried to stir up a revolution: I concede this. What is crime, anyhow? When the working men try to secure the fruits of their labor it is called crime."

Guns, dynamite and prussic acid, Spies preached, should be given the working men, and "for every clubbed head in the ranks of the working men there should be exacted twelve dead policemen." In a long discourse on the means of action, Spies said: "In the action itself one must be personally at the place, to select personally that point of the place of action which is the most important, and is coupled with the greatest danger, upon which depends chiefly the success or failure of the whole affair. Otherwise the thing would reach the long ears of the police, which, as is known to every one, hear the grass grow and the fleas cough; but if this theory is acted on, the danger of discovery is extremely small." "The Love of Self-Sacrifice," as

manifested by those who were killed during the uprising of the Paris Commune, while fighting under the red flag, was the subject of a long address on March 22, and March 23 it was said the question of arming was the one uppermost in labor circles. Working men, it was held, ought to be armed long ago. Daggers and revolvers were easily purchased; hand-grenades were plentiful, and so was dynamite. The approaching contest should not be gone into with empty hands.

The State here rested its case.

THE DEFENSE.

Attorney Zeisler moved to have the jury sent from the room pending a motion, and this the Court refused to do, saying it was a vicious practice, and that the jury should hear all there was in a case.

Capt. Black—"The motion we desire to make is that your Honor now instruct the jury, the State having rested, that they find a verdict of not guilty as to Oscar Neebe; and we desire to argue that motion."

Counsel for the defense proceeded to argue the motion, and held that Neebe was not amenable; not having been present at the Haymarket, and having nothing to do with the *Arbeiter Zeitung* until after the arrest of Spies.

The Court—"If he had had prior knowledge of the participation in the Haymarket meeting the question would be quite different, but if there is a general advice to commit murder, and the time and occasion not being foreseen, the adviser is guilty if the murder is committed. Whether he did participate, concurred, assented, or encouraged the publication of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* is a question for this jury upon the testimony that he was frequently there, and that so soon as Schwab and Spies were away he took charge. Everything in which his name has been mentioned must be taken together, and then what the proper inference is, is for the jury to say."

Capt. Black—"Does your Honor overrule the motion?"—The Court—"I overrule the motion."

Capt. Black—"We except, if your Honor pleases. We desire also to make a like motion, without arguing it, in behalf of all the defendants except Spies and Fischer."—Motion overruled.

Mr. Salomon then began the opening argument for the defense. There were two leading points in his argument:

1. There cannot be accessories without a principal. The

State must prove that somebody was a principal in committing murder before it can convict others as accessories.

2. The defendants did not throw the bomb; therefore they are not guilty.

"True, the defendants made bombs; true, they intended to use dynamite. What if they did?" asks Mr. Salomon "They were preparing for a revolution by force of arms and by means of dynamite—but what has that to do with the case? Did they kill Matthias J. Degan, for which act they were specifically indicted? That is the question."

Mr. Salomon then argued that the State would have to prove that the object of the Haymarket meeting was to "aggressively kill the police." He pointed out that the defendants had consecrated their lives to the benefit of their fellow men. They did not seek McCormick's property for themselves—they did not want the goods in Marshall Field's store for themselves. Their methods were dangerous, but why were they not stopped at their inception? They advocated force, because they believed in force. No twelve men—no 12,000 men—could root out Anarchy. Anarchy is of the head—it is implanted in the soul! As well attempt to root out Republicanism or Democracy! They intended revolution—a revolution similar to that of the Northern states against slavery, or of America against British oppression. They wanted to free the white slaves—the working classes. They intended to use dynamite in furtherance of that revolution. But they did not expect, nor did they conspire to take, the life of officer Degan. Lingg had the right to manufacture bombs and fill his house with dynamite, if he so pleased. There was no law against it. Mr. Salomon intimated that an attempt would be made to show who threw the bomb, or that it was thrown by somebody other than Schnaubelt; also that the police began the riot by shooting into the crowd; that Schwab was not at the meeting at all, and that when the bomb exploded Parsons and Fischer were in Zephf's hall drinking beer.

"We expect further to show you," said Mr. Salomon, "that this meeting had assembled peaceably, that its objects were peaceable, that they delivered the same harangues, that the crowd listened quietly, that not a single act transpired there previous to the coming of the police for which any man in it could be held amenable to law. They assembled there under the provisions of our Constitution in the exercise of their right of free speech, to discuss the situation of the working men, to discuss the eight-hour question. They assembled there and incidentally

discussed what they called the outrages perpetrated at McCormick's. No man expected that bomb would be thrown, no man expected that any one would be injured at that meeting."

The witness who gave, perhaps, the strongest evidence for the defense was Dr. James D. Taylor, an aged physician of the Eclectic school. On the direct examination, Captain Black asked:

"How old are you?" Answer—"I am seventy-six years of age."

"Where were you on May 4, in the evening?"—"At the Haymarket."

"Tell us when you reached the Haymarket"—"About twenty minutes before the speaking commenced."

"During that twenty minutes where were you?"—"I was standing in the alley—Crane's alley—near Desplaines street."

"How near to the west edge of the sidewalk?"—"Very close to it."

"How long did you occupy that position?"—"As long as the bullets would let me.

"How long was that?" asks Mr. Grinnell.—"I was the last man that left the alley after the bomb exploded."

"Did you hear the speeches at the Haymarket?"—"Oh, yes; distinctly."

"What did Spies say?"—"He spoke about Jay Gould, and some one said: 'Hang him,' and Spies said: 'No, it is not time for that.'"

'What did Parsons say?"—"He spoke of the necessity for union. The substance of his remarks was that if the working men expected to win they must unite."

"Did you notice the approach of the police?"—"I did; the first column came up close to where I was standing. They were so close I could touch them."

"Did you hear Fielden?"—"Yes."

"What did he say?"—"Well, he spoke about the law, and said: 'It is your enemy. Kill it, stab it, throttle it; if you don't, it will throttle you.'"

"Did you hear the command given to disperse?"—"Yes, sir."

"What did Fielden say?"—"He said: 'We are peaceable,' or 'This is a peaceable meeting.'"

"Did you see Fielden again?"—"I did. He got down out of the wagon and came around where I was standing."

"Did you see him with a revolver?"—"I did not."

"Did you see him shoot at all?"—"Never. I did not."

"Did you see the bomb?"—"I did."

"Where did it come from?"—"About twenty feet, or perhaps forty, south of the alley, behind some boxes on the sidewalk."

"Now, tell what you saw."—"Well, the bomb looked to me like a boy's fire-cracker. It was then about five feet in the air. It circled in a southeast direction, and fell, I think, between the first and second columns of the police."

"When did the shooting commence?"—"Almost simultaneously."

"Did the firing proceed from the crowd, or the police?"—"It came from the street, near where the police were."

"Did you see or hear of any pistol-shots from the crowd?"—"Not one."

"You say you went to the Haymarket the next morning. Did you make any examination of the neighborhood?"—"I did."

"Did you find any marks of bullets in the walls around there?"—"Yes, a great many. They were in the north end of the wall of Crane Bros.' building. Then I examined a telegraph pole north of the alley, on the west side of the street. There were a great many perforations on the south side of this pole."

"Were there any perforations on the north side of the pole?"—"Not one."

"Did you visit the place a second time?"—"I did."

"For the purpose of examining this telegraph pole?"—"Yes, sir."

"Tell the jury whether you found the pole there or not."—"It was not there."

"How long ago was that?"—"A week."

"And the pole was gone?"—"It was gone."

"What course did you take, doctor, in going out of the alley?"—"I took a zig-zag course."

"Doctor, are you a Socialist?"—"Yes, sir."

"Are you an Anarchist?"—"Not in the sense in which the term is usually employed."

"How long have you been a Socialist?"—"About fifty years. I was taught Socialism by Robert Owen, father of Robert Dale Owen."

"Do you know any of the defendants?"—"Yes. I know Parsons and Fielden well; Spies and Neebe slightly."

"Have you ever taken part in Socialistic meetings?"—"Yes. I have spoken at meetings controversially."

"Are you, or were you, a member of the International Working Men's Society?"—"I was."

"For how long?"—"Well, I continued a member until the organization was abandoned."

"What group were you a member of?"—"Of the American group."

"Where did you attend meetings?"—"At Greif's hall."

"What were the conditions of membership? Tell the jury whether those meetings were secret or public."—"They were public. The conditions of membership were—" This answer was objected to by the State, and the Court sustains the objection.

"How long have you been a member of the American group?"—I think a year, or a little more."

"How often have you met Parsons and Fielden?"—"They have not been regular in their attendance."

"Now, taking them in their order, will you state what you heard them say, either on the lake front or at any hall, regarding the use of force?" Captain Black withdraws this question at once upon consultation with his associates.

Mr. Ingham then takes up the cross-examination: "How did you come to go to the Haymarket, doctor?"—"I happened to be in the neighborhood, taking my usual evening walk."

"Did you see any circular?"—"I did not."

"How did you come to attend the meeting, then?"—"I saw a great many people, who told me there was to be a meeting."

"Did you go at once to the alley?"—"I did."

"Are you sure you did not stop on the Haymarket?"—"I am sure I did not."

"Why, then, did you go in the alley?"—"To hear what was to be said."

"What time did you get there?"—"A little after 7 o'clock."

"And you stopped there all the time?"—"Yes."

"How long did you wait?"—"About twenty minutes."

"Then the meeting was opened?"—"It was."

"And you listened to Spies?"—"Yes."

"What did he say?"—"The substance of what he said was that the men had better go home, and not do any violence."

(The witness confounds Spies and Parsons. The former, according to other witnesses, made no reference to Jay Gould, but Parsons did. The doctor says also that Parsons told the men that the history of strikes showed all strikes to have proved a failure; that what was wanted was a change in the system.)

"Did you see Fielden all the time he was speaking?"—"I did."

"And he had no revolver?"—"He had not."

"Did you keep your eye on him all the time?"—"Every minute."

"You did not take your eye off him for a single minute?"—"Not half a minute."

"And you saw him just as he closed his speech?"—"I did. He got down out of the wagon and was standing close to me."

"Where did he go after the bomb exploded?"—"The Lord only knows what became of him. The demoralization was so great that I don't know. I think he was one of the first men to go down after the shell exploded."

"Well, how long did you remain there?"—"I was the last man to go up the alley. There was a great crowd ahead of me."

"Were the bullets thick?"—"Well, I should say they were."

"Yet you didn't run?"—"Well, I am an old man, and I don't care much."

"What did you do next, after leaving the alley?"—"I went farther down in the alley. I was the last man to go down the alley. There was a projection in the alley and I took refuge behind that."

"You were young enough then to want to live?"—"It wasn't that; I heard the police shooting. They were going back toward the Haymarket. I could tell that by the report of the shooting. Then I ran out on Desplaines street and dodged about till I got home."

"Where did you dodge?"—"A good many places. The police were shooting all over. They were all excited. I saw them shooting as far up as Madison street. One policeman on Madison street I saw point his revolver at a crowd of people on the street and say: 'D— you! you've got to die any way.' Then he fired his revolver at them."

"You say you saw the bomb when it was about five feet in the air?"—"Yes."

"Did you see the fuse?"—"Yes."

"What kind of a bomb was it?"—"Round."

"What happened after it exploded?"—"The demoralization was great."

"Did you hear any groans?"—"No."

"How long have you been a physician?"—"Forty years."

"What school?"—"Eclectic."

"Are you a graduate of any college?"—"Yes; Eclectic."

"You say you are a Socialist, but not an Anarchist as it is commonly defined. Are you an Anarchist as you understand that term?"—"I am."

"Do you believe in an oath?"—"I do."

"Do you believe that an oath adds anything to the obligation to tell the truth?"—"No. All honest men should tell the truth."

"That's all."

L. M. Moses, a grocer, and Austin Mitchell, who lived with Moses, testified that they would not believe the witness Gilmer under oath. The defense then introduced August Krumm, of 1036 West Twentieth street, a woodworker, by whom they expected to entirely offset Gilmer's evidence. From his evidence it was made to appear that Gilmer mistook Krumm for Spies, and that instead of lighting a bomb Krumm was engaged in nothing more harmful than lighting a pipe of tobacco. Mr. Foster conducts the examination, and the witness says he was at the Haymarket meeting May 4, and saw Spies and Parsons there for the first time.

"How did you come to go there?"—"I had business down town; heard of the meeting and went there with a friend, A. M. Albright."

"Now, how close to the alley near Crane Brothers did you stand?"—"Very close. We stood there all the time from about 9:30 o'clock until the police arrived."

"Did you stand there all the time?"—"No; we were gone for a minute or two."

"Where did you go?"—"We went into the alley. I wanted to light my pipe. Albright came with me. He gave me a pipeful of tobacco and I went into the alley to light my pipe."

"What did you go into the alley for?"—"There was a wind on the street, and we went into the alley so the match would not go out."

"And Albright followed you?"—"Yes. He came to light his pipe."

"Whose pipe was lighted first?"—"Mine."

"Then his pipe was lighted?"—"Yes. He came over to me and lit his pipe from the match that lit my pipe, holding his head up close to mine."

"After you came out of the alley what did you see?"—"The police were there; then the explosion followed."

"Did you see Spies go into the alley?"—"I did not."

"Did you see anybody in the alley?"—"Yes. There were two or three men there, but I could not tell who they were. It was dark."

"Did anybody come into the alley while you were there?"—"No."

"Could anybody pass into the alley without your knowing it?"—"No, sir; I stood up close to the building while I was lighting my pipe."

"Now, tell whether you saw a light in the air about that time or a little after."—"Yes; I saw a light like a match about twenty feet south of the alley on Desplaines street."

Mr. Grinnell takes the witness in hand. "You say you came down town on business. Who did you want to see?"—"A friend of mine."

"Who is he?"—"Adolph Winness."

"Where does he live?"—"I do not know."

"Where does he work?"—"I don't know now."

"What does he work at?"—"He is a woodworker."

"How did you expect to meet him then, if you did not know where he lived or where he worked?"—"He told me I could find him there."

"Find him where?"—"On Randolph street."

"When did you see him last?"—"That afternoon. He came out to see me."

"And he did not tell you where he worked?"—"No."

"Nor where he stopped?"—"No."

"Yet he said you could find him on Randolph street?"—"Yes."

"So he gave you the idea that he could be found out of doors, did he?"—"Well, he's around Randolph street a good deal."

"Where did you meet Albright?"—"In the alley."

"Near Crane Brothers?"—"Yes."

"What did you say?"—"I said: 'Hello, Albright,' and he said: 'Hello, Krumm.'"

"What else? Did you say you came down town to see a friend?"—"Yes."

"Did you tell him the name of your friend?"—"No."

"Who was speaking then?"—"Parsons, I think."

"Tell what he said."—"He said something about Jay Gould."

"What did Spies say?"—"He said: 'A few words more, boys, and we'll go home.'"

"Spies said that, did he?"—"Yes."

"Which man is Spies?"—The witness confounds the men. Asked to indicate Spies he points to Fielden.

"How did you stand in the alley when the speaking was going on?"—"I had my back to the north wall."

"Did you stand that way all the time?"—"Yes, except when we lit our pipes."

"Then did you stand the same way after you lighted your pipes?"—"Yes."

"Then how could you see these men if you had your backs to the wall?"—"I looked over my head."

"You looked over your head all the time?"—"Yes, when we looked at the speakers."

"And you never saw these men before?"—"No."

"Yet from that point in the alley, the speakers eight feet or more distant, a crowd between you, you looking over your shoulder in the dark, you recognize these men the first time you saw them?"—"Yes."

"Where were the police when Fielden said: 'Now, a word more, boys, and we will go home'?"—"They were coming up Desplaines street."

"Where was Spies then?"—"I don't know. I don't remember."

"Well, didn't you see Spies on the wagon?"—"Yes."

"When?"—"I don't think now. Early in the evening, I think."

"Now, when you were talking to Albright did you talk about what the speakers were saying?"—"No."

"Did you talk about the eight-hour question?"—"No."

"What were you talking about?"—"About the shop."

"Now, where did you see the bomb?"—"It was about ten feet in the air, about twenty feet south of the alley. I didn't see it explode."

"No, of course not. It was too far south."

"There then were some boxes on the sidewalk, and you couldn't see?"—"I did not say there were any boxes on the sidewalk."

"Yes, but if there were any boxes there you would have seen them? They were on the sidewalk?"—"Yes. I would have seen them if they had been on the sidewalk."

"And you did not see them there?"—"I did not."

(All the other witnesses for the defense testified that a big pile of boxes stood on the sidewalk between the alley and a point where the bomb exploded.)

"And you say you did not see those boxes?"—"I did not."

"When were you at the Haymarket?"—"May 4."

"Were you ever there in your life?"—"Yes."

"How about a lamp post. Did you see one?"—"I don't

remember now, but I know there is one at the southeast corner of the alley."

"How do you know this?"—"I worked at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets for ten years, and remember it."

"How long ago was that?"—"Seven years ago."

"And you can remember that a lamp post stood at the southeast corner of the alley after the lapse of seven years?"—"I can."

"Where is your wife now?"—"Living on Sedgwick street."

"Whereabouts?"—"I don't know. I have not seen her for a year."

"How did you come to go to Salomon & Zeisler's office?"—"I saw a notice in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* asking for all that knew anything about the bomb throwing to call on them. I went there on Sunday."

"When did you see this notice?"—"Some time ago. I don't remember when."

"Did you talk with any one about this bomb throwing?"—"Yes, with Albright."

"Any one else?"—"No."

"Yet you saw the bomb in the air and heard the explosion, but you did not talk to any one about what you saw?"—"That's it."

M. T. Malkoff, the correspondent of a paper at Moscow, Russia, and formerly a writer on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, testified that Parsons was in Zephf's hall, talking to his wife, Mrs. Holmes and the witness, when the bomb exploded. State's Attorney Grinnell elicits from the witness that he has been five years in this country, that he lived in New York and maintained himself by teaching the Russian language. From New York he went to Little Rock, then to St. Louis, and finally to Chicago, arriving here in 1884. "You came here with a letter of introduction to Spies?"—"No, sir. I obtained my position in the South through a letter of introduction from Spies."

"How did you come to get that letter?"—"I and a man named Clossie translated a romance from the Russian and sold it to Spies."

"That was a revolutionary novel?"—"It was not. It was a description——"

"Oh, I don't want to go into that. You know Herr Most?"—"I have seen him, but I don't know him."

"You know Justus Schwab? You had letters sent to his address?"—"That may be."

"You lived with Schwab in New York?"—"I did not."

"You lived with Balthazar Rau here, though, on May 4?"—"I did."

"Where?"—"At 418 Larrabee street."

"When did you leave Russia?"—"In 1882."

"Your bedroom was searched, wasn't it?"—"Yes, sir."

"Were the arms found there guns and bayonets, or any of them, belonging to you?"—"No sir."

"Where did you live before you went to Rau's house?"—"With Mr. Schwab."

"One of the defendants?"—"Yes, sir."

"You are a stockholder in the *Alarm* company?"—"No, sir."

"You contributed money to that organization?"—"That may be."

"But did you not contribute money?"—"I did."

"How much?"—"Two dollars."

"You were a Nihilist in Russia?"—"No, sir."

"Are you not the agent here for the Nihilists in Russia?"—"No, sir. I am not an agent for any society in Russia."

"Did you not tell Mr. Hardy you were the agent for a Nihilistic society?"—"No, sir. The reporters used to call me a Nihilist because I was a Russian."

"What paper are you now working for?"—"The *Moscow Gazette*."

"Look at that letter; is that your signature at the bottom?"—"It is."

The letter is written in German and it is given to the translator, who is instructed to render it into English. "This letter is directed to a 'Mr. Editor.' What editor?"—"I think it was directed to Mr. Spies."

"That was before you came to Chicago?"—"It was."

"Then we offer it in evidence." The letter is, in substance, an inquiry as to whether or not Spies could use certain articles written by Malkoff. It goes on to say: "I have just completed another article treating of the secret revolutionary societies of Russia. I am a proletariat in the fullest sense of the word. Address your letter to J. H. Schwab, 50 First street, New York."

"Is that J. H. Schwab Justus Schwab?"—"It is."

"Did you live with him in New York?"—"No, sir. I just got my mail there."

"Now," says Foster, "you say you were a proletariat. What do you mean by that term?"—"I understand it to be a man without any means of support."

"And you, having no money, had your mail sent to Justus Schwab because you had no home, eh?"—"Yes, sir."

"Now," asks Mr. Ingham, "I'll ask you if you did not use the term proletariat in the sense in which Socialists always employ that term?"—"No, sir, I did not."

SAMUEL FIELDEN.

Samuel Fielden, one of the defendants who was speaking at the time of the bomb explosion, testified that he did not know who threw the bomb, and denied that he fired at the police with a revolver. He was cross-examined by Mr. Ingham for the State, who asked: "At what age did you come to the United States?"—"Twenty-one."

"Did you have any business before you came to the United States?"—"I went to work in a cotton mill at eight years of age, and worked in that mill until I left the country to come to the United States."

"How long have you been a Socialist?"—"I joined the Socialistic organization in July, 1884."

"How long have you been a revolutionist?"—"In the sense of an evolutionary revolutionist, I have been so for a number of years."

"How long have you been of the belief that the existing order of things should be overthrown by force?"—"I don't know that I have ever been convinced. I am of the opinion that the existing order of things must be overturned, but whether by force I don't know."

"How long have you believed in Anarchy?"—"Well, I believed in it shortly after I joined the organization—as soon as I came to think on the subject."

"You have been progressing from Socialism to Anarchism; and if you cannot convince the majority of the United States to your opinions, you propose to compel them by force?"—Objected to.

"How long have you preached Anarchy?"—Objected to.

"Was there any English-speaking group in the city that you know of?"—Objected to.

"Did you ever attend any meeting of any English-speaking group other than the American group in this city of that kind?"—"We tried to found one a year ago last winter on West Indiana street. I think we only held two meetings, and then we abandoned it."

"Any other group of them that you attended?"—"I don't remember any now."

"You have for the last two or three years been making speeches of Socialistic and Anarchistic character?"—"I have been making labor speeches; they were not always Socialistic or Anarchistic speeches."

"But you have made Socialistic and Anarchistic speeches?" —"Well, I have touched on Anarchy and Socialism, and sometimes my speeches might have been considered from the ordinary trades union standpoint, for all the anarchy there was in them."

"Have you ever made speeches on the lake front and other Socialistic meetings?"—"Yes, on the lake front, some on Market square, at No. 54 West Lake street, Twelfth street Turner hall, and No. 106 Randolph street."

"Look at the copy of the *Alarm* of June 27, 1885, 'Dynamite; Instructions Regarding Its Use and Operation,' and signed 'A. S.' Say whether you ever saw it."—"I don't know that I have."

"Was there any reason why you did not walk when you started home that night?"—"Yes. I did not wish to be arrested that night."

"You expected that you would be arrested?"—"Well, after that trouble I expected to be arrested."

"You were speaking when the police came up, and were making no inflammatory speech?"—"I did not incite anybody to do anything, to do any overt act. I told the people in general to resist the present socialistic system that oppressed them, and gave them no chance to earn a living."

"And yet you expected to be arrested?"—"I had read something of criminal proceedings and I knew that the police would arrest everybody connected with that meeting in order to find the one who was responsible. I made an explanation before the Coroner's jury because I had a different idea of the police at that time. I thought if I made that statement and they inquired into the truth and were convinced of my innocence they would let me go. But I now see that I was mistaken."

"Did the police indict you?"—"I don't know who indicted me."

Redirect—"You have heard what has been said about your expression of throttling the law, of killing it, of stabbing it. Just state the explanation which you said you desired to make in regard to that."—"Well, it was just the explanation that a public orator would make when he was denouncing a political party. When he said he wanted to get rid of the Democratic party, for instance, he would kill it, stab it, or make way with it.

The words would rush away with a public speaker, and in the hurry he could not add a lengthy explanation."

"You also read the reporter's notes in regard to snails and worms, and said there was no connection there. What were your words in reference to snails and worms, and the idea that you now remember?"—"Well, the idea that I intended to convey at that time was that when men were thrown out of work through no fault of their own, and it being a fact that has been proven and asserted on the floor of the House of Representatives that over a million of men are out of employment through no fault of their own—these men being driven about, become degraded and loathsome, and people look upon them with contempt, and yet it is no fault of their own; they have no part in producing the condition of things that throws them out of employment, and leads them to their abject condition."

"You did not know of the presence of a dynamite bomb or anything of that kind in the crowd?"—"No, sir; I did not even know of the presence of an unusual number of police at the station. I did not know that till after the meeting."

A FUNNY WITNESS.

(From *The Tribune.*)—Henry Schultz, an elderly German with a face like a retired cowboy, and a funny habit of making "snoots," as the boys say, testified that he had made lots of money in Montana and now resides in Portage City, Wis. Capt. Black.—"Where were you on the night of May 4, 1886?"—Witness.—"From 9 o'clock until the fight was over I was on the Haymarket; I stood in the middle of the street, a little north of the wagon."

"How long had you been in Chicago at that time?"—"Two weeks. I am a tourist." [Laughter.]

"Have you been in the habit of attending meetings in the street?"—"No; but since I have been here seeing the sights I would stop at anything."

Here the witness got up a horrible grimace which would have scared a nervous child into fits, and the audience leaned back and giggled. The Court read the spectators a lecture on the impropriety of their merriment, and threatened to clear everybody who cackled in the future.

"Before the police came, did you see anything disorderly?"—"It was, as I know, peaceable, like a Fourth of July." There was another contortion of the face of Mr. Schultz, and the audience indulged in a little snicker, with an eye on the Judge.

"Do you remember the speech of the first speaker?"—"I

know the run of his talk; I kept it in my mind. He says, 'I didn't want to come here. Then they called me a coward, and I didn't like to be called a coward, and that is the reason I came.' A few words after that he says: 'They are only 500 yards from here. Maybe by to-morrow morning I will have to die.' I kept that on my mind. I left the meeting when the black cloud came up, and when the bomb exploded I was on Lake street. After the bomb exploded I looked around the corner, and I saw everything dark, and I thought the bomb must have blowed out the lights." [Laughter.]

"What else did you see?"—"I see the policemen and they were all around. They had the ground. I saw some of the workmen run—they were about two blocks ahead of the police."

"Did you see the police come upon the working men?"—"They came pretty strong in Lake street, and they had the men in the gutter, and when they raise up they get another club."

Mr. Grinnell—"What is your business?"—"Doing nothing," replied Mr. Schultz, with a grin at the crowd, and the crowd laughed in a guarded way, because they did not wish to be fired out of the entertainment.

"How long have you been conducting that business?"—"About ten years. Before that I was mining in Montana."

"Where is your house in Portage City?"—"The next house to the courthouse," responded the witness, with a cunning look at the Court, and there was another wild outburst of mirth from the audience. Mr. Schultz narrated a part of his early history, from which it appeared that before he became a millionaire he played the fiddle at dances; and in answer to a question as to when he began to be a musician, he said: "From nine years old. My father was a musician—it runs in the family."

"Do you play the violin since you have been in Chicago?"—"No; my money reaches so that I don't have to do anything." [Laughter.]

"The first speaker was Spies, wasn't it?"—"Oh, I can't promise anything," said Mr. Schultz, with a contortion of countenance which brought down the house. Judge Gary looked indignantly around and said: "O! be quiet!" and the crowd immediately became as demure as a Quaker meeting.

"What did Spies say about the police being so many feet away?"—"He says they was only five hundred yards from here and he was likely to die before morning. That was about all he said in that run of speech."

"Did you hear the first speaker say anything about 'To arms! to arms!'?"—"That was the man—I heard him."

"Where did you go when you left the meeting?"—"I went to wash my feet!"

The expression on Mr. Schultz's face, and the simplicity of the answer, upset the decorum of the spectators and they laughed right out in meetin', regardless of the threatened penalty for such a glaring contempt of court. Judge Gary himself, however, assisted in the hilarity, and was very lenient with the offenders, a fellow-feeling evidently making him wondrous kind. Mr. Schultz a moment afterward had an opportunity to correct the impression that he was in the habit of touring around the streets of Chicago in his bare feet.

"Did you have your boots off when you were washing your feet?"—"O, no; I didn't wash my feet; I only washed the mud off my boots in one of them horse-troughs." Then Mr. Schultz treated the company to a choice selection of facial contortions, and got down out of the chair with the air of a man who has done his duty, his whole duty, and nothing but his duty.

MICHAEL SCHWAB.

The defendant, Michael Schwab, was put on the stand Monday, August 9. He testified that he went to the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office on the evening of May 4. A telephone message was received requesting Spies to speak at a meeting near Deering's Harvester works, on Clybourn avenue. The witness said he went to the Haymarket to find Spies, but failed. He did see Rudolph Schnaubelt, his brother-in-law, there. Witness then took a street car and went up Clybourn avenue; spoke twenty minutes at the meeting; stepped into a saloon and got a few glasses of beer, and then went to his home, on Florimond street, arriving about 11 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Foster asked: "Were you ever in the alley at Crane Bros.' that night with Mr. Spies?"—"No, sir."

"Did you walk west on Randolph street with Mr. Spies two blocks, then return with him?"—"No, sir."

"Did you see Mr. Spies that night?"—"No, sir."

"Did you see Mr. Spies hand your brother-in-law a package that night in the alley at Crane Bros.', and did you say anything like this: 'If that won't be enough, shall we get another one?'"—"No, sir."

"Did you see Mr. Spies at all that night?"—"No, sir."

"When did you see him at all for the last time that day?"—"In the afternoon. I did not see him again until the next morning."

Schwab says he has been a member of the Internationalist

society since its organization. On the night of May 4 he went to the Haymarket on foot and walked through the Washington street tunnel. Balthazar Rau accompanied him as far west as Desplaines street.

"Are you an Anarchist?" asked Mr. Grinnell.—"It depends on what you mean. There are several definitions of that."

"Answer my question. Are you an Anarchist?"—"I can't answer that."

AUGUST SPIES.

Schwab steps down and Spies takes the stand. 'Give your full name to the jury," says Captain Black.

"August Vincent Theodore Spies," replies the prisoner.

He is thirty-one years old, and came to this country from Germany in 1872. Spies speaks with a marked accent, but very distinctly. He is cool and collected apparently, and sits back in the witness chair very much at ease.

He has been a member of the Socialistic Publishing Society, and that concern exercised control over the policy of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of which paper the witness was editor for six years. Spies says he was at a meeting on the "Black road" on May 3. Spies reached the meeting on the "Black road" about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a crowd of perhaps three thousand present. Some men were speaking, but they were very poor speakers, and the crowd was not interested. Balthazar Rau was with him, and introduced him to the chairman of the meeting. It was called for the purpose of discussing the eight-hour question. While Spies was there a committee was appointed to wait on the bosses; then he was introduced, and spoke for possibly twenty minutes. Spies goes on:

"I was almost prostrated. I had been speaking two or three times daily for the past two or three weeks, and was very much worn. I did not jump around and wave my hands as one witness testified here on the stand, and I made a very commonplace, ordinary speech. I told the men to hold together, to stand by their union, or they would not succeed. That was the substance of what I said. While I was speaking some one cried out in an unknown tongue and about two hundred men detached themselves from the crowd and went on to McCormick's. Pretty soon I heard firing, and on inquiring what was the matter was told the men had attacked McCormick's men and that the police were firing on them. I stopped for about five minutes, was elected a member of the committee; then I went to McCormick's. A lot of cars were standing on the tracks. The men

were hiding behind these cars, others were running, while the police were firing on the flying people. The sight of this made my blood boil. At that time I could have done almost anything, I was so excited. A young Irishman came out from behind one of the cars. I think he knew me and said: 'What kind of —— business is this? There are two men over there dead; the police have killed them.' I asked him how many were killed. He said five or six, and that twenty-five or thirty were injured. I came down town then and wrote the report which appeared in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* the next day."

"Did you write the 'Revenge Circular'?"—"Yes; only I did not write the word 'Revenge.'"

"Can you tell how that word happened to be put in the circular?"—"I cannot."

"How many of those circulars were distributed?"—"About twenty-five hundred."

"How soon was it written after your return to the office?"—"Immediately."

"At that time were you still laboring under the excitement incident to the riot?"—"I was."

"What was your state of mind?"—"I was very indignant. I knew from experience of the past that this butchering of people was done for the express purpose of defeating the eight-hour movement." Spies is growing excited. Mr. Grinnell objects. The Court says his last answer is not proper and orders it stricken from the record.

"On the evening of May 4 you attended the Haymarket meeting?"—"I did."

"You were asked to speak there?"—"I was."

"When did you learn there was to be a meeting?"—"About 8 o'clock that morning. I was advised there was to be a meeting and was asked to address it."

"What time did you reach there?"—"About 8:20 o'clock."

"Did you see the notice of that meeting in the *Arbeiter Zeitung?*"—"Yes; I put it in myself."

"Did you see a circular that day, calling for a meeting at the Haymarket?"—"Yes. It was the circular containing the line: 'Working men, arm yourselves and appear in full force.' When I read that line I said: 'If this is the meeting I am to address I will not speak.' He asked why. I said on account of that line. He said the circulars had not been distributed, and I said: 'If the line is taken out I will go.' Fischer was sent for and he told the men to have that line taken out."

"Who was this man that brought the circulars?"—"He was on the stand; Grueneberg is his name, I think."

"Was there any torch on the wagon?"—"No; I think the sky was clear and that the lamp was burning near the corner of the alley."

"Was that selection made by yourself, or upon consultation?"—"Well, I consulted with my brother Henry. He was with me all evening."

"After you got them together, what did you do?"—"Some one suggested we had better move the wagon around on Randolph street, but I said that might impede the street cars. Then I asked where was Parsons. I was not on the committee of arrangements and had nothing to do with the meeting except to speak. One Schroder said Parsons was speaking then at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets, and I went up to find him with my brother Henry and Schnaubelt."

"Did you see Schwab?"—"No, I did not. Schnaubelt told me Schwab had gone to Deering's."

"Did you go to Crane's alley with Schwab?"—"I could not very well do that, as I had not seen him that night."

"Just answer the question," cries Mr. Ingham.—"Well, I did not go to the alley. I did not even know there was an alley there." The witness denies the conversation Mr. Thompson alleges he overheard Spies engage in with Schwab. He says Schnaubelt cannot speak any English—that he has only been about two years in the country.

"Did Schwab say to you that evening: 'Now, if they come, we are prepared for them'?"—"No, sir; I did not see him that evening."

"Did you walk with Schwab on the east side of Desplaines street, about twelve feet south of the alley that evening?"—"I did not. I was not anywhere near that alley with any man."

"You remember what the witness Thompson said, that he saw you walk with Schnaubelt east on Randolph street; that he saw you hand him something; that you then returned to the meeting together. Is that true?"—"It is not. That man told a different story before the coroner's jury."

This last answer is ordered stricken out, and Spies is told to say nothing but in answer to questions. Spies is asked to tell what he said at the meeting. It was a short synopsis of the existing state of the labor world. First, he said that the meeting was to be a peaceable one; that it was not called for the purpose of creating trouble. Attention was directed to the strike at East

St. Louis, where those who were active in the riots there were not Socialists nor Anarchists, but church-going people, and honest, sincere Christians. It was admitted by students that society was retrograding; the masses were being degraded under the excessive work they had to carry on. For twenty years the working men asked in vain for two hours less work a day, and that finally they resolved to take the matter in their own hands and help themselves. "About this time I saw Parsons, then I broke off. I was not in a state to make a speech. I was tired. I introduced Parsons, and he proceeded to address the meeting."

"What was the size of the crowd then?"—"About two thousand persons."

"Where did you go after finishing your speech?"—"I remained on the wagon."

"You spoke in English?"—"Yes. I made no speech in German that night. I was asked to do so, but was too tired. I introduced Fielden and he made a brief speech, then we intended to go home."

"What did Parsons say in his speech?"—"Parsons made a pretty good speech. He said of the dollar earned by the working men they got only fifteen cents, while the pharisaical class got eighty-five cents, and that the eight-hour movement was a still-hunt for that eighty-five cents."

"What do you remember of Fielden's speech?"—"Well, Fielden did not say much. I don't remember now what he did say."

"Were you on the wagon when the police came?"—"Yes. I saw the police on Randolph street."

"At that time what was the size of the meeting?"—"It was as good as adjourned. About two-thirds of those present went, some going to Zephf's hall when the black cloud came up."

"What did you hear when the command to disperse was given?"—"I was standing in the middle of the wagon, back of Fielden. I heard Captain Ward say: 'I command you, in the name of the people of Illinois, to disperse.' Captain Ward had a cane or club in his hand. Fielden said to him: 'Captain, this is a peaceable meeting.' I started to get down out of the wagon. My brother Henry and one other helped me down. I was indignant at the thought that the police had come to disperse the meeting, as it was a quiet one. Just as soon as I reached the ground I heard a loud detonation. I thought the police had a cannon to frighten the people. I did not dream for a moment of a bomb, and I did not even then think the police

were firing at the crowd. I thought the police were firing over their heads."

"Where did you go to?"—"I was pushed along by the crowd. I went to Zephf's hall."

"Did you at any time that night get down from the wagon and go into an alley and light a bomb in the hands of Rudolph Schnaubelt?"—"I never did."

"Did you see Schnaubelt in the alley that night while Fischer was there?"—"I did not."

"You remember the witness Gilmer?"—"Yes."

"Is his story true?"—"Not a word of it."

"You remember Wilkinson, the reporter for the *Daily News?*"—"Yes. I had a conversation with him in January."

"Well, go on and tell us about it."—"He was introduced to me by Joe Gruenhut. He said he wanted to get some data wherewith to prepare an article on Anarchism, Socialism and dynamite, and all that. I happened to have four shells in my office. I had them for about three years. A man on his way to New Zealand gave me two bombs; another man some time after called at my office with two bombs, and wanted to know if their construction was proper. That's how I came to possess them. He wanted one to show to Mr. Stone. I let him take it. We went to dinner at a restaurant, and we conversed about society, its present state, and the trouble that was likely to ensue. We spoke about street warfare, as all this was contained in the papers every day. There was constant talk that so many wild-eyed Socialists were arriving every day, and I told him it was an open secret that there were 3,000 armed Socialists in Chicago, and we spoke about revolutions, and I said that in past ages gunpowder had come to the assistance of the downtrodden masses, and that dynamite was a child of the same parent, and was a great leveler."

"Do you remember the toothpick illustration?"—"Yes. I remember that, and also recall speaking of the Washington street tunnel, saying how easy comparatively few men could hold that tunnel against a body of soldiers, but nothing was said about Chicago, nor was any time fixed for the revolution."

"You wrote the word 'Ruhe' for insertion in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* May 4?"—"I did."

"How did you come to do that?"—"The night before at 11 o'clock I received a letter as follows: *Mr. Editor*: Please insert in to-day's letter-box the word 'Ruhe' in prominent letters."

"At that time did you know there was any import attached to the word?"—"I did not."

"When did you next hear of it?"—"The next afternoon Balthazar Rau asked me if the word was in the paper. I said: 'Yes.' He asked me if I knew the meaning. I said: 'No.' Then he said: 'The armed section had a meeting last night and adopted the word "Ruhe" as a signal to keep their powder dry and be in readiness in case the police precipitated a riot.' I asked if that had anything to do with the meeting I was to address at the Haymarket, and he said: 'Oh, no; that's something the boys got up themselves.' I said it was very foolish, that it was not rational, and asked if there was no way in which it could be undone. I sent for Fischer and asked if there was any way it could be undone. Rau then went to see the people of the armed section and told them the word was put in by mistake."

"Were you a member of the armed section?"—"No, not for six year."

"Did you ever have dynamite and a fuse in your desk?"—"Yes, I had two packages of giant powder and some fuse in my desk for two years. I had them chiefly to show to reporters, they bothered me a good deal. They always wanted some sensation. Then, too, I wanted the dynamite to study it; I had read a good deal about explosives."

"Do you know anything about a package of dynamite found on the shelf in the closet of the *Arbeiter Zeitung?*"—"Ab-so-lute-ly nothing."

"Do you know anything about a revolver that was found in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office?"—"No. I do not. I carried a revolver myself, but it was a good one."

"Did you carry a revolver?"—"Yes. I always thought it would be a good thing to be prepared. I was out late at night a good deal."

"Did you have a revolver that night?"—"No, it was too heavy. I left it with ex-Ald. Frank Stauber."

"You were arrested May 5?"—"Yes."

"Tell us how."—"Well, an officer—James Bonfield, I think—came to my office and asked for Schwab. He said Chief Ebersold would like to see him. Schwab asked me if he should go. I said yes, he might. Then the officer turned to me and asked me if my name was Spies. I said yes. Then he said Superintendent Ebersold would like to see me about that affair of last night. I went over there, unsuspectingly. I was never so treated before in all my life."

"Tell what happened?"—"Well, as soon as I got into the sta-

tion Superintendent Ebersold started at me. He said: 'You dirty Dutch dog; you hound; you whelp —you, we will strangle you! We will kill you!'" Then they jumped on us, tore us apart from each other. I never said anything. Then they searched us, took our money, even our handkerchiefs, and would not return them to us. I was put in a cell, and have not had my liberty since."

Mr. Ingham cross-examined the witness. Spies says he came to this country when seventeen years old, and that he has lived in Chicago some thirteen years. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* was controlled by what Spies termed an "autonomous editorial arrangement;" that is, the powers of the several editors were co-ordinate, but the general policy of the paper was under the supervision of the board of trustees.

"Did you ever receive any money for the *Alarm?*"—"Yes."

"Did you ever pay out any money for the *Alarm?*"—"Yes."

"Did you ever write any articles for the *Alarm?*"—"I may have."

"How many bombs did you have in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office?"—"Four, I think. Two I got from a man named Schwab. I forget now. He was a shoemaker. He went to New Zealand."

"How did this man come to give you those bombs?"—"He came to me and asked me if my name was Spies. I said yes. Then he asked me if I had seen any of the bombs they were making. I said no. Then he left them with me."

"Who did he mean by 'they'?"—"I don't know."

"Didn't he say who they were?"—"No."

"And you never saw him before or since?"—"No, sir."

"And when did you get these czar bombs?"—"I never got them. That is an invention of that reporter. A man came there while I was at dinner and left them there. He left the bombs with the bookkeeper. I never saw him before or after."

Mr. Ingham introduced a letter and a postal card found in Spies' desk, the reading of which, as translated by Mr. Gauss, created a great sensation. Spies acknowledged the writing as addressed to him by Johann Most, the noted Anarchist:

"DEAR SPIES:—Are you sure that the letter from the Hocking Valley was not written by a detective? In the week I will go to Pittsburgh, and I have an inclination also to go to the Hocking Valley. For the present I send you some printed

matter. There Sch. and H. also existed but on paper. I told you this some months ago. On the other hand, I am able to furnish "*medicine*," and the "*genuine*" article at that. Directions for use are perhaps not needed with these people. Moreover, they were recently published in the "Fr." The appliances I can also send. Now, if you consider the address of Buchtell thoroughly reliable, I will ship twenty or twenty-five pounds. But how? Is there an express line to the place? Or is there another way possible? Polus the great seems to delight in hopping about in the swamps of the N. Y. V. Z., like a blown-up (bloated) frog. His tirades excite general detestation. He has made himself immensely ridiculous. The main thing is only that the fellow cannot smuggle any more rotten elements into the newspaper company than are already in it. In this regard the caution is important. The organization here is no better nor worse than formerly. Our group has about the strength of the North side group in Chicago, and then, besides this, we have also the soc. rev. 6, the Austrian and Bohemian leagues—three more groups. Finally, it is easily seen that our influence with the trade organizations is steadily growing. We insert our meetings only in the Fr., and cannot notice that they are worse attended than at the time when we yet threw the weekly $1.50 and $2 into the mouth of the N. Y. V. Z. Don't forget putting yourself into communication with Drury in reference to the English organ. He will surely work with you much and well. Such a paper is more necessary than the *Tooth*. This, indeed, is getting more miserable and confused from issue to issue, and in general is whistling from the last hole. Inclosed is a fly-leaf which recently appeared at Emden, and is, perhaps, adapted for reprint. Greetings to Schwab, Rau, and to you. Your

"JOHANN MOST.

"P. S.—To Buchtell I will, of course, write for the present only in general terms.

"A. Spies, 107 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill."

Mr. Gauss then read the following as his translation of the postal card:

"DEAR SPIES:—I had scarcely mailed my letter yesterday when the telegraph brought news from H. M. One does not know whether to rejoice over that or not. The advance in itself is elevating. Sad is the circumstance that it will remain local, and therefore may not have the result. At any rate, these people made a better impression than the foolish voters on this and the other side of the ocean. Greeting and a hail. Your

"J. M."

W. A. S. Graham, a reporter for *The Times*, testified that he talked with the witness for the prosecution, Harry Gilmer, on the afternoon of May 5, and that Gilmer said the man who threw the bomb lit the fuse himself. Said the witness: "He said he saw the man light the fuse and throw the bomb, and that he could identify him again if he saw him. He said the man was of medium size and had a soft hat and whiskers. He said the man's back was turned to him."

At this stage the defense rested, and evidence in rebuttal was introduced. Justice Daniel Scully testified that in the preliminary examination of one Frank Steuner, charged with shooting from the wagon at the Haymarket, Officers Foley and Wessler did not testify that it was Steuner who fired on the police.

"Did the officers not say the man who jumped up from behind the wagon was a heavy man, with long whiskers (Fielden)?" —"They did."

"Did not Officer Foley say he would be able to identify this man if he ever saw him again?"—"He did."

John B. Ryan, an attorney who defended Steuner before Justice Scully, testified that Steuner said at the time that the man who did the shooting was a short, heavy-set man with full whiskers.

United States District Attorney R. S. Tuthill, Charles B. Dibble, an attorney, Judge Chester C. Cole, of Des Moines, Iowa, E. R. Mason, Clerk of the United States District Court at Des Moines, George Crist, Ex-City Marshal of Des Moines, and Ex-Governor Samuel Merrill of Iowa, all testified to the good character of the witness Gilmer. They would believe him under oath. Governor Merrill had known Gilmer since 1872, and had given him employment.

As the great trial drew toward its close popular interest in the proceedings increased. The Criminal Court building was crowded with people daily long before the hour for opening court arrived, and many times the number who gained admission were turned away. On the day of the closing argument by the prosecution, and while the jury were deliberating over their verdict, extra precautions were taken to protect the administrators of the law. A cordon of police and deputy sheriffs surrounded the building, and no one was allowed to enter who could not be properly identified.

MR. WALKER FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Assistant State's-Attorney Frank Walker began the opening argument for the prosecution Wednesday, August 11. The speaker said:

"We stand in the temple of justice to exercise the law, where all men stand equal. No matter what may have been the deep turpitude of the crime, no matter what may have been the design, though it aim even at the overthrow of the law itself, no man ought to be convicted of the crime charged until proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt. These men were presumed innocent at the outset until the proof presented by the State established their guilt. The defendants were charged with murder. Murder was defined to be the unlawful killing of a person in the peace of the people. An accessory was he who stands by and aids or abets or advises the deed, or who, not standing by, aids or abets or advises the deed, and such persons are to be considered as principals and punished. Whether the principals are punished or not, they are equally as guilty as the principals. When a number of persons conspire together to do a certain act, and when, in furtherance of this design, some one is killed, all those in the conspiracy are guilty of murder before the fact. The defendants' counsel have told you these men conspired to precipitate the social revolution, and though that conspiracy cost Matthias J. Degan his life, yet you are told these defendants are guilty only of murder. Was Luther Payne or Mrs. Surratt held guilty when in the execution of a conspiracy President Lincoln was killed? Neither Payne nor Surratt committed the deed, yet they were held guilty. There was a conspiracy; it was designed to bring about another revolution. Booth killed President Lincoln, but all who participated in the conspiracy had to forfeit their lives.

"If a body of men, inflamed with resentment, proceed to pull down a building, or to remove an objectionable obstruction and death to some one ensues, each one of these men is individually responsible for the killing. Nobody knew this better than August Spies, the author of the 'Revenge' circular. Suppose that a body of men undertake to pull down a building; there is a common design to demolish that building, and a stone is thrown, not at any individual but at the building, and some one is struck by this stone and killed, all of those engaged in the execution of that common design are responsible for the killing of this one person. When there is an intent grievously to hurt and death is occasioned, then the offense is murder. Was this man [pointing to Fischer] in this conspiracy for murder? This man with his revolver a foot long and his file dagger with a groove? What is this groove for? It is for prussic acid. Was this man in the conspiracy?"

Mr. Walker then reads a passage from Most's "Revolutionary Warfare" telling how prussic acid can be applied to grooved daggers, making them the more deadly. "This is the test: Was the bomb thrown in furtherance of the common design? If it was it makes no difference whether it was thrown by one of these conspirators here or not. Nobody had been advocating the use of dynamite but Socialists. Was there anybody who would throw a bomb except a Socialist? We have proved that Lingg made the bomb in furtherance of the common design. 'You have done this, Louis Lingg,' said Huebner, and Lingg went away and complained that he was blamed for doing the good work."

Mr. Walker reiterates that every one of the 3,000 men said by Spies to have participated in the conspiracy were equally guilty of the murder of Officer Degan. All the members of the Lehr und Wehr Verein were included in this charge. He points out the fact that nearly all of the witnesses for the defense are members of Anarchist bodies; that their sympathies are with the prisoners and that it has been abundantly shown by their cross-examination that they would not hesitate to pervert the truth in order to shield their confederates from the consequences of their acts.

MR. ZEISLER FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Zeisler, of the counsel for the defense, sets to work at once to tear Mr. Walker's address to pieces. He accuses the assistant State's Attorney of distorting the facts in the case, and attempting to bring about a conviction by working on the prejudices and suspicions of the jury. Mr. Walker impugned the motives and the characters of the defenses' witnesses. Mr. Zeisler continues:

"Who are their principal witnesses? The policemen who were at the Haymarket. And before we get through we will show that these men were not heroes, but knaves, led on by the most cowardly knave who ever held a public position. It has been proved that most of these policemen who went on the stand had been at one time or another members of the detective force, and the Supreme Court tells us that a detective is a liar!"

The speaker goes on to attack the other State witnesses. Detectives are taken from the criminal classes. Harry L. Gilmer, he says, is a constitutional liar, and the only witness who has been impeached. Some of the reporters, he acknowledges, tell the truth, and on their statements the defense will partially rely to show the innocence of the prisoners.

"Nobody understands why the police came down to break up the meeting. Detectives have sworn here that after Mr. Parsons suggested that the meeting adjourn to Zephf's hall, and the sky clouded up, the crowd dwindled down to two hundred or three hundred men, and then came this army of 180 policemen, armed with clubs and revolvers, headed by this hero, Bonfield, the savior of his country, to break up this meeting of peaceable and unarmed citizens. Was this courageous, or was it cowardly? It was an assault in the eyes of the law. The counsel for the State have attempted to make you believe that these disciples of Herr Most took a match and lighted a bomb which Most says should have a fuse not longer than two inches. Doesn't it seem very probable that they would have lighted with a match this fuse, which would burn out in a few seconds, when they could have carried a lighted cigar to do it with? We have the testimony of a number of witnesses that Spies was not out of the wagon till the trouble began; and if Mr. Grinnell had had more sense in the prosecution of this case; if he had not been blinded by malice and prejudice; if he had not been influenced by the police conspiracy to send these men to the gallows, he would have seen the uselessness of attempting to secure a conviction by such testimony as that of Gilmer."

MR. INGHAM FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. George Ingham addresses the jury for the prosecution. He tells them that there are verdicts which make history, and that theirs will be a history-making verdict. On the night of May 4, at 10 o'clock, Matthias J. Degan marched out of the Desplaines street station, full of life, and was soon afterward struck down by the hands of these defendants, not one of whom he had ever injured. The speaker tells the jury again what "reasonable doubt" means. He says that the grand jury might have indicted 300 men instead of eight, but they saw fit to pick out the eight whom they deemed the leaders of the conspiracy against law and human life. There had been a good deal of talk, he said, about the constitutional right of free speech. The Constitution gave the people the right to meet and petition, but not to advise other people to commit murder. This right was based upon the old English common law, and in England was also found a definition of what constitutes incitement to murder. The case he was going to quote had also had another connection with the present one. It was brought in London in 1881 against Johann Most, who was then publishing his sheet, the *Freiheit*, in that city. It was shortly after the assassination of the Czar of

Russia. He there advocated the assassination of all the heads of States, from Constantinople to Washington, and was convicted of inciting to murder. Mr. Ingham read the proceedings in the English court, the article upon which he was tried, and Lord Coleridge's decision. Then he said: "It is shown that these defendants—Spies, Parsons, Schwab, and Fischer—were engaged in the publication of articles in which they advised the destruction of the police by force, in which they advised working men to arm themselves with dynamite and be ready whenever the conflict should come to destroy the police force. For the publication of any one of these articles the defendants could have been convicted of a misdemeanor. And when Fielden that night told the people that war had been declared and that they must arm themselves to resist what had never taken place he was guilty of a misdemeanor, and for that reason, if for no other, the police had a right to disperse the meeting. The treatment that Herr Most received in London shows you that the only salvation of a community is to enforce the letter of the law without sentiment, that bloodshed may be avoided. Herr Most was convicted for the publication of that article, and no English policemen have been blown up with dynamite. He came to this country, and the policemen who have been blown up are the American officers right here in this city. If we have not enforced the law it is high time that we enforce it now."

Mr. Ingham then showed that the Haymarket meeting was a trap for the police designed for the purpose of leading them into a dark, dangerous place, the speeches being the bait, artfully increased until the police came to the alley and the bomb could be thrown. "Now who made the bomb? It is in evidence that Louis Lingg had been making bombs of a certain construction which Spies had said were superior, being of composite metal. It is in evidence that Lingg all the morning of May 4 was away from his house; that he upbraided Seliger for having made but one bomb. During the afternoon he was busy making bombs, and men came and went and worked at the bombs in his house. There is a story of a man who that day received bombs and dynamite from Lingg, showing that he distributed them." Mr. Ingham read to the jury the chemical analysis of the bombs furnished by Drs. Haines and Delafontaine. What's the answer to all this? That the bomb was not thrown from the alley, but from thirty-eight feet south of the alley. And if they had satisfied you of that, was it not still thrown by one of the Anarchists—one of the conspirators? The bomb came from the conspiracy.

And the moment it resulted in the death of Degan the crime of conspiracy was merged into the crime of murder.

"When Sumter was fired on, when the flag was insulted, when the attempt was made to destroy the Government, it was an attempt merely to change the form of government. When the bomb in this war was thrown it was the opening shot of a war which should destroy all government, destroy all law, leave men free to live as they see fit, and leave nothing to guide but the strong arm. I believe for myself that humanity—not merely our people, not merely we of America, but that humanity the wide world over—has no hope or no safety save in the law. Law is the very shield that guards the progress of the race; it is the palladium of the liberty and lives of all people. Law which does not punish murder breeds death. Jurors who from the merciful instincts of their hearts hesitate to convict the guilty are in reality merciless as the grave, for by their verdict they people graves with the innocent victims of midnight assassination and fill the mind with deeds of blood. Innocent blood from the days of Abel till now cries to Heaven for vengeance; innocent blood contaminates the ground upon which it falls, and from it spring up dragon's teeth. And now if you believe these men guilty, if you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, as you cannot help but be, that these men were a party to a conspiracy unlawful in its nature, and that from that conspiracy a human life was taken, that they are murderers under that law, see to it that the majesty of the law of the state of Illinois is vindicated, and its penalties enforced. That is the demand upon you this day and this hour, not only of the people of the state of Illinois but of humanity itself; for humanity, with all its fears, with all its hopes for future years, is hanging breathless on your fate."

MR. FOSTER FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Foster, who followed for the defense, had not long lived in Chicago. He came in March from Davenport, Iowa, near which city he was born about forty years ago. He is of medium height and square build. His features are refined and intellectual. An abundant growth of rich auburn hair adorns his shapely head. Mr. Foster obtained considerable fame as a lawyer in his native state, took an active part in politics, and was one of the Blaine Electors in 1884, and was very active in the campaign of that year. After having made an energetic and finely-eloquent plea to the jury to cast aside all prejudice arising from hatred of the principles of the Anarchists, love of and loyalty to the land, inherent patriotism, and the teachings of the popu-

lar press, Mr. Foster proceeded, in order to set himself right, to tear down without apology the theory of the defense set up by Messrs. Salomon & Zeisler. He had no defense to make for Socialism—it is dangerous; Communism is pernicious, and Anarchism is damnable. Lingg had manufactured bombs, and he ought to be punished therefor; but he was on trial for throwing, not manufacturing bombs. Spies, Schwab and Fischer had no business to preach social revolution in America. If they were not satisfied with the state of things here they ought to have gone back to Germany and tried to reform things there. Mr. Fielden might have found occupation in teaching his brother Englishmen to be just to Ireland. Parsons he rebuked in an eloquent passage for his lack of patriotism. Having thus skillfully set himself right with the jurors, Mr. Foster proceeded to define the issue of the trial as he understood it, and as he wished the jury to understand it. He admitted the moral responsibility of some of the prisoners for the crime. He denied their legal responsibility.

"Our law knows no citizenship when a defendant is brought to the bar of justice. Our law is grand enough, our law is broad enough, the principles upon which our Government is founded are such that it matters not whether he be French, German, Irish, Italian, or wherever his birthplace may be. All men are equal before the law. They are all citizens of the United States except Louis Lingg. I believe the testimony shows that he has been in the country two years. I think that Spies said he came here in infancy. I know as a matter of fact that Neebe, born in the state of Pennsylvania, never was a foreigner. Schwab has been in this country long enough to be a citizen. Whether he is or not is entirely immaterial for the purposes of this case. I know that Fielden has been here more than twenty years. I know that Fischer has been in Chicago for the last ten to twelve years, and Engel for fifteen or twenty years. What is the importance of the suggestion that they are foreigners, and Germans, except that it is important to wring from you a verdict grounded upon prejudice. * * * It was an open secret that the defendants were indicted for murder, conspiracy, and riot, but I will only argue the question of conspiracy so far as it relates to the crime of murder. The question of Socialism was of no importance unless it was connected with the murder of Degan, and the defendants were not being tried for any offense but that of conspiracy which resulted in the murder of Degan. The prosecution had been trying to tole the defendants out into

the underbrush and assassinate them on immaterial issues; but the defendants' counsel were too smart to be seduced by the song of the siren. Suppose Spies *et. al.* did conspire to overthrow society and their conspiracy stopped there, then there was nothing to argue. A verdict rendered upon anything else than a conspiracy directly connected with the outrage perpetrated at the Haymarket, would fall to the ground and amount to nothing."

Referring to the popular clamor against the Socialists, Mr. Foster said: "Outside of you twelve gentlemen, the judge upon the bench, and counsel on either side, there is not a man in Chicago who has a right to say he has an opinion founded upon the facts in this case. If these men are to be tried on general principles for advocating doctrines opposed to our ideas of propriety, there is no use for me to argue the case. Let the Sheriff go and erect the scaffold; let him bring eight ropes with dangling nooses at the ends; let him pass them around the necks of these eight men; and let us stop this farce now if the verdict and conviction is to be upon prejudice and general principles. We boast of our courts of justice, of our equitable law, but if the time has come when men are to be prejudged before the trial and convicted upon general principles, all that is grand, sacred, noble and praiseworthy in our temples of justice will be destroyed. Considering the experience of us all in relation to this Haymarket tragedy, considering the facts that we know to be true, do you blame me for saying I am afraid of your passions? I am afraid of your prejudices." Holding up the Czar bomb, Mr. Foster exclaimed in a loud voice: "Hang Spies, and Neebe, and Schwab, and Parsons, and Fielden, and Fischer, and Lingg, and Engel!" Taking up a tin dynamite can he continued: "Among other things, three tin cans were found under a sidewalk in the city. Strangle them to death, in part because these three cans were found! When were they in possession of any of the defendants? Never, so far as the testimony is concerned. When were they prepared and filled at the house of any of the defendants, or any of their associates? Never, so far as the testimony is concerned. And yet they are not only introduced in evidence, their contents examined and sworn to, but you are expected to smell them; you are asked to examine them at the risk of a headache, and they want your noses near to their tops. Why? Because they were found in the city of Chicago. And that is part of the testimony upon which the lives of these eight men are to be destroyed. But it is all in a lifetime; it is all part of the grand combination; it is all in the great conspiracy, because counsel tell us it is. Such

evidence was never introduced in any court of justice in the civilized world without objection. It was said Herr Most described such things in his book on 'Revolutionary Warfare.' There is not a word of testimony that any of the defendants ever read that book. But that does not make any difference. They are Socialists—hang them. That does not make any difference. They are Communists—hang them; they are Anarchists—hang them. I always supposed that the lowest creature that possessed life was entitled to some consideration. I supposed there was not a thing in existence so low, so poor or loathsome, but had some rights, and I do not believe it now, except it be a Socialist, Communist or Anarchist. That puts them beyond the pale of civilization; it puts them beyond the protection of the law; it convicts them of itself."

CAPTAIN W. P. BLACK FOR THE DEFENSE.

On Tuesday, August 17, the fiftieth day of the trial, Captain W. P. Black, the leading counsel for the defense, made his plea. He said:

"May it please the Court, and Gentlemen of the Jury: On the morning of May 5, 1886, the good people of Chicago were startled at the event which happened at the Haymarket. Fear is the mother of cruelty, and perhaps that will account in some measure for the bitterness with which the State has prosecuted this case. The serious question which confronts us, however, is to what extent, you, gentlemen, in your deliberations, may be influenced by passion or by prejudice. On the night of May 4 a dynamite bomb was thrown at the Haymarket in this city and exploded. It caused widespread havoc and loss of human life. But the moral responsibility for dynamite does not rest upon the Socialists. This explosive was given to the world by science. We might well stand appalled at the dread results this terrible agent is capable of producing. When a man is charged, or sought to be charged, with a crime, as in this case, the people must show who threw the bomb—who did the deed—and must show that these defendants were connected directly with the guilty man."

The speaker said that counsel for the State were wrong when one of them advised the jury that upon them it depended to maintain the law and government, because these defendants plotted against the state. They were revolutionists, it was said, but that was not true. There can be no revolution, though, except when the heart of the people rise to redress some great wrong.

"As to the witnesses for the State, the testimony of two of them, Gilmer and Thompson, who swore to having seen Schnaubelt throw the bomb, was impeached. Gilmer's story was utterly improbable in itself; the rational mind rejected it. Is it credible? Mr. Ingham has said Spies was the brainiest man among the Anarchists, and the greatest coward. The witness Gilmer testified that he saw Spies get down from the wagon and go into the alley with Schnaubelt; saw him strike the light, fire the bomb, and give it to Schnaubelt, who hurled it among the police. Is that credible? Remember, Spies, a man of brains, of more than average brains; would he light the match that fired that bomb, and the police almost upon him? Is that credible? It was also said Spies was a great coward. Then, if that were true, would he run the risk of lighting the bomb? The counter-proof was abundant. A half a dozen reputable citizens standing in the mouth of the alley had testified that they did not see Spies leave the wagon, and that he did not enter the alley before the bomb exploded. This was negative testimony, it was true, but considering the narrow space and how unlikely it was that Spies, whom they all knew, could enter the alley without being seen by the witnesses, it was conclusive. Again, two or three witnesses testified that Schnaubelt went home early in the evening, disappointed because there was no German speaking, and was not at the Haymarket when the explosion took place."

The circumstantial evidence presented by the State, and by which it was sought to enmesh the defendants, was next considered. The case of the state was substantially this: The meeting at the Haymarket May 4 was an incident in the carrying out of an organized scheme. August Spies was there to precipitate a conflict with the police. He put Parsons on the stand, who made a long harangue, but the police did not appear. Then Fielden was put up to speak. The police came, and the act was accomplished. But who called this meeting? Not Spies, not Neebe, not Parsons, not Schwab, nor Engel, nor Lingg, nor Fischer, as an individual act. It was the result of another meeting, held the night before at 54 West Lake street, and about which Spies knew nothing.

"Again, the State wished it to be understood that Spies, in order to get the men ripe for revolt, went out to McCormick's May 3, and forced himself on a meeting there. Then, having worked up his auditors to a pitch of excitement and inflamed them to attack the non-union men, he came down town and

wrote the 'Revenge' circular, calling for the Haymarket meeting. But did he encourage the men at McCormick's to violence? The testimony, and it was not controverted, proved that he counseled peace; that he told the men to stand firm and to trust to concerted action for the attainment of their ends. The further circumstance proving that no evidence was contemplated that night consisted in this, that when the black cloud came up and rain was threatened, an adjournment was proposed. Fielden had the stand at that time, but he, simple soul, begged a few minutes' delay, saying he had but little more to say, and then in all simplicity went on to say it. All this was in the line going to prove that Spies had no connection with the alleged conspiracy. The circular calling for the Tuesday night meeting referred to a specific object. Do not the circumstances," continued Captain Black, "prove that August Spies was not aware of the meeting held May 3? Do they not prove that he could have no share in the design of that meeting, of which the one at the Haymarket, with its result, was an incident in the general conspiracy? As to the Haymarket meeting, was it not a lawful assemblage? Who first broke the laws? That meeting was called by a circular. It was called to denounce a grievance. Perhaps there was no real grievance, but if the projectors of the meeting thought there was they had the right to assemble. The Constitution given us by our forefathers who made the name of revolutionists glorious, gave us that right. That right was incorporated in the fundamental laws of the nation. One clause in the Constitution allows the people to assemble together in a peaceable manner to discuss their grievances, another provides that the people have the right to assemble together in a peaceable manner to discuss measures for their common good, and to instruct their representatives. I am not here to defend Socialism, nor do I contend that Anarchy has in it the elements of true reform, but I am here to defend these men. They are Socialists. That system centuries ago had the sanction of St. Augustine. John Stuart Mill is one of a great host of philosophers who have subscribed in fealty to Socialism.

"These defendants have the right to discuss the great wrongs of the working people. They have the right to try their remedy. They say that private property is robbery. That may be false. There is not a Catholic organization that is not founded on the idea of common co-operation. It was Plato's dream that the means of existence should be the common property of all. The Anarchist or Socialist was said to believe that

every law of man was a bone of contention, intended for the benefit of one class only. The fact that these defendants are Anarchists is not a fact which would justify the jury in taking their lives. These men are not the lazy fellows pictured by the state."

STATE'S ATTORNEY JULIUS S. GRINNELL FOR THE PROSECUTION.

State's Attorney Grinnell closed for the State, and he began his remarks by criticising counsel for the defense for making heroes of the prisoners. The Anarchists were compared to the fathers of our country; they were pictured as martyrs, as men who sacrificed themselves for the welfare of human kind. If that be so, songs of praise should be sung, and the Anarchists ought to be garlanded with flowers. Captain Black had said that society was discriminating against the poor; that the struggle for existence was daily becoming harder. That was not true, for civil liberty was never before as widespread as it is at present. Mr. Grinnell said the case had received his entire attention since May 5. Government was on trial. Murder had been committed. It was sought to know who was responsible. For a few days after the Haymarket riot it was not thought it was more far-reaching than the results of the inflammatory speech-making. It was not until after the magnificent efforts of Captain Schaack that a conspiracy was developed. Then Schnaubelt was discovered. It was not until after Spies was arrested that it became apparent that a man was capable of the hellish act in which he was concerned. A mistake had been made. It was said the State would show who the bomb-thrower was. This had not been done, owing to the inability of certain witnesses to make good on the stand the statements they had before that made to the officers. These men were not Socialists, but Anarchists, and their creed is no government, no law. Until placed on the stand these men never hedged on that definition. It was sought to be shown that the defendants were barking dogs that would not bite. These men were on trial, law was on trial, Anarchy was on trial for treason. The penalty of treason is death. A man can commit an overt act of treason, and not kill anybody. Is it any the less treason because seven men are killed and sixty wounded? There is no statute of limitation for threats, when repeated threats resulted in the commission of the deed. For years past, on the Lake front and at the different so-called Socialistic halls in the city, these men had preached the use of dynamite, poison and daggers as a means of effecting the social revolution. The thing should have been stopped long ago. But

that was foreign to the case. The men were here now on trial for murder. Their threats had been carried out. It did not matter whether any police officers had overstepped their duty; the jury had nothing at all to do with that. The accused were on trial for murder.

On the Lake front the Anarchists were wont to assemble under the red flag, which they described as the emblem of universal liberty. But there was but one flag of liberty—that was the Stars and Stripes; and it would always remain such if the gentlemen of the jury had the courage to uphold the law. Threats had been mouthed, dire vaporings were spread from one group to another to fill the people with terror, so that the social revolution might the more easily be accomplished. Mr. Grinnell holds that Spies wrote the "Revenge" circular premeditatedly. He reads it to the jury commenting on various passages contained therein, and makes it plain to the jury that Spies had an ulterior and sinister purpose in view when he penned the famous dodger. There were only two officers at McCormick's when the mob Spies was addressing broke loose and attacked the non-union men. The police were called, but why? To protect the McCormick property and the two officers from the fury of the mob as well as to save the non-union men from being killed. It was this sight—the coming of additional police—that made the blood of the valorous Spies boil. Knowing that no fatalities had taken place, or not knowing that any had occurred, Spies posted down town, and the "Revenge" circular was written by him and in the hands of the printer before 5 o'clock that same afternoon. Balthazar Rau's name was mentioned every day time and time again by the defense, but he was not called as a witness. They were afraid to put him on the stand. It was Rau who invited Spies to address the Haymarket meeting, and he was present when Spies made his speech. That was a kind of Marc Antony address, and to be understood one must read it between the lines. It was artfully calculated to inflame. It was a significant opening. The working men were told to come armed. Waller did come armed. The police should have broken up the meeting in its incipiency. If Bonfield had not gone down there at the time he did the riot would have been general. The reason more bombs were not thrown was that the other fellows in the conspiracy had not time to reach the scene. The man who threw the bomb obtained it from Lingg or Spies and hurled it according to directions received from one or other of these men. Did Fielden shoot that night? For years past he has called the

police bloodhounds; he said he would march down Michigan avenue with the red flag or the black flag, and preached "death to the capitalists and the police, our despoilers." This must be understood above all things; that the bomb was thrown in furtherance of the common design, no matter who threw it. Gilmer said Spies handed the bomb to Schnaubelt. Is that improbable? For years he preached the throwing of bombs. An article over his own signature is in evidence, and in this he gives directions as to the manner in which bombs should be ignited and hurled at the enemy. Who was Schnaubelt? Schwab's brother-in-law. He is the man who was arrested before the conspiracy was known and let go, then shaved off his whiskers, and has not been seen since. A peculiar circumstance, and the most significant of the case, was that when Spies was arrested he left the traces of his crime in his office. Bonfield arrested him. Spies said he went over to the Central station unsuspectingly. Had he known what was going to have happened he would have destroyed the "Ruhe" manuscript. It was the little mistakes that brought the criminal to justice, and there never was a criminal, big or little, that did not leave traces of his crime behind him.

Mr. Grinnell concluded by saying his labor was over; the jury's was just begun. They had the power to exact the lives of some of the prisoners, to others they might give a term of years in the penitentiary, and some again they might acquit. He would not ask the jury to take the life of Oscar Neebe. He would not ask the jury to do what he would not do himself. The proof was not sufficient to convict Neebe, but some of them, Spies, Fischer, Lingg, Engel, Fielden, Parsons, and Schwab, ought to have the extreme penalty administered to them.

"Personally," said Mr. Grinnell, "I have not a word to say against these men. But the law demands that they be punished. They have violated the law, and you, gentlemen of the jury, stand between the living and the dead. Do your duty. Do not disagree. If you think that some of them do not deserve the death penalty give them a life sentence, but do not disagree. Gentlemen, this is no pleasant task for me, but it is my duty; do yours."

In his instructions to the jury Judge Gary said: "The Court instructs the jury that whoever is guilty of murder shall suffer the punishment of death, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for his natural life, or for a term of not less than fourteen years. If the accused are found guilty by a jury they shall fix the punishment by their verdict.

"The Court instructs the jury as a matter of law that, in considering the case, the jury are not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts, nor must they entertain such doubts as are merely chimerical or conjectural. A doubt to justify an acquittal must be reasonable, and must arise from a candid and impartial investigation of all the evidence in the case, and unless it is such that, were the same kind of doubt interposed in the graver transactions of life, it would cause a reasonable and prudent man to hesitate and pause, it is insufficient to authorize a verdict of not guilty. If, after considering all the evidence, you can say you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt.

"If it does so prove, then your duty to the State requires you to convict whosoever is found guilty. The case of each of the defendants should be considered with the same care and scrutiny as if he alone were on trial. If a conspiracy having violence and murder as its object is fully proved, then the acts and declarations of each one of the conspirators, before or after May 4, which are merely narrative as to what had been or would be done, and not made to aid in carrying into effect the object of the conspiracy, are only evidence against the person who made them. What are the facts and what is the truth the jury must determine from the evidence, and from that alone. If there are any unguarded expressions in any of the instructions which seem to assume the existence of any facts, or to be any intimation as to what is proved, all such expressions must be discouraged and the evidence only looked to to determine the facts.

"The Court instructs the jury as a matter of law that an accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present, aiding, abetting, or assisting, has advised, encouraged, aided or abetted the perpetration of that crime. He who thus aids, abets, assists, advises or encourages shall be considered as a principal and punished accordingly. Every such accessory when a crime is committed within or without this state by his aid or procurement in this state, may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal, or before or after his conviction, and whether the principal is convicted or amenable to justice or not, and punished as principal.

"If the defendants attempted to overthrow the law by force and threw the bomb, then the defendants who were in the conspiracy were guilty of murder. If there was an Anarchistic conspiracy, and the defendants were parties to it, they are guilty of murder, though the date of the culmination of the conspiracy

was not fixed. If any of the defendants conspired to excite by advice people to riot and murder, such defendants are guilty if such murder was done in pursuance of said conspiracy; the impracticalness of the aim of the defendants is immaterial.

"Circumstantial evidence is competent to prove guilt, and if defendants conspired to overthrow the law and Degan was killed in consequence, the parties are guilty, and it is not necessary that any of the defendants were present at the killing.

"All parties to the conspiracy are equally guilty. Circumstantial evidence must satisfy the jury beyond reasonable doubt. In such case the jury may find defendants guilty. When defendants testified in the case they stood on the same ground as other witnesses."

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 2:50 o'clock Thursday, August 19. The first intimation that an agreement had been reached was when word was sent to the Revere house to prepare supper for the jury, it having been understood that unless a decision as to the fate of the prisoners was reached before 10 o'clock, supper would not be served at that time. Friday morning the excitement of the crowd in front of the Criminal Court building was something intense while the verdict was being awaited. There was none of the joking and laughing that is heard on the only other occasion that brings a mob to stand without those dreary walls—the execution of a convicted criminal. Such conversations as were held were in a low tone, and related solely to the one topic—the probable conviction of the eight prisoners who were waiting for the hour which was to mean life or death to them. Both sides of the street were lined with people who awaited anxiously for some tidings from the court within. An army of bailiffs and policemen guarded the big doors, and the surging masses were only kept back by sheer force. The limited number who obtained admission to the courtroom were the reporters and the immediate friends and relatives of the defendants. The gaily-dressed women who had attended the trial since the start were not there. The court officials decided that the relatives of the prisoners should be allowed in the courtroom, and at 9:15 o'clock the sister of Spies, with another young woman, made her appearance. Shortly afterward the mother of Spies, accompanied by a younger son, also entered the courtroom and took a seat on the back benches. At 9:20 Mrs. Parsons entered the courtroom, accompanied by a woman who attended her throughout the trial. She was given a seat between two policemen. The row of seats far-

thest removed from the judge were occupied by a force of police officers. Next below, seated in the order named, were Henry Spies; Mrs. Spies, the prisoner's mother; Miss Spies; Chris Spies, and a young lady friend. Next below was Mrs. Martin. The ladies looked anxious. Mrs. and Miss Spies and Mrs. Parsons looked worn out, though the latter tried to appear unconcerned, and occupied her time in reading the newspapers. It was 9:50 o'clock when the Judge came in. He looked nervous and excited. He was barely seated when Captain Black entered. The Captain took a seat near his wife. He had just paid a visit to his clients.

"Are they prepared for the worst?" asked Mrs. Black, anxiously.

"Prepared!" repeated the Captain. "Yes; fully prepared to laugh at death. They talk about the matter much more coolly than I can."

A moment or two later the prisoners were brought in. They were not given their usual seats, but placed in a row on a bench against the wall at the Judge's left, in the narrow aisle leading to the passage way to the jail. They sat in the same old order. Spies was at the head, next to the Judge. All looked haggard and excited. Even the usually stoical face of Lingg wore an expression of anxiety. Fischer was deathly pale and trembled visibly. These pale and trembling wretches were the braggarts who a few short weeks before were boldly proclaiming the doctrines of Socialism and Anarchy on the Lake front, in Zephf's hall and the beer saloons of the North and West sides. They were the men who were advocating force and the use of dynamite, and the total annihilation of law and order, the theft of property, and murder of citizens. Their vapid mouthings were thrust upon assemblages of decent working men, their policy was Communism, their banner was the banner of blood, and their teachings were death and destruction. Bold and fearless as lions they appeared when indulging in flights of incendiary oratory. Like dumb, obedient beasts they bowed in submission before the most powerful scourge the law can wield—the death verdict.

The jurymen filed in and took their seats in the jury box. They looked determined and resolute. There was a death-like silence in the court. In a low voice the Judge asked: "Gentlemen, have you agreed?" F. E. Osborne, the foreman, rose and replied: "We have, your Honor." Taking out two sheets of foolscap from his side coat-pocket, he handed them to Clerk

Doyle, who glanced at them and handed them to the Judge, who slipped them apart, trembling so that the leaves shook violently. A whispered consultation between the Judge and the Clerk followed, and the document was returned to Mr. Doyle, who read:

"We, the jury, find the defendants, August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg, guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death.

"We find the defendant, Oscar W. Neebe, guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary at fifteen years."

Not a sound came from the spectators. For a moment the courtroom was silent as the tomb. The prisoners were struck with horror. Spies' face blanched white as the paper on which his death sentence was written. His lips quivered, and he mechanically tapped the floor with his foot and nervously stroked his moustache. Neebe was completely stunned. The blood rushed to his face, and the perspiration stood out on his forehead in great drops. Schwab's yellow face seemed to look into vacancy, and he had a wandering, stupid stare. Parsons was visibly affected, but he kept himself up better than the rest, and maintained a certain air of nonchalance. He made an effort to flaunt a red handkerchief out of the window at the crowd on the outside, but was promptly checked by a bailiff. Fielden fairly quaked. He shook like an aspen leaf, and in every way showed his great fear. Fischer was ghastly. When the verdict was first being read he held a half-consumed cigar in his mouth, but when the death penalty was reached the weed fell from his lips to the floor. Lingg appeared sullen and stoical, but when the sentence was read his face flushed, and he was seen to tremble. Engel betrayed no emotion. When the verdict became known to the thousands assembled outside a great cheer rent the air.

Captain Black asked that the jury be polled. The jurymen answered with firm voices. Captain Black said he would desire to make a motion for a new trial. State's Attorney Grinnell said it would be impossible to dispose of the motion during the present term, but by agreement, the motion could be argued at the September term. This was agreed to by the defense.

The Court.—"Let the motion be entered and continued until the next term, and let the defendants be taken back to jail." Judge Gary then arose and addressed the jury as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—You have finished this long and very arduous trial, which has required a very considerable

sacrifice of time, and some hardship. I hope that everything has been done that could possibly be done to make those sacrifices and hardships as mild as might be permitted. It does not become me to say anything in regard to the case that you have tried, or the verdict you have rendered; but men compulsorily serving as jurors, as you have done, deserve some recognition of the service you have performed besides the meager compensation you have received."

The Foreman of the jury said: "The jury have deputed to me the only agreeable duty that it is in our province to perform, and that is to thank the Court and the counsel for the defense and for the prosecution for your kindly care to make us as comfortable as possible during our confinement. We thank you."

The jury then filed out, and scarcely had they left the room when a shrill shriek was heard, and Mrs. Schwab fell heavily to the floor. She was taken out into the fresh air by policemen, and soon revived. Mrs. Spies followed up this scene by going into hysterics, and also had to be assisted from the room. The other women kept their nerves, and after the first shock maintained composure. In the meantime the crowd had closed in on the prisoners, and were examining them from head to foot. The bailiffs, however, promptly put a stop to this, and led the condemned men away to their cells.

THE CONDEMNED.

August Spies was born in Friedewald, in the province of Hesse, Germany, in 1855. He was educated by a private tutor during his earlier years, after which he studied at a polytechnic institute. At the age of sixteen he took up the study of forestry. A year later he sailed for America. He came to Chicago immediately, and secured a position in an upholstery establishment, where he remained some time, afterward going to Fairbury, in this state. He returned to this city soon after, and was engaged in various occupations until 1880. In that year he was a candidate for the position of West Town Collector, on the Socialistic ticket. In the spring of 1880 he took charge of the business management of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, shortly afterward assuming the position of editor.

Samuel Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, February 25, 1847. He worked in a cotton mill in various capacities from the time he was eight years old till he reached his majority. When he was eighteen years old he went to Westlyn, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming

a Sunday-school superintendent, and afterward a local preacher. He came to the United States in 1866. After working East he went to Olmstead Falls, near Cleveland, Ohio, removing to Summit, Cook county, in 1869, where he worked upon the farm of "Long" John Wentworth. He then went South, and took up his residence in Chicago in 1871.

Albert R. Parsons is a Southerner. He was born in Montgomery, Ala., June 20, 1848. He came from good stock. His father was Samuel P. Parsons of Maine, and his mother was from New Jersey. His ancestors were English, and came to this country in 1632. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father three years later. In 1853 he went to live with his brother, General W. H. Parsons, in Tyler, Texas, and was raised by him. He was apprenticed to the Galveston *News* in 1859, for seven years, and learned the printer's trade. When the war broke out, in 1861, he became a member of the Lone Star Grays, on the Confederate side, and later on became a scout. In 1868 he went to Waco, Texas, and started the *Spectator*, afterward becoming connected with the Houston *Daily Telegram*. It was in Houston that he met his wife, and married her in 1872. He came here with her in 1873, and worked as a printer until he was arrested, in 1877, on account of his interference in the strikes. He ran for several offices on the Socialistic ticket, and finally started the *Alarm*.

Michael Schwab first saw the light of day in Kibringer-on-the-Main, Bavaria, August 9, 1853. He attended public school when he was five years old, until twelve, and then went to Latin school until sixteen. His mother died when he was eight, and his father when he was two. In 1869 he learned the bookbinder's trade in Wunsenberg. He afterward lived in various German and Bavarian cities and became a Socialist while in Wunsenberg. He came to America in 1879, and Chicago in the same year. After a sojourn in Milwaukee and the West he returned here in 1882, and went on the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* as a reporter at a salary of $12 per week. His position was finally raised to associate editor, and his salary to $18.

Louis Lingg, the youngest of the doomed Anarchists, is only twenty-one years old, having been born in Baden, Germany, in 1864. He secured a common school education in Germany. After leaving his native country he went to Switzerland, where he remained several years, arriving in America in August, 1885. He is a carpenter by trade, and unmarried.

Adolph Fischer is about twenty-six or twenty-seven years

of age, and has lived in this country for the last thirteen years. He is a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For the last seven years he has been a compositor on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He is married, and the father of two children.

George Engel is a native of Germany, having been born in Kassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1839. Early in January, 1872, he came to America, and afterward to Chicago, where he has since lived, working as a painter.

Oscar W. Neebe is of German descent, but was born in New York City, in 1850. In 1865 he came to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of tinsmith. In 1870 he went to New York, and from there to Philadelphia, where he remained two years, returning to Chicago in 1875. He has since resided with his family in this city.

THE JURORS.

The twelve good men and true, who sat in judgment for so many long and weary days, are all Americans by birth. Frank S. Osborne, foreman of the jury, is a widower of thirty-nine, and the father of three sons. He is head salesman of the carpet department of Marshall Field's retail store, and came here from Columbus, Ohio. He is an Episcopalian.

Major James H. Cole, of Lawndale, the first juror accepted by both sides, was born at Utica, N. Y., forty-three years ago, and served throughout the Rebellion in the Forty-first Ohio Infantry. He came to Chicago from Chattanooga, Tennessee, six years ago, and though a bookkeeper by profession, is at present out of employment.

J. H. Brayton, principal of Webster School, lives at Engelwood with his family, although a native of Lyons, N. Y. He had arranged a hunting and fishing excursion for the summer, which the trial ruined.

A. H. Reed is of the firm of Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State street. He was born in Boston forty-nine years ago, but has been in the music business here for twenty-three years, living with his wife at 3242 Groveland Park. Mr. Reed is a Freethinker, but not an Atheist.

Andrew Hamilton, dealer in hardware, has lived in Chicago twenty years of the forty-one he has been on earth, and now lives with his wife at 1521 Forty-first street.

C. B. Todd, forty-seven years old, was born in Elmira, N. Y., lived in Minnesota for sixteen years after the war, but is now a salesman in the Putnam Clothing House. He served in the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery. Mr. Todd lives at 1013 West Polk street.

H. T. Sanford is but twenty-four years old, and is a son of the late Lawyer Sanford, compiler of the Superior Court reports of New York. For fifteen months past he has been voucher clerk for the Chicago & Northwestern, but before coming to Chicago he was a petroleum broker at New York. He and his wife live at Oak Park.

S. C. Randall, the youngest man on the jury, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1864, and in the three years he has been in Chicago he has been a hotel waiter, a milk peddler, and is now a salesman for J. C. Vaughan & Co., seedsmen, 45 LaSalle street.

Theodore Denker, shipping clerk for H. H. King & Co., is twenty-seven years old, and lives at Woodlawn Park. He has lived in Chicago twenty-five years and is not married.

Charles A. Ludwig is also twenty-seven years old, single, and is a clerk in the wood mantel shop of Charles L. Page & Co.

John B. Greiner is a clerk in the freight department of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, and lives at Humboldt Park. He is twenty-five years old, and single.

G. W. Adams, twenty-seven years old, travels in Michigan selling paint for a Clinton street firm. He is a painter by trade and lives with his brother at Evanston.

The following is the official Police Department report of casualties at the Haymarket:

NAME OF OFFICER.	STATION.	NATURE OF WOUNDS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
August C. Killer.....	Third Precinct.	Shell wound in right side, and ball wound in left side. Wife and five children.
Thomas McHenry.....	" "	Shell wound in left knee and three shell wounds in left hip. Single; has sister and blind mother to support.
John E. Doyle.....	" "	Bullet wound in back and calves of both legs; serious. Wife and one child.
John A. King.....	" "	Jaw bone fractured by shell, and two bullet wounds in right leg below the knee; serious. Single.
Nicholas Shannon.....	" "	Thirteen shell wounds on right side and five shell wounds on left side, also right foot and back; serious. Wife and 3 children.
MICHAEL SHEAHAN	" "	DIED MAY 9. Single.
James Conway	" "	Bullet wound in right leg. Single.
Patrick Hartford	" "	Shell wound right ankle, two toes on left foot amputated, bullet wound in left side. Wife and four children.
Patrick Nash.....	" "	Bruise on left shoulder by club. Single.
Arthur Conolly.....	" "	Two shell wounds in left leg, bones slightly fractured. Wife.
Louis Johnson....	" "	Shell wound in left leg. Wife and four children.
M. M. Cardin.....	" "	Bullet wound in calf of both legs. Wife and two children.
Adam Barber.....	" "	Shell wound left leg, bullet wound in right heel, bullet not extracted. Wife and one child.
Henry F. Smith.	" "	Bullet wound on right shoulder; quite serious. Wife and two children in California.
Frank Tyrell.	" "	Bullet in right hip near the spine bullet not removed. Single.
James A. Brady	" "	Shell wound in left leg, slight; injury to toes left foot and shell wound in left thigh. Wife and two children; wife very sick at County Hospital.
John Ried.....	" "	Shell wound in left leg; bullet w. right knee, not removed. Single.
GEORGE MULLER.... ..	" "	DIED MAY 6, at County Hospital. Single.
Patrick McLaughlin...	" "	Bruised on right side, leg and hip; slight. Wife and 3 children.
Frank Murphy....	" "	Trampled on, three ribs broken. Wife and two children.
Lawrence Murphy.....	" "	Shell wounds left side of neck and left knee; part of left foot amputated. Wife and three children.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OFFICER.	STATION.	NATURE OF WOUNDS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
JOHN J. BARRETT	Third Precinct.	DIED MAY 6, at County Hospital; shot in liver. Wife.
Michael Madden.....	" "	Shot in left lung, will recover; killed his assailant after he was shot. Single.
Lieutenant Stanton....	" "	Shell wound in right side, bullet wound in right hip, wounds inside both hips, bullet wound in calf of leg. Wife, 7 children.
MATTHIAS J. DEGAN...	" "	INSTANTLY KILLED. Widower; father, mother and three sons.
Thomas Brophy.....	" "	Slight injury to left leg; reported for duty. Wife.
Bernard Murphy.... ..	" "	Bullet wound in left thigh, shell wound in right side of head and on chin; not dangerous. Wife.
Charles H. Fink.....	" "	Three shell wounds in left leg and two wounds on right leg, and slightly in thigh; not dangerous. Wife.
Joseph Norman..... ...	" "	Bullet passed through right foot, slight injury to fingers on left hand. Wife and two children.
Peter Butterly.....	" "	Bullet wound in right arm, shell wound in both legs, near knees. Wife and one child.
Alexander Jameson. ..	" "	Bullet wound in left leg; serious. Wife and seven children.
Michael Horan	" "	Bullet wound in left thigh, not removed, slight shell wound on left arm. Single.
Thomas Hennessey....	" "	Shell wound on left thigh; slight. Has crippled brother and two sisters to support.
William Burns	" "	Slight shell wound on left ankle. Single.
THOMAS REDDEN..	" "	DIED MAY 16, at County Hospital. Fracture of left leg below knee, bullet wound in left cheek, bullet wound in right arm. Wife and two children.
James Plunkett.....	" "	Struck with club and trampled upon; on duty. Wife.
Charles W. Whitney...	" "	Shell wound in left breast, shell not removed. Single.
Jacob Hansen.....	" "	Right leg amputated above the knee. Three shell wounds on left leg. Wife and one child.
Timothy Sullivan . ..	" "	Bullet wound just above left knee. Has four children (Widower).
Martin Cullen	" "	Right collar bone fractured, and slight injury to left knee; not serious. Wife and five children.
Simon Klidzio....	" "	Shot in calf of left leg; serious. Wife and three children.
Julius L. Simonson. ..	" "	Shot in arm, near shoulder; very serious. Wife and two children.
John K. McMahon.....	" "	Shell wound on calf of left leg, shell not found; ball wound left leg, near knee; very serious. Wife and two children.
Simon McMahon	" "	Shot in right arm and two wounds on right leg. Wife, five children.
Edward W. Ruel.... ..	" "	Shot in right ankle, bullet not removed; serious. Single.
Alexander Halverson..	" "	Shot in both legs, ball not extracted. Single.
Carl E. Johnson.....	" "	Shot in left elbow. Wife and two children.
Peter McCormick.....	" "	Slight shot wound in left arm. Wife.
Christopher Gaynor...	" "	Slight bruise on left knee. Wife.
TIMOTHY FLAVIN	Fourth "	DIED FROM WOUNDS, MAY 8. Wife and three children.
NILS HANSEN	" "	DIED JUNE 14, at County Hospital. Shot in body, arms and legs, fingers paralyzed. Wife and six children.
S. J. Weineke.....	" "	Shot in left side of head, ball not found: serious. Wife and two children.
Patrick McNulty	" "	Shot in right leg and both hips; dangerous. Wife and three children.
Samuel Hilgo	" "	Shot in right leg; not serious. Single.
Herman Krueger.... .	" "	Shot in right knee. Wife and two children.
Joseph A. Gilso..... ...	" "	Slightly injured in leg and back. Wife and six children.
Edward Barrett.....	" "	Shot in right leg; quite serious. Wife and six children.
Fruman Steele....	" "	Slightly wounded in back; not serious. Single.
James T. Johnson	" "	Right knee sprained; not serious. Wife and three children.
Benjamin F. Snell	" "	Shot in right leg; at hospital. Single.
James H. Willson.....	Central Detail.	Seriously injured in abdomen by shell, and in left hand; very serious. Wife and five children.
Daniel Hogan	" "	Shot in calf of right leg and in left hand. Wife and daughter.
M. O'Brien.....	" "	Shell wound in left thigh. Wife and two children.
Frederick A. Andrew .	" "	Wounded in leg; not serious. Married.
Jacob Ebinger..... ...	" "	Shell wound on back of left hand. Wife and three children.
John J. Kelly.....	" "	Slight wound by shell, left hand. Wife and three children.
Patrick Flavin..... .	" "	Finger hurt by shell. Married.

Total number of wounded officers, 67. Deaths, 7.

The citizens raised a purse of nearly $55,000 to administer to the wants of the families of the policemen who were killed and wounded, and the treasury of the Policemen's Mutual Aid Association was materially benefited.

STORY OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The real inwardnesss of the Anarchist conspiracy and the

means employed to ferret it out will not be known until the trials of the big batch of Anarchists indicted for conspiracy alone are brought to a close. Captain Frank Schaack, in whose district the headquarters of the Northwest Group were located, had but six detectives to assist him in the work of unearthing their connections. By May 7 the work had narrowed down to certain quarters, and was progressing favorably.

It was not until the informer Thielen had disclosed the inwardness of the conspiracy, the "Ypsilon" call, and the "Ruhe" signal, that the hard work actually commenced. Detectives Schuttler and Loewenstein and some officers in uniform were sent to two houses on Sedgwick street, one of which was Seliger's (No. 442), and the other a few doors off on the opposite side of the street. Oppenheimer, the escaped informer, said that when the officers were going toward Seliger's he and Lingg were standing on the opposite sidewalk, and that they discussed the feasibility of making a rush for the house and getting in in time to arm themselves and kill the officers in case they were actually bound for Seliger's. But the unconscious officers were too quick in their movements and got to the house first. Then Lingg said he would hide, and instructed Oppenheimer to send his trunk to No. 71 West Lake street in case the officers did not take it away. It was then that Schuttler and Loewenstein found the Lingg-Seliger arsenal and all the infernal machinery for bomb manufacture. The officers held possession of the place until everything was taken to the station. Seliger was found at work at Meyer's carpenter shop the same evening, and was lodged in the East Chicago avenue station. This was the first arrest of importance as leading directly to the conspiracy. That night Thielen came to see what his friend Seliger was arrested for, and he, too, was put under lock and key. It was then that Lingg first was heard of. Thielen was the first informer, but it was some days before he willingly told anything. His talk the first night, however, regarding Seliger's lodger, Lingg, and Seliger's talk on the same subject, led Schaack to believe that Lingg was an important factor in the case. Schuttler and Loewenstein then bent all their energies to Lingg's capture. They traced him first by an express wagon he had hired to deliver his tool-chest at Twelfth and Clark streets. Then they traced him to Canal street, and then to the lumber district, frequently losing the trail and then catching it again. Finally, on the 14th they located him in the little cottage on Ambrose street, where they arrested him. Lingg was an unconscious informer. He was defiant; he desired

to conceal nothing regarding himself, and in his reckless moods he disclosed many things that were valuable. Then Thielen squealed. A host of conspirators were hunted down by the six detectives and arrested. Assistant State's-Attorney Furthman, whom Schaack describes as better than any two detectives in the city, interviewed the prisoners daily and nightly in their native tongue, and kept a record of all their statements.

RUDOLPH SCHNAUBELT.

Rudolph Schnaubelt, the man who is believed to have thrown the devastating dynamite bomb, and who escaped after being once arrested, was first discovered in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office on Fifth avenue the morning after the Haymarket riot. The police raid was made at about 11 o'clock. Schnaubelt, who was a very tall, well-built man, with yellowish, bushy whiskers, stood behind the desk talking to his sister, Mrs. Schwab. This woman, by the way, very much resembles him in appearance, and was the woman who carried the red flag in front of the Anarchist procession the night of the demonstration on the Board of Trade. Lieutenant Shea, Chief of Detectives, says :

" We arrested Fischer and the printers in the office and took them to the Central. Schnaubelt was not arrested then. The next day Detectives Palmer and Cosgrove brought him into the Central, and I talked to him for a while. He could speak but little English, and was very straightforward in his answers. He acknowledged that he was at the Haymarket meeting, and said that when the bomb exploded he got down from the wagon and went home. I asked him if he was a Socialist, and he promptly replied that he was. I knew of no reason then to hold Schnaubelt. We had arrested about forty Socialists already, and had no use for the most of them. We even let Neebe go once.

" I heard the witness Gilmer's story about three days after the riot. He described a man with bushy whiskers. Well, the first time I saw Schnaubelt was when Palmer and Cosgrove brought him into the Central. He had shaved his beard off then, and of course I did not recognize Schnaubelt from Gilmer's description. It was perhaps two weeks later before we discovered that Schnaubelt had left town. Not until then did we connect him with the bomb-thrower Gilmer had described. I think he left town a day or two after we had him in the Central station. With two weeks the start of us it was hard to track him, and we have never found any positive trace of his whereabouts. He may be dead and he may be in the far West. The only place where he is certain not to be is in Chicago."

THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury that indicted the Anarchists was composed of a representative body of men. The following is an abstract of their report in reference to the Haymarket massacre:

TO THE HON. JUDGE JOHN G. ROGERS: In presenting the bills of indictments which we have the honor herewith to submit, in what are known as the "Anarchist cases," we deem it proper to accompany the same with a few words of explanation. We have endeavored in our deliberations and in our findings to be guided strictly by the instructions delivered to us by the Court in regard to the liability of a citizen under the law for the abuse of the privilege of free speech. We have in this connection, upon the evidence adduced, found true bills only against such persons as had, in their abuse of this right, been more or less instrumental in causing the riot and bloodshed at Haymarket square, the particulars of which we were called upon to investigate. We have in some cases refused to find bills for the reason that persons against whom evidence was presented seemed to be the weak and ignorant tools of designing men, and that it was our belief should they continue their evil associations and practices after this calamity shall have shown them to what it leads, that some future grand jury would give their cases proper attention. So far as we are informed this is the first appearance of dynamite as a factor in the criminal annals of this state, and this is also the first organized conspiracy for the destruction of human life, and the overthrow of law in any part of this country that has employed this new and dangerous agency. It is not surprising that the fatal and appalling success which has attended this, its first introduction, should have inspired terror in this community.

We find that the attack on the police on May 4 was the result of a deliberate conspiracy, the full details of which are now in the possession of the officers of the law, and will be brought out when the cases shall be reached in court. We find that this force of disorganizers had a very perfect force of organizers of its own, and that it was chiefly under the control of the coterie of men who were connected with the publication of their English and German newspaper organs, the *Alarm* and *Arbeiter Zeitung*. The evidence has shown conclusively to us that these men were manipulating this agitation from base and selfish motives, for the power and influence which it gave them, and for the money which they could make out of it; that the large majority of their followers were simply their dupes, and

they have collected in this way large sums of money from those followers, and from the working men of this city. That their plan was to involve, so far as they could, not only the Socialist and Communist organizations, with whom they claim some kindred, but also the labor societies and trades unions, to the end that in the midst of the excitement they were creating they could not only rely upon them as a source of revenue, but also have them to fall back upon in the event of their finally being made amenable to the law. Witnesses have come before us under protest and with fear and trembling lest their appearance before this jury should draw down upon them or upon their families the secret vengeance of this unknown enemy. Branches of industry in the city have remained paralyzed after all causes of disagreement between the employer and the employed had been adjusted, by the same fear inspired among the workmen, coupled with the feeling that the law as administered was impotent to afford protection to a man ready and willing to work for the support of his family. So exaggerated has been the popular notion as to the magnitude of this force that politicians have cringed before it, and political parties have catered to its vote. Processions have been tolerated upon our public streets carrying banners and inscriptions which were a shame and a disgrace to our city, and an affront to every law-abiding citizen. Public harangues have been permitted that were an open menace to law and order, and which in logical sequence have reached their culmination in the bloody outrage known as the Haymarket massacre. We believe that a proper enforcement of the law, as expounded by your Honor in the charge made to this Grand Jury at the beginning of its session, would restore confidence, correct existing evils, preserve the peace, and protect this community from the recurrence of a like disorder.

In conclusion, we desire, as citizens and as members of this Grand Jury, in this public way to express our most grateful acknowledgments of the debt owing to the officers and men of the police force of Chicago. By their heroic bravery and their conscientiousness and devotion to duty we believe that they have saved this city from a scene of bloodshed and devastation equal to, or perhaps greater than that witnessed during the Commune in Paris. We wish further, from the evidence that has been placed before us, to express our fullest confidence that the same force that has protected us by its bravery in the face of the enemy, aided by the skill and legal ability of our Prosecuting Attorney and his assistants, is quite competent to hunt these public

enemies down, and to bring them before our courts of law with sufficient evidence of guilt to insure what they so richly deserve.

Wednesday, May 19, there appeared before the grand jury as a witness one Krendl, who is in the service of the City Water Department. This witness, it was said, testified that he saw a machinist, whose name was withheld, talking with Spies and Schwab at the Haymarket the evening of the tragedy. The witness watched the trio closely and saw them go toward Halsted street and then return to the wagon so frequently referred to in connection with the massacre. Upon their return the witness noticed that the machinist had something in his right coat-pocket which filled it up as an apple or base-ball might. His attention was directed to this fact because of the persistent manner in which the machinist kept guard over the mouth of the pocket with his hand.

M. M. Thompson followed the above witness, and described a certain person who was with Schwab and Spies during the early part of the evening, and this, in connection with Krendl's testimony, was considered important by the jury. It was stated at the time that Krendl was able to give the machinist's name, from having once been a Socialist.

It was afterward discovered that Schnaubelt was the machinist referred to. Fred. P. Rosbeck, a manufacturer of light machinery at No. 224 East Washington street, stated that Schnaubelt had been in his employ about five weeks previous to the Haymarket riot. He was a good workman, but a pronounced Socialist and Anarchist, and his rabid utterances had led many others in the shop to incline to his views. Schnaubelt had a companion, August Lambrecht by name, who came to work for Rosbeck about the same time he did. They were very intimate, going and coming together, and carrying on a close relationship. Tuesday, May 4, Schnaubelt asked his employer for the day, saying he had some important business to attend to. He was granted a leave of absence, but returned to work promptly Wednesday morning. Seeking to enlist him in conversation, Mr. Rosbeck said :

"Rudolph, they had a big time at the Haymarket last night."

"Yes," said Schnaubelt, "a devil of a time."

Intending to further draw him out, the employer continued :

"You Anarchists didn't half do your job, though. Why didn't you use more bombs?"

"Because," he answered, "they didn't get up with them in time."

That evening Rosbeck told this story to a friend, who informed the detective, and the arrest was made Thursday morning. Wednesday Schnaubelt had a heavy beard and moustache. At the time of his arrest Thursday he had no beard and his moustache had been trimmed close to his lip. After his release by the police Schnaubelt returned to the shop and resumed work, but that Thursday night he informed Rosbeck that he might not return the next day. He said that he feared the detectives might search his house and then arrest him. He said Mrs. Schwab was his sister, and he was often at her house. If they searched Schwab's house it might lead to his (Schnaubelt's) arrest. He has not been seen since that Thursday night. His tools and clothes remained in the shop, as also did his unpaid wages. Rosbeck thought Lambrecht had knowledge of his friend's whereabouts. About the middle of May Lambrecht informed Rosbeck that Schnaubelt had instructed him to draw his salary and take possession of his clothes.

In his evidence before the jury M. M. Thompson declared that he saw either Spies or Schwab—and he felt almost certain it was the latter—hand Schnaubelt the bomb while the trio were about fifteen feet from the wagon. Schnaubelt, he said, was in waiting for them when they came from Halsted street. Krendl testified that in his opinion Schnaubelt could not have been handed the bomb at the place designated, because he saw him go to Halsted street with the speakers, and return. He admitted, however, that Schnaubelt had something in his outside pocket when near the wagon.

Schnaubelt, when arrested by Detective Palmer, admitted to Lieutenant Shea that he was with Schwab that Tuesday night, but insisted that he left the wagon on which they were standing when it commenced to rain.

Various rumors as to Schnaubelt's whereabouts were received. A letter, said to be in the fugitive's handwriting, was received by the police some weeks after the riot, from Portland, Oregon. The writer poked fun at the chief and said that the fact that he was so far away was due to the stupidity of the detective force and Lieut. Shea's gullibility.

Subsequently the body of a man was found in the canal at Erie, Pa., which in features and in the clothes upon it corresponded to the description of Schnaubelt, and it was thought he had left Chicago as a stowaway in a vessel and had been drowned in trying to get ashore at Erie at night. The authorities, however, became convinced that this was not Schnaubelt. Some of

the police have always believed that Schnaubelt left the city with Parsons the night after the bomb throwing, and after remaining in hiding with the latter near Omaha until Parsons decided to appear and stand trial, continued his flight South or West. September 15, 1886, H. F. Schaffer, a conductor on the Mexican Central Railroad, on his way to his home in Ohio, called on Chief of Police Ebersold and informed him that from a picture of Schnaubelt in the *Police News*, he thought he had identified the fugitive in the person of a jeweler in the City of Mexico, who spoke English with a German accent. Mr. Schaffer and a companion visited the jeweler frequently and endeavored to draw him out upon the subject of the Haymarket massacre, but the suspected person would not talk about the Anarchists. It is understood the police took measures to investigate this supposed clue.

COST OF THE ANARCHIST TRIALS.

It is estimated that the trials of the Anarchist conspirators for connection with the Haymarket massacre will cost Cook county and Chicago about $100,000. A calculation made by county officials at the close of the murder trial in August, placed the average cost since the night of the bomb throwing at $24,800 per month. Another estimate itemizes the daily expenses as follows:

State's-Attorney's office, stenographers, messengers, telegrams, interpreters, extra legal help (Mr. Ingham)	$ 200
Sheriff's office, bailiff's, jury fees, hotel bills for jury, etc.	150
Court costs, Judge's salary, miscellaneous items	100
Detectives, policemen, witness fees	150
Criminal Court Clerk's office and other expenses	100

This makes a total of $700 a day, or $70,000 for the 100 days which the trial covered. The trials of the twenty-six persons indicted for conspiracy in connection with the murders will bring the total cost up to $100,000.

In an interview Chief of Police Ebersold praised the brave and steady action of the police at the Haymarket, but for quick and active fighting gave the palm to the six officers who held a mob of two or three thousand men at bay at the McCormick works the day before the Haymarket affair. A mob tried to hang Officer Casey to a lamp-post, and he fought hand to hand against great odds until rescued. Vaclav Dejnek, Frank Broda and a young man named Hess were indicted for this affair, and Dejnek was sentenced to serve one year in state's prison.

THE ARBEITER ZEITUNG.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which was suppressed the morning after the riot, was re-issued almost immediately, and in one issue had the following comments on the trial:

"Has it come to this, in the land of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson? It is the iron Must of historic development. Only those men who are economically independent can be truly free. Where there are poor and rich political freedom is a wretched lie. Mammon, the powerful idol, lowers freedom to a kitchen wench. As in Rome at the time of its decay Prætorian bands of foreigners upheld the rule of the Cæsars, so now the chief support of the money kings is the police force of the large American cities, which consists mainly of foreigners. The downfall of the Republic is nigh. It will fall like all countries whose foundations crumble away in the course of time. All the weeping and wailing cannot delay catastrophe. The present is without hope, so we must strengthen ourselves by looking at the future. A new life will bloom from the ruins of the present social order. The society of the future will bridge over the abysses which open to-day before our eyes. All men will be equal. They will remember with a shudder the time when Prætorian bands could plot the massacre of thousands. Mammon will be cast down from his usurped throne, and Freedom will take the place with conquering power, to dwell with happy humanity forever and ever."

After the verdict was rendered Mr. Grinnell, in behalf of the State, sent word to the new publishers of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* that care must be taken by them that no attacks either on the jury or Judge Gary should appear in their paper, notifying them that if any such article should appear, the managers of the paper would be prosecuted for contempt of court.

The following was the result of the warning:

"OUTRAGEOUS!

"SEVEN OF THE DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO DEATH, AND NEEBE GETS FIFTEEN YEARS.

"A Motion for a New Trial Made!

"The jury, through Osborne, its foreman, presented their verdict to Judge Gary this morning. When the result became known the detectives, who mingled freely with the crowd on the street, set up a loud cheering, and the Judge became very pale—he did not expect such a demonstration. Grinnell, on the other hand, evidently expected such a verdict, and presumably with

cause. Marshall Field and men of his stripe have entirely too much money. What do the people say to this verdict? They will look upon it as being impossible—incredible. We were not inclined to believe it at first, but we soon became convinced. Captain Black instantly made a motion for a new trial, which Grinnell did not oppose, and Judge Gary will hear this motion next term. If he overrules the motion, an appeal will be taken. We are not in a proper frame of mind to say more to-day."

The verdict of the jury was unanimously commended both by the American and foreign press, and it was held that if sentence were executed, a death-blow would be dealt Anarchy in this country. The Chicago Socialists held numerous meetings to raise money to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, and in these meetings Dr. Ernst Schmidt, the Socialist candidate for Mayor in 1879, was a prime mover. Joseph Gruenhut and other Socialist leaders, set to work to organize a political party to take action in the fall election, and at a convention held in the North side Turner hall, Saturday, September 25, a contest ensued between the radical Socialists and the various reputable labor organizations, for control of the convention. A test vote was taken on the election of a chairman, and the Socialists were found to control the convention by a large majority, their choice being C. G. Dixon.. Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Spies and her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Black and other relatives and sympathizers with the condemned Anarchists, had seats on the stage. The convention adjourned to meet Monday following at Greenebaum's hall, where a full state and county ticket was named, composed in part of Socialists, laboring men, and members of the old parties. At this convention the representatives of upward of twenty reputable labor organizations, not in sympathy with the Socialists, were blacklisted, and these held a convention at the North side Turner hall, Monday, October 4, in which the action of the Socialists was repudiated.

The Anarchists and Socialists of New York held several meetings and passed resolutions of sympathy with their Chicago brethren. September 22 Mrs. Black, wife of the leading counsel for the defense, published a letter in which she predicted an immediate revolution and widespread destruction of life and property if the Anarchists should be executed.

September 27 Capt. Black served notice of his motion for a new trial upon State's Attorney Grinnell. Accompanying the motion were a number of affidavits in its support, among them being the complaint that the verdict was contrary to the law

and the evidence; that the Court erred in giving instructions asked on behalf of the people; that errors were committed in the refusal of the Court to give instructions asked on behalf of the defendants; that the Court erred in admitting improper, incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial evidence, and in excluding testimony offered on behalf of the defendants, and that the verdict was not rendered by an impartial jury. They also alleged misconduct on the part of officers in the selection and summoning of the jurors, and that those summoned upon the special venires were prejudiced against the defendants. The motion also alleged error on the part of the Court in its rulings as to the qualifications of jurors and their competency, and in barring certain questions asked by the defendants' counsel, and allowing the State more than twenty peremptory challenges. The motion also alleged error on the part of the Court in overruling the motion of Spies, Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe for a separate trial. Great strength is placed in the statement of an Indianapolis man, John Philip Deleuse, who, some time ago, in his saloon, was asked by a man how the labor agitation was progressing in his city; that after some conversation the man remarked: "I came from New York, and I guess I will go to Chicago; you will hear of some trouble there very soon." And, pointing to his satchel, added: "I have something here that will work; you will hear of it." Deleuse says the appearance of the satchel indicated that its contents were heavy. A few days afterward he heard of the Haymarket bomb-throwing, when he concluded that the man who acted so strangely a couple of days previous had something to do with it. The affidavit of Deleuse is corroborated by J. L. Biller, a prominent commission merchant of Indianapolis, and Oscar Sputh, a gymnast of the same place. The affidavit is also accompanied with the attests of C. B. Feibleman, a Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit was sworn, and by Moses G. McLain, the County Clerk, to certify that Feibleman is a legal justice of the peace. This is the principal affidavit in support of the motion, and very little consideration is made of them by the State's Attorney. The affidavit of Thomas J. Morgan of Woodlawn Park is also presented to support the charge that from the utterances of juror Theodore E. Denker he was so prejudiced as to be unable to render a fair verdict. Morgan says that he was on May 6 conversing with Denker upon the Woodlawn Park depot platform, and that upon being shown a portrait in a paper of Spies he said: "It don't make any difference whether it looks like him or not, he and the whole

—— crowd ought to be hung." Thomas S. Morgan, a son of the affiant, makes affidavit that he remembers the incident, and corroborates his father's statement as to Denker's utterance upon seeing the picture of Spies. John Sovell also makes affidavit that Scott G. Randall gave utterance to remarks in substance that all of the eight Anarchists ought to be hung. This is alleged to have been on a Sunday morning soon after the Haymarket massacre.

The motion for a new trial was argued at the October term of the Criminal Court. Counsel for the Anarchists, with the view of being prepared for argument before the Supreme Court, had the record written up of the question put to certain of those called to serve on the jury, but it was only a partial record, made up of points favorable to the defense. To offset this, State's Attorney Grinnell decided to present the record complete, and under his instructions official stenographer James M. Purcell with six assistants wrote up the questions put to and the answers of the 1,191 men who were called to serve as jurors before the desired twelve were secured. This work required six weeks, and comprised more than 5,000 type writer pages, of 300 words to the page.

On Friday, October 1, Capt. Black and Messrs. Salomon & Zeisler began their arguments for a new trial for the condemned. They endeavored to strengthen their cause by submitting a number of affidavits impeaching the character of the witnesses for the prosecution. The most important of these were those of A. P. Love, of LaGrange, and Orrin Blossom, 2961 Wentworth avenue, who made affidavits to the effect that on the night of the Haymarket massacre they were in a saloon at the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets, with Harry L. Gilmer for some time before the hour the explosion took place, and that the party remained there long after the bomb exploded. This was to impeach Gilmer's testimony. He swore he saw Schnaubelt throw the bomb, and testified Spies was present in the alley at the time.

State's Attorney Grinnell had a bombshell ready for the defense. He produced counter affidavits from A. T. Love and Orrin Blossom. Love swore that he was not in company with Orrin Blossom on the night of the Haymarket massacre; that he was not in the city after six o'clock that night, and that he never saw Gilmer. He signed the affidavit read in court, but did not swear to it.

His reason for doing this was that he was promised money,

and he received it. He said that one evening after the affidavit was made one Lewis L. Smith was given a check for $91 in Mr. Zeisler's office; that this money was obtained at the International bank; that the affiant was paid $30; that Blossom was paid $30, and that $30 was kept by Smith, and the remaining $1 was spent for cigars.

Blossom's affidavit was to the same effect. He was not in company with Love that night; he did not know Gilmer, and was induced to sign the affidavit on the promise of money. Blossom in his affidavit acknowledged having received $30 from Smith, that the latter kept $30 himself, and that the other $30 was paid Love.

Mr. Zeisler, speaking of the check for $91 paid to Lewis Smith, maintained that the money was paid to him for his services as a detective looking up Gilmer's actions. Mr. Zeisler said he did not know what Smith did with the money; that was not his business. If Love and Blossom were out any time for their services it was only proper that they should be paid. He said that the defense had nothing to hide or conceal, and that the money was paid to Smith in a legitimate way.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL OVERRULED.

The arguments for a new trial occupied three days, and on Thursday, October 7, Judge Gary rendered his decision. The decision overruled the motion for a new trial and was a remarkably clear and terse statement of the essential points in the case, generally acknowledged to be divested of every trace of prejudice, and including a complete analysis of the evidence, and fair and reasonable deductions therefrom. Judge Gary said:

In passing upon this motion for a new trial the case is so voluminous, there is such a mass of evidence, that it is impossible, within anything like reasonable limits, to give a synopsis or epitome. I do not understand that either upon the trial before the jury or upon the arguments of this motion before me there have been any arguments tending or intended to deny that all of the defendants, except Neebe, were parties to whatever purpose or object there was in view—that the other seven were combined for some purpose. I, of course, do not wish to attribute to the defendants' counsel any admissions which they have not made, but my impression is that there has been no argument tending or intending to deny that all the other seven, except Neebe, were engaged in the pursuit of some object. What it is the counsel have debated before the jury and before me. Now, it is important to know what that object was, whether it was as counsel for

defense have stated—merely to encourage working men to resist, if unlawful attacks were made upon them—or whether it was something else. There is no better way to ascertain what the object was than to read what they have spoken and written as the object, while the events were transpiring. Now, from the files of their newspapers, which go back a good way, a good deal can be taken, which must of necessity be taken as the truth of what their object was. I have not had time and opportunity to arrange either the translations of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* or the files of the *Alarm*, and pick out those which in the fullest shape show what they were proposing to do. These translations from the *Arbeiter Zeitung* now come to my hands for the first time. I have here a translation of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, January 11, 1885, headed "To Arms."

The Court proceeded to read numerous and lengthy extracts from translations offered in evidence of articles in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, in which revolution by force was advised, and the approaching revolution, it was declared, would be greater than that of the last century. Among the extracts read were the following:

"Dynamite! Of all stuff, this is the stuff."

"The day draws near when the working people of America, in an outburst of passion and ungovernable rage, will revolt and demand the total abolition of the existing state of things which brings to the working classes so much misery and death. Have you all prepared yourselves with knives, pistols, guns and dynamite for the unavoidable conflict between labor and capital?"

"It was decided at the last mass-meeting at No. 54 West Lake street that the next meeting will be devoted to the consideration of the military laws and necessity of using force in the warfare between capital and labor."

"Each working man ought to have been armed long ago. Daggers, revolvers and explosives are cheap, and can be easily obtained."

"Those who want to talk to capitalists in earnest must be prepared to attain their object by killing them. This can only be accomplished by systematic organization. The time for all this is short—look out—"

"In addition to all this," continued Judge Gary, "there is the testimony of witnesses that there was a combination which was formed as early as 1884, and that combination had for its purpose the changing of the existing order of things, the overthrow of government, and the abolition of all law. There can

be no question in the mind of any one who has read these articles or heard these speeches, which were written and spoken long before the eight-hour movement was talked of, that this movement which they advocated was but a means in their estimation toward the ends which they sought, and that the movement itself was not primarily any consideration with them at all. The different papers and speeches furnish direct contradiction to the arguments of counsel that they proposed to resort to arms merely to resist any unlawful attacks which the police might make upon them, because these all show that their object was this: If during the eight-hour movement strikes occurred, and if the employers chose to employ other men in the place of those who had struck, then these men so employed must be prevented by force from going to work, and if the police then undertook to resist the force so employed on behalf of the strikers, if the police undertook to prevent this force from being so employed, that that was the ground which it was expected the police would furnish for the exercise of these arms and these explosives, and that was the ground on which the police force was to be destroyed. There can be no doubt that that was an unlawful combination. It is impossible to argue that any set of men have the right to dictate to others whether they should work or not, and if they chose to work in defiance of their dictation, drive them away by force, and if the police undertook to prevent that force, then kill the police. It is impossible for an instant to support any such principle as that. The members of this combination publicly announced that they had no hope of winning the majority over to their side by argument, and no hope of attaining their object by getting rid of this majority by violence. There is no doubt that seven of the defendants were in the combination formed for that purpose. As to Neebe's part, there is the evidence of witnesses that he presided at meetings called by the class of people from whom this combination was drawn, and that he called meetings of the people who were engaged in the movement. There is evidence that he marched in the Board of Trade procession, the object of which was said to be the demolition of that building."

The Court proceeded to discuss all the evidence against Neebe, which tended to show that he was associated with the rest of the defendants in the encouragement of the movement which had for its object the destruction of the government. The Court resumed:

"On the question of the instructions whether these defend-

ants, or any of them, did anticipate or expect the throwing of the bomb on the night of the 4th of May, is not a question which I need to consider, because the instructions did not go upon that ground. The jury were not instructed to find them guilty if they believed that they participated in the throwing of the bomb, or encouraged or advised the throwing of that bomb, or had knowledge that it was to be thrown, or anything of that sort. The conviction has not gone upon the ground that they did have any actual participation in the act which caused the death of Deegan, but upon the ground, under the instructions, that they had generally by speech and print advised a large class to commit murder, and had left the occasion, time and place to the individual will, whim and caprice of the individuals so advised, and that in consequence of that advice, and in pursuance of it, and influenced by it, somebody not known did throw the bomb that caused Deegan's death.

"There is no example in the law books of a case of this sort. No such occurrence has ever happened before in the history of the world. I suppose that in the Lord George Gordon riots we might find something like this. Lord George Gordon was indicted for treason, and the government failed in its proof upon the trial as to what he had done. Very likely they did not want to prove it very strongly against him ; I do not know ; it is none of my business. If the bomb was thrown in pursuance of the prisoners' advice, the instruction as to the law of accessories before the fact applied to the case, and the instruction to the jury was proper. If the radical Prohibitionists should make up their minds that the only way to stop the liquor traffic was by destroying the saloons and killing the saloon-keepers, and if some crank should blow up a saloon with a bomb for whose manufacture these radicals had furnished specific directions, and in the explosion a saloon-keeper was killed, there could be no question but that the radical temperance men were guilty of murder. But there was no question that when some one said 'Hang McCormick,' or 'Hang Gould,' the reply was given to make no idle threats, but when they got ready to do anything, to do it."

The shorthand report of the speeches of Spies, Parsons and Fielden at the Haymarket meeting was then read, after which the Court said :

"Now, the general advice throughout was to each individual man—I mean the general teachings on this subject of associated revolution—was to each individual man to do it himself, without

combination; that men working together in deeds of violence were to be avoided; that they were to go alone where one man only was required to accomplish the work, and where more than one man was required, as few as were necessary should be taken. Now, under these circumstances, in the inflamed state of the public mind at the time, each of these orators was still more inflaming the public mind when he advised the people to use force, and some man—I do not say identified, but unidentified—some man in that crowd, when the police approached, with a bomb of Lingg's manufacture, kills Deegan; all who have advised such action are guilty of his murder. If anything can be proved by circumstantial evidence, that is proved; that he threw that bomb in consequence of the influence of these teachings, this advice by speech and printing over a course of two years; that the man who threw that bomb had been educated up to it by the teachings of these defendants. The case, as I said before, is unprecedented. There is no example of any such crime having been committed; there is no precedent of any case like this having become the subject of judicial investigation; but the principle of law is well fixed. It is the boast of people who profess to admire the common law, that it adapts itself to human events, and that no situation or no new form of industry can arise but the common law has principles which may be applied."

The prisoners spoke in their own behalf before sentence was passed. The court room was crowded us usual. The police department was represented by Chief Ebersold, Capt. Schaack, and twenty officers. The prisoners wore a look of even greater anxiety than at the morning session. Parsons appeared particularly thoughtful and gloomy. The greater part of the session he sat with his cheek resting in his hand and taking less note of the proceedings than usual. Spies was laboring under great excitement. Before he began his speech Judge Gary repeated the caution he had before given the auditors to refrain from any demonstration of approbation or disapprobation during the session. He insisted that every one in the court should be seated, and seeing two men at the rear of the room seated on a table he compelled them to take chairs or sit on the floor. Everything was quiet as the grave when Spies began his address. During the impassioned passages he raised his voice and indulged in violent gesticulation. Neebe's utterance was quite rapid, and he spoke like one at home before an audience. His speech would have produced an impression on any jury. His voice is clear and resonant, and he has a better presence than any of the other de-

fendants. Fischer spoke hesitatingly, and would probably not have spoken at all but for an uncontrollable desire to express his opinion of the State's Attorney and all representatives of the law. Lingg's rather handsome face was flushed, and his eyes flashed as he poured out his denunciation of Messrs. Grinnell and Bonfield. When he took his seat his face was covered with perspiration. He made the walls ring, and as each sentence had to be translated by Prof. Fick, he had ample opportunity to deliver each sentence with renewed emphasis. Schwab read his speech in a clear, resonant voice, and it had been evidently prepared with much care.

AUGUST SPIES.

"In addressing this Court I speak as the representative of one class to the representative of another. I will begin with the words uttered five hundred years ago on a similar occasion by the Venetian Doge Faliero, who, addressing the court, said: 'My defense is your accusation; the causes of my alleged crime, your history.' I have been indicted under the charge of murder as an accomplice or accessory. Upon this indictment I have been convicted. There was no evidence produced by the State to show or even indicate that I had any knowledge of the man who threw the bomb, or that I myself had anything to do with the throwing of the missile unless, of course, you weigh the testimony of the accomplices of the State's Attorney and Bonfield, the testimony of Thompson and Gilmer, by the price they were paid for it. If there was no evidence to show that I was legally responsible for the deed, then my conviction and the execution of the sentence are nothing less than a willful, malicious and deliberate murder—as foul a murder as may be found in the annals of religious, political, or any other sort of persecution. Judicial murders have in many cases been committed where the representatives of the state were acting in good faith, believing their victims to be guilty of the charge or accusation. In this case the representatives of the state cannot justify themselves by a similar excuse, for they themselves have fabricated most of the testimony which was used as a pretense to convict us—convict us by a jury picked to convict before this Court and before the public, which is supposed to be the State. I charge the State's Attorney and Bonfield with a heinous conspiracy to commit murder.

"I will now state a little incident which will throw light upon this charge. On the evening on which the prætorian cohorts of the Citizens' association, the Bankers' association, the Bar asso-

ciation, and railroad princes attacked the meeting of working men on the Haymarket with murderous intent—on that evening about 8 o'clock, I met a young man, Legner by name. My brother was with me at the same time, and never left me on that evening until I jumped from the wagon a few seconds before the explosion came. Legner knew that I had not seen Schwab that evening. He knew that I had no such conversation with anybody as Mr. Marshall Field's protege, Thompson, has testified to. He knew that I did not jump from the wagon and strike a match and hand it to the man who threw the bomb. He is not a Socialist. Why didn't we bring him on the stand? Because the honorable representatives of the State, Grinnell and Bonfield, spirited him away. These honorable gentlemen knew everything about Legner. They knew that his testimony would prove the perjury of Thompson and Gilmer beyond any reasonable doubt. Legner's name was on the list of witnesses for the state. He was not called, however, for obvious reasons. First, as he stated to a number of friends, he had been offered $500 if he would leave the city, and threatened with direful things if he should remain here and appear as a witness for the defense. He replied that he could neither be bought nor bulldozed to serve such a foul, damnable, dastardly plot. But when we wanted Legner he could not be found. Mr. Grinnell said—and Mr. Grinnell is an honorable man—that he himself had been searching for the young man, but had not been able to find him. About three weeks later I learned that the very same young man had been kidnapped and taken to Buffalo, N. Y., by two of the illustrious guardians of the law, two Chicago detectives. Let Mr. Grinnell, let the Citizens' association, his employer, let them answer for themselves, and let the people—let the public—sit in judgment upon these would-be assassins. No, I reply, the Prosecution has not established our legal guilt, notwithstanding the purchased and perjured testimony of some, and notwithstanding the originality of the proceedings of the trial. And as long as this has not been done, and you pronounce the sentence of the appointed viligante committee acting as a jury, I say that you, the alleged servant and high priests of the law, are the real and only lawbreakers, and in this case you go to the extent of murder. It is well that the people know this. And when I speak of the people I do not mean the few conspirators of Grinnell, the noble patricians who are murderers of those whom they please to oppress. Those citizens may constitute the state. They may control the state; they may have their Grinnells, Bonfields, and their hire-

lings. No, when I speak of the people, I speak of the great mass of working beasts, who unfortunately are not yet conscious of the rascalities that are perpetrated in the name of the people —in their name. They condemn the murder of eight men whose only crime is that they have dared to speak the truth. This murder may open the eyes of these suffering millions, may wake them up indeed. I have noticed that our conviction has worked miracles in this direction already. The class that clamors for our lives, the good and devout Christians, have attempted in every way, through their newspapers and otherwise, to conceal the true and only issue in this case, by designating the defendants Anarchists and picturing them as a newly-discovered tribe or species of cannibals, by inventing shocking and horrifying stories of their conspiracies.

"I believe with Buckle, with Paine, with Jefferson, with Emerson, with Spencer, and with many other great thinkers of this century, that the state of caste and classes, the state where one class dominates and lives upon the labor of another class and calls it order, should be abolished. Yes, I believe that this barbaric form of social organization, with its legalized thunder and murder, is doomed to die and make room for free society—volunteer associations if you like—universal brotherhood. You may pronounce your sentence upon me, honorable judge, but let the world know that in the year A. D. 1886, in the state of Illinois, eight men were sentenced to death because they had not lost their faith in the ultimate victory of liberty and justice. Read the history of Greece and Rome; read that of Venice. Look over the dark pages of the church and follow the thorny path of science. No change! No change!

"You would destroy society and civilization, as ever, upon the cry of the ruling classes. They are so comfortably situated under the prevailing system that they naturally abhor and fear even the slightest changes. Their privileges are as dear to them as life itself, and every change threatens these privileges. But civilization is a record whose steps are monuments of such changes. Without these social changes, always brought about against the will and against the force of the ruling classes, there would be no civilization. As to the destruction of society, which we have been accused of seeking, it sounds like one of Æsop's fables—like the cunning of the fox. We, who have jeopardized our lives to save society from the fiend that has grasped her by the throat, that seeks her life-blood and devours her substance; we, who would heal her bleeding wounds, who

would free her from the fetters you have wrought around her, from the misery you have brought upon her—we are enemies. We have preached dynamite, it is said, and we have predicted from the lessons history has taught us, that the ruling class of to-day would no more listen to the voice of reason than did their predecessors. They would attempt by brute force to stay the march of progress. Was it a lie, or was it the truth that we stated? * * * I have been a citizen of this city fully as long as Mr. Grinnell, and am probably as good a citizen as Grinnell. At least I should not wish to be compared to him. Grinnell has appealed time and again, as has been stated by our attorneys, to the patriotism of the jury. To that I reply, and I will simply use the words of an English litterateur, 'Patriotism is the last resort of the scoundrel.' My friends' agitation in behalf of the disinherited and disfranchised millions, and my agitation in this direction, the popularization of the economic teachings in favor of the education of wage-workers, is declared to be a conspiracy against society. The word 'society' is here wisely substituted for state, as represented by the patricians of to-day. It has always been the opinion of the ruling classes that the people must be kept in ignorance. They lose their servility, modesty, and obedience to the arbitrary powers that be as their intelligence grows. The education of a blacksmith a quarter of a century ago was a criminal offense. Why? Because the intelligent slave would throw off his shackles at whatever cost, my Christian gentlemen. Why is the education of the working people to-day looked upon by a certain class as treason against the State? For the same reason! The State, however, wisely avoided this point in the prosecution of the case. From their testimony one would really conclude that we had in our speeches and publications preached nothing else but destruction and dynamite. * * * You, gentlemen, are the revolutionists. You rebel against the effects of social conditions which have tossed you by fortune's hand into a magnificent paradise. Without inquiring, you imagine that no one else has a right in that place. You insist that you are the chosen ones, the sole proprietors of forces that tossed you into the paradise. The industrial forces are still at work. They are growing more active and intense from day to day. Their tendency is to elevate all mankind to the same level, to have all humanity share in the paradise you now monopolize. And you, in your blindness, think you can stop the tidal-wave of civilization and human emancipation by placing a few policemen, a few Gatling guns, some regiments of militia

on the shore. You think you can frighten the rising waves back into their unfathomable depths by erecting a few gallows in the perspective. You, who oppose the natural forces of things, you are the real revolutionists. You, and you alone, are the conspirators and destructionists."

ADOLPH FISCHER.

"Your Honor, you asked me why the sentence of death should not be passed upon me. I will not talk much. I will only say a few words, and that is that I protest against my being sentenced to death, because I committed no crime. I was tried here in this room for murder and I was convicted for Anarchy. I protest against being sentenced to death, because I have not been found guilty of murder. I have been tried for murder, but I have been convicted because I am an Anarchist. Although being one of the parties who were at the Haymarket meeting, I had no more to do with the throwing of that bomb, I had no more connection with it than State's Attorney Grinnell had perhaps.

"As I said, it is a fact, and I do not deny that I was one of the parties who called at the Haymarket meeting, but that meeting —(At this point Mr. Salomon stepped up and spoke to Fischer in a low tone, but Fischer waived him off and said: Mr. Salomon, be so kind. I know what I am talking about.) Now, that Haymarket meeting was not called for the purpose of committing violence and crime. No; but the meeting was called for the purpose of protesting against the outrages and against the crimes of the police committed on the day previous out at McCormick's. The next day I went to Wehrer & Klein and had twenty-five thousand copies of the hand bills printed, and I invited Spies to speak at Haymarket meeting. It is the fact, and I don't deny it, in the original of the 'copy' I had the line 'Working men, arm!' and I had my reasons, too, for putting those lines in, because I didn't want the working men to be shot down in that meeting as on other occasions. But as those circulars were printed and brought over to the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, my comrade, Spies, saw one of those circulars. I had invited him to speak before that. He showed the circular and said: 'Well, Fischer, if those circulars are distributed I won't speak.' And I admitted it would be better to take those lines out; and Mr. Spies spoke. And that is all I had to do with that meeting. I feel that I am sentenced, or will be sentenced to death because I am an Anarchist, and not because I am a murderer, I have never been a murderer. I have never committed any crime in my life yet; but I know a certain man who is on the way to becoming a murderer, an assassin,

and that man is Grinnell—the State's Attorney Grinnell—because he brought men on the witness stand whom he knew would swear falsely; and I publicly denounce Mr. Grinnell as being a murderer and an assassin if I should be executed. But, if the ruling classes think that by hanging us, hanging a few Anarchists, they can crush out Anarchy, they will be badly mistaken, because the Anarchist loves his principles more than his life. An Anarchist is always ready to die for his principles."

MICHAEL SCHWAB.

"It is not much I have to say, and I would say nothing at all if keeping silence did not look like a cowardly approval of what has been done here. To those, the proceedings of a trial of justice would be a sneer. Justice has not been done. More than that, could not be done. If one class is arraigned against the other class it is idle and hypocritical to talk about justice and fairness. Anarchy was on trial, as the State's Attorney put it in his closing speech. A doctrine, an opinion hostile to brute force, hostile to our present murderous system of production and distribution. I am condemned to die for writing newspaper articles and making speeches. The State's Attorney knows as well as I do that the alleged conversation between Mr. Spies and me never took place. He knows a good deal more than that. He knows all the beautiful works of his organizer, Furthmann. When I was before the Coroner's jury two or three witnesses swore very positively to having seen me at the Haymarket when Mr. Parsons finished his speech. I suppose they wanted at that time to fix the bomb-throwing on me, for the first dispatches to Europe said that M. Schwab had thrown several bombs at the police. Later on they found that would not do, and then Schnaubelt was the man. Anarchy was on trial. Little did it matter who the persons were to be honored by the Prosecution. * * *

"As soon as the word is applied to us and to our doctrine it carries with it a meaning that we Anarchists see fit to give. 'Anarchy' is Greek, and means, verbatim, that we are not being ruled. According to our vocabulary Anarchy is a state of society in which the only government is reason; a state of society in which all human beings do right for the simple reason that it is right, and hate wrong because it is wrong. In such a society no compulsion will be necessary. The Attorney of the State was wrong when he exclaimed 'Anarchy is dead!' Anarchy up to the present time existed only as a doctrine, and Grinnell has not the power to kill any doctrine whatever. Anarchy, as defined by us, is called an idle dream, but that dream was called by God a

divine blessing. One of the three great German poets and a celebrated German critic of the last century has also defined it. If Anarchy was the thing the State's Attorney makes it out to be, how could it be that such eminent scholars as Prince Krapotkine should say what he has said about it? Anarchy is a dream, but only in the present. It will be realized, for reason will grow in spite of all obstacles. Who is the man that has the cheek to tell us that human development has already reached its culminating point? I know our ideal will not be accomplished this year or next year, but I know it will be accomplished as soon as possible, some day in the future. It is entirely wrong to use the word Anarchy as synonymous with violence. Violence is something, and Anarchy is another. In the present state of society violence is used on all sides; and therefore we advocated the use of violence against violence, but against violence only as a necessary means of defense. I have never read Herr Most's book, simply because I didn't find time to read it; and if I had read it, what of it? I am an agnostic, but I like to read the Bible, nevertheless. I have not the slightest idea who threw the bomb at the Haymarket, and had no knowledge of any conspiracy to use violence that or any other night."

OSCAR NEEBE.

"Your Honor: I have found out during the last few days what law is. Before I didn't know it. I did not know that I was convicted because I knew Spies and Fielden and Parsons. I have met these gentlemen. I have presided at a meeting, as the evidence against me shows, in the Turner hall, to which meeting your Honor was invited. The judges, the preachers, the newspaper men, and everybody was invited to appear at that meeting for the purpose of discussing Anarchism and Socialism. I was at that hall. I am well known among the working men of the city, and I was the one elected chairman of that meeting. Nobody appeared to speak, to discuss the question of Labor and Anarchism or Socialism with laboring men. No, they couldn't stand it. I was chairman of that meeting; I don't deny it. I had the honor to be marshal of a labor demonstration in this city, and I never saw as respectable a lot of men as I saw that day.

"They marched like soldiers, and I was proud that I was marshal of those men. They were the toilers and the working men of this city. The men marched through the city of Chicago to protest against the wrongs of society, and I was marshal of them. If that is a crime, I have found out—as a born American—what I am guilty of. I always thought I had a right to express my

opinion, to be chairman of a peaceable meeting, and to be marshal of a demonstration. My friends, the labor agitators, and the marshals of a demonstration—was it a crime to be marshal of a demonstration? I am convicted for that. I suppose Grinnell thought after Oscar Neebe was indicted for murder the *Arbeiter Zeitung* would go down. But it didn't happen that way. And Mr. Furthmann, too—he is a scoundrel, and I can tell it to you to your face. There is only one man that acted as a lawyer, and he is Mr. Ingham, but you three fellows have not.

"I established the paper and issued it to the working men of the city of Chicago, and inside of two weeks I had enough money from the toilers—from hired girls, from men who would take the last cent out of their pocket to establish the paper—to buy a press. I could not publish the paper because the honorable detectives and Mr. Grinnell followed us up, and no printing house would print our paper, and we had to have our own press. We published our own paper after we had a press, bought by the money of the working men of the city. That is the crime I have committed—getting men to try and establish a working man's paper that will stand to-day, and I am proud of it. They have not got one press—they have got two presses to-day, and they belong to the working men of this city. When the first issue came out, from that day up to the day now, your Honor, we have gained 4,000 subscribers. There are the gentlemen sitting over there from the *Freie Presse* and *Staats Zeitung*—they know it. The Germans of this city are condemning these actions. They would not read our paper. There is the crime of the Germans. I say it is a verdict against Germans, and I, as an American, must say that I never saw anything like that.

"Them are the crimes I have committed after the 4th of May. Before the 4th of May I committed some crimes. I organized trades unions. I was for the reduction of the hours of labor and the education of laboring men and the re-establishment of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. There is no evidence to show that I was connected with the bomb throwing; that I was near it or anything of that kind. So I am only sorry, your Honor, if you can stop it or help it, I will ask you to do it —that is, to hang me, too; and I think it is more honor to die certainly than to be killed by inches. I have a family and children, and if they know their father is dead they will bury him. They can go to the grave and kneel down in front of it; but they can't go to Joliet and see their father convicted of a crime that he hasn't anything to do with. That is all I have got to say. Your Honor, I am sorry I do not get hung with the rest of the men."

LOUIS LINGG.

[Translated by Prof. H. H. Fick.]

"Court of Justice: With the same contempt with which I have tried to live humanely upon this American soil I am now granted the privilege to speak. If I do take the word I do it because injustice and indignities have been heaped upon me right here. I have been accused of murder. What proofs have been brought in support of it? It has been proved that I assisted some man by the name of Seliger in manufacturing bombs. It has been furthermore stated that with the assistance of somebody else I have taken those bombs to 58 Clybourn avenue, but although one of these assistants has been produced as a State witness it has not been shown that one of these bombs was taken to the Haymarket. * * * * What is Anarchy? * * * The points that we are driving at have been carefully withheld by the State. * * * But it has not been said that by their superior force we are driven to our course. Contempt of court has been charged against us. We have been treated as opponents of public order. What is this order? Such order as represented by police and detectives? On the slightest occasion the representatives of this public order have forced themselves into our midst. The same police that aim to give protection to property embraces thieves in its ranks. * * * I have told Capt. Schaack that I was at a meeting of carpenters at Zeplif's hall on May 3. He has stated that I admitted to him that I learned the fabrication of bombs from Most's book, 'Science of Warfare.' That is perjury. * * * It has been proved that Grinnell has used Gilmer for his purpose intentionally. There are points which prove that. * * * I say that these seven persons here, of which I am one, are murdered purposely by Grinnell. * * * Grinnell has the courage to call me a coward, right here in this court of justice, and Grinnell is a person who has connived with miserable subjects to go against me, to get testimony against me, to kill me. * * * Is life worth living? What are their purposes in thus murdering these men? Low egotism, which finds its reward in a higher position, and which yields a return of money. * * * But it has been said that the International association of working men was in itself a conspiracy, and that I was a member of this association. My colleague, Spies, has already stated to you how we were connected. * * * And that is the conspiracy that has been proved against me, and for that I am to end my life upon the gallows—an instrument which you consider a dis-

grace to me. I declare here openly that I do not acknowledge these laws, and less so the sentence of the Court. * * * I would not say a word if I was really guilty according to this foolish law, but even according to these laws that would not be respected by a schoolboy, not even these laws have been carried out to the full extent when I was found guilty. * * * You smile. You perhaps think I will not use bombs any more, but I tell you I die gladly upon the gallows in the sure hope that hundreds and thousands of people to whom I have spoken will now recognize and make use of dynamite. In this hope I despise you, and I despise your laws. Hang me for it."

GEORGE ENGEL.

[Translated by Mr. Gauss.]

"When I left Germany in the year 1872 it was by reason of my recognition of the fact that I could not so support myself in the future as it was the duty of a man to do. I recognized that I could not make my living in Germany because the machinery and the guilds of old no longer furnished me a guarantee to live. I resolved to emigrate from Germany to the United States, praised by many so highly. When I landed at Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, 1873, my heart and my bosom expanded with the expectation of living hereafter in that free country which had been so often praised to me by so many emigrants, and I resolved to be a good citizen of this country; and I congratulated myself on having broken with Germany, where I could have no longer made my living, and I think that my past will show that that which I resolved then I intended to keep faithfully. For the first time I stand before an American court, and at that to be at once condemned to death. And what are the causes that have preceded it, and have brought me into this court? They are the same things that preceded my leaving Germany, and the same causes that made me leave. I have seen with my own eyes that in this free country, in this richest country of the world, so to say, there are existing proletarians who are pushed out of the order of society."

After explaining how his dissatisfaction with the existing order of things led him to become a Socialist, Engel continued:

"I resolved to study Socialism with all my power. In the year 1878 I came from Philadelphia to Chicago, and took pains to eke out my existence here in Chicago, and believed that it would be an easier task to live here than in Philadelphia, where I had previously in vain exerted my powers to live. I

found that that also was in vain. There was no difference for a proletariat, whether he lived in New York, or Philadelphia, or Chicago. * * * To make further investigations I tried to buy, from the money that I and my family earned, scientific books on those questions. I bought the works of Ferdinand Lasalle, Karl Marx and Henry George. After investigating these works I recognized these reasons why a proletariat could not exist, even in this country, as free as it is. I thought about the means by which that could be corrected. They praised to me this country where every man and every working man had a right to go to the ballot-box and choose his own officers. I scarcely believed that any citizen of the United States could have meant so honestly and well as I, when I turned my attention to politics, and took part in them. But even in this regard of freedom of the ballot-box I found myself mistaken. I learned to see that the working man was not free in his opinion, that he was not free in vote. It was in vain that the Socialistic party took pains in former times, honest pains, to elect honest officers. After a few vain attempts I found that it was impossible for a working man to free himself by means of the ballot-box, and to secure those things which were necessary for his existence. * * * In this city corruption even entered the ranks of the Social Democracy. I also obtained the conviction that through those men who put themselves over us as leaders, and occupied themselves with compromises, this was brought about, and then I left the ranks of the Social Democracy and gave myself over to the International which was then organizing; and what these men wanted, and what these men through their exertions sought to bring about was nothing more nor less than the conviction that the freeing of the ruling classes could only be brought about by force, as have all revolutions been throughout history. This conviction, before I went over to those people, was obtained through study of the history of all lands. The history of all lands showed me that all advantages in a political, in a religious, in a material direction, were always obtained only by the use of force; and If I confine myself to the history of this country where I am convicted, I take into consideration that the first immigrants into this country and the first colonists, only freed themselves by force from the power of England. I afterward obtained the conviction that the slavery existing in this country, to the shame of the Republic, could only be put aside by force. And what does this history teach us? The man that spoke against existing slavery in this country was hanged, as it is

intended that we should be hanged, to-day. In the course of time I became convinced that all those who spoke in favor of the ruling classes must hang. And what are the reasons for it? This Republic does not exist through, and its affairs are not conducted by, those persons who come into office by an honest ballot. * * * Under these conditions it is certainly not a wonder that there were men, noble men, noble scientific men, who have tried to find ways and means to bring back humanity to its original condition. And this is the social science to which I confess myself with joy. The State's Attorney said here 'Anarchism is on trial.' Anarchism and Socialism are, according to my opinion, as like as one egg is to another. Only the tactics are different. Anarchism has abandoned the ways pointed out by Socialism to free mankind, and has resolved no longer to bear the yoke of slavery, and, therefore, I say to the working classes, do not believe any longer in the ballot-box and in those ways and means that are left open to you; but rather think about ways and means when the time comes when the burden of the people becomes intolerable. And that is our crime. Because we have named to the people the ways and means by which they could free themselves in the fight against Capitalism, by reason of that, Anarchism is hated and persecuted in every state. In spite of that and again in spite of it Anarchism will still exist, and if not in public it will exist in secret, because the powers force it to act in secret. If the State's Attorney declares or thinks that after he has hanged these seven men and sent the other one to the penitentiary for fifteen years he has then killed Anarchism, I say that will not be so. Only the tactics will be changed, and that will be all. No power in the world will tear from the working man his knowledge and his skill or opportunity in making bombs. I am convinced that Anarchism cannot be routed out,—if that was the case it would have been routed out in other countries long ago—in the least by your murdering the Anarchists. That evening when the first bomb in this country was thrown, I was sitting in my room; did not know anything about the conspiracy; did not know anything about that deed; did not know anything about the bomb; did not know anything about the conspiracy which the State's Attorney had brought about here. * * * Can you have respect for a government that only gives rights to the privileged classes, but to the working men not at all, although there are conspiracies in all classes and connections of the capitalistic class. Although we have only recently experienced that the coal barons came together, put up

the price of coal arbitrarily while they paid less wages to their working men, and wherever those coal workers, those miners have come together to consider the bettering their conditions, their demands have always been very modest on the whole. Then the militia appears at once upon the scene and helps those people, while they are feeding the miners with powder and lead. For such a government I have no respect, and can have no respect in spite of all their followers, in spite of all their police, in spite of all their spies.

"I am not a man who hates a single capitalist. I am not the man who at all hates the person of the capitalist. I hate the system and all privileges, and my greatest desire is that the working classes will at last recognize who are their friends and who are their enemies. Against the condemnation of myself by the capitalistic influence I have no word to say."

SAM FIELDEN.

Fielden prefaced his plea by reciting a poem called "Revolution," written by Freilegrath, a German poet:

"And tho' ye caught your noble prey within your hangman's sordid thrall,
And tho' your captive was led forth beneath your city's rampart wall;
And tho' the grass lies o'er her green, where at the morning's early red
The peasant girl brings funeral wreaths—I tell you still—she is not dead!

* * * *

"You see me only in your cells; ye see me only in the grave;
Ye see me only wandering lone, beside the exile's sullen wave—
Ye fools! Do I not live where you have tried to pierce in vain?
Rests not a nook for me to dwell in every heart and every brain?

* * * *

"'Tis therefore I will be—and lead the peoples yet your hosts to meet,
And on your necks, your heads, your crowns, will plant my strong, resistless feet!
It is no boast—it is no threat—thus history's iron law decrees—
The day grows hot, oh, Babylon! 'Tis cool beneath thy willow trees!"

Fielden continued: "It makes a great deal of difference, perhaps, what kind of a revolutionist a man is. The men who have been on trial here for Anarchy have been asked the question on the witness stand if they were revolutionists. It is not generally considered to be a crime among intellectual people to be a revolutionist, but it may be made a crime if a revolutionist happens to be poor. * * * If I had known that I was being tried for Anarchy I could have answered that charge. I could have justified it under the constitutional right of every citizen of this country, and more than the right which any constitution

can give, the natural right of the human mind to draw its conclusion from whatever information it can gain, but I had no opportunities to show why I was an Anarchist. I was told that I was to be hung for being an Anarchist, after I had got through defending myself on the charge of murder."

Fielden related that he was born in Lancashire; that his first speech was made to starving operatives in the streets of his native town; that it was here he began to hate kings and queens; his first speech was in support of the operatives of Lancashire as against the sympathizers with the South in the American rebellion; he came to the United States in 1868 and was a Methodist exhorter in Ohio, and came to Chicago in 1869. Fielden detailed how he had come to be a Socialist and Anarchist; reviewing the various speeches he had made at meetings in Chicago; attacking the veracity of witnesses who had testified against him, and declaring himself the victim of illegal prosecution. He continued:

"From the time I became a Socialist I learned more and more what it was. I knew that I had found the right thing; that I had found the medicine that was calculated to cure the ills of society. Having found it, I believed it, and I had a right to advocate it, and I did. The Constitution of the United States, when it says: 'The right of free speech shall not be abridged,' gives every man the right to speak. I have advocated the principles of Socialism and social equality, and for that and no other reason am I here, and is sentence of death to be pronounced upon me? What is Socialism? Taking somebody else's property? That is what Socialism is in the common acceptation of the term. No; but if I were to answer it as shortly and as curtly as it is answered by its enemies, I would say it is preventing somebody else from taking your property. But Socialism is equality. Socialism recognizes the fact that no man in society is responsible for what he is; that all the ills that are in society are the production of poverty; and scientific Socialism says that you must go to the root of the evil. There is no criminal statistician in the world but will acknowledge that all the crime, when traced to its origin, is the product of poverty. * * * If I am to be convicted—hanged for telling the truth, the little child that kneels by its mother's side on the West side to-day and tells its mother that he wants his papa to come home, and to whom I had intended as soon as its prattling tongue should begin to talk, to teach that beautiful sentiment—that child had better never be taught to read; had better never be taught that

sentiment to love truth. If they are to be convicted of murder because they dare tell what they think is the truth, then it would be better that every one of your schoolhouses were reduced to the ground and one stone not left upon another. If you teach your children to read they will acquire curiosity from what they read. They will think, and then will search for the meaning of this and that. They will arrive at conclusions. And then if they love the truth, they must tell to each other what is truth or what they think is the truth. That is the sum of my offending. * * * The private property system then, in my opinion, being a system that only subserves the interests of a few, and can only subserve the interests of the few, has no mercy. It cannot stop for the consideration of such a sentiment. Naturally it cannot. So you ought not to have mercy upon the private property system, because it is well known that there are many people in the community with prejudices in their minds. They have grown up under certain social regulations, and they believe that those social regulations are right, just as Mr. Grinnell believes that everything in America is right, because he happened to be born here. And they have such a prejudice against any one who attacks those systems. Now, I say they ought not to have any mercy upon systems that do not subserve their interests. They ought not to have any respect for them that would interfere with their abolishing them."

Fielden maintained that the, throwing of the bomb at the Haymarket was a complete surprise to him; that he felt that he would be held in some respect at least responsible, yet he resolved not to attempt flight; continuing: "I have said here that I thought when the representatives of the State had inquired by means of their policemen as to my connection with it, I should have been released. And I say now, in view of all the authorities that have been read on the law and accessory, that there is nothing in evidence that has been introduced to connect me with that affair. * * * The great Socialist who lived in this world nearly 1,900 years ago, Jesus Christ, has left these words, and there are no grander words in which the principles of justice and right are conveyed in any language. He said: 'Better that ninety-nine guilty men should go unpunished than that one innocent man should suffer.' Mr. Grinnell, I should judge from his statements here, is a Christian. I would ask him to apply that statement of the Great Teacher to the different testimony that has been given here, and the direct contrary in other places in the investigation of this case. Your Honor, we claim that this is a

class verdict. We claim that the foulest criminal that could have been picked up in the slums of any city in Christendom, or outside of it, would never have been convicted on such testimony as has been brought in here if he had not been a dangerous man in the opinion of the privileged classes. * * * If my life is to be taken for advocating the principles of Socialism and Anarchy, as I have understood them and honestly believe them to be in the interests of humanity, I say to you that I gladly give it up; and the price is very small for the result that is gained. * * * We claim that so far as we have been able to find out in trying to find a cure for the ills of society, we have not found out anything that has seemed to fit the particular diseases which society in our opinion is afflicted with to-day better than the principles of Socialism. And your Honor, Socialism, when it is thoroughly understood in this community and in the world, as it is by us, I believe that the world, which is generally honest, prejudiced though it may be, will not be slow to adopt its principles. And it will be a good time, a grand day for the world; it will be a grand day for humanity; it will never have taken a step so far onward toward perfection, if it can ever reach that goal, as it will when it adopts the principles of Socialism. * * * To-day, as the beautiful autumn sun kisses with balmy breeze the cheek of every free man, I stand here never to bathe my head in its rays again. I have loved my fellow men as I have loved myself. I have hated trickery, dishonesty and injustice. The nineteenth century commits the crime of killing its best friend. It will live to repent of it. But, as I have said before, if it will do any good, I freely give myself up. I trust the time will come when there will be a better understanding, more intelligence, and above the mountains of iniquity, wrong and corruption, I hope the sun of righteousness and truth and justice will come to bathe in its balmy light an emancipated world. I thank your Honor for your attention."

A. R. PARSONS.

Parsons made a speech addressed in the main to working men, starting out with the recital of a poem by George Heinig, entitled "Bread is Freedom." He continued:

"Your Honor, if there is one distinguishing characteristic which has made itself prominent in the conduct of this trial it has been the passion, the heat, and the anger, the violence both to sentiment and to feeling, of everything connected with this case. You ask me why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon me, or, what is tantamount to the same thing, you.

ask me why you should give me a new trial in order that I might establish my innocence and the ends of justice be subserved. I answer you, your Honor, and say that this verdict is the verdict of passion, born in passion, nurtured in passion, and is the sum totality of the organized passion of the city of Chicago. For this reason I ask your suspension of the sentence, and a new trial. This is one among the many reasons which I hope to present to your Honor before I conclude. Now, your Honor, what is passion? Passion is the suspension of reason; in a mob upon the streets, in the broils of the saloon, in the quarrels on the sidewalk, where men throw aside their reason and resort to feelings of exasperation, we have passion. There is a suspension of the elements of judgment, of calmness, of discrimination requisite to arrive at the truth and the establishment of justice. I hold, your Honor, that you can not dispute the proposition that I make that this trial has been submerged, immersed in passion from its inception to its close, and even at this hour, standing here upon the scaffold as I do with the hangman awaiting me with his halter, there are those who claim to represent public sentiment in the city, and I now speak of the capitalistic press—that vile and infamous organ and monopoly of hired liars, the people's oppressors." Parsons claimed to have been for thirty years identified with labor interests, and said: "And in what I say upon this subject relating to the labor movement or to myself as connected in this trial and before this bar, I will speak the truth, though my tongue should be torn from my mouth and my throat cut from ear to ear, so help me God." The speaker then went into statistics, claiming that 9,000,000 out of the 12,000,000 voters in the United States were actual wage workers. He attacked the Citizens' Association as an organization of millionaires, and claimed that the Court should stand between the accused and their persecutors. "Where," he asked, "are the ends of justice subserved, and where is truth found in hurrying seven human beings at the rate of express speed upon a fast train to the scaffold, and an ignominious death? Why, if your Honor please, the very method of our extermination, the deep damnation of its taking off, appeals to your Honor's sense of justice, of rectitude, and of honor. A judge may also be an unjust man. Such things have been known. We have in our histories heard of Lord Jeffreys. It need not follow that because a man is a judge he is also just. * * * Now, I hold that our execution, as the matter stands just now, would be judicial murder, and judicial murder is far worse than lynch law

—far worse. But, your Honor, bear in mind please, this trial was conducted by a mob, prosecuted by a mob, by the shrieks and the howls of a mob, an organized powerful mob. The trial is over. Now, your Honor, you sit here judicially, calmly, quietly, and it is now for you to look at this thing from the standpoint of reason and from common sense. * * * Now, the money-makers, the business men, those people who deal in stocks and bonds, the speculators and employers, all that class of men known as the money-making class, they have no conception of this labor question; they don't understand what it means. To use the street parlance, with many of them it is a difficult matter for them to 'catch onto' it, and they are perverse also; they will have no knowledge of it. They don't want to know anything about it, and they won't hear anything about it, and they propose to club, lock up, and if necessary strangle those who insist on their hearing this question. Now, your Honor, can you deny that there is such a thing in the world as the labor question? I am an Anarchist. Now strike! But hear me before you strike. What is Socialism, briefly stated? It is the right of the toiler to the free and equal use of the tools of production, and the right of the producers to their product. That is Socialism. The history of mankind is one of growth. It has been evolutionary and revolutionary."

Parsons went into an explanation of the wage question and the relations of capital and labor, asserting that employers in owning capital and leaving nothing to the wage slave but the price of his work, had produced a conflict which would intensify as the power of the privileged classes over the non-possession of property classes increased. He continued: "We were told by the Prosecution that law is on trial; that government is on trial. That is what the gentlemen on the other side have stated to the jury. The law is on trial, and government is on trial. Well, up to the conclusion of this trial we, the defendants, supposed that we were indicted and being tried for murder. Now, if the law is on trial, and the government is on trial, who has placed it upon trial? And I leave it to the people of America whether the prosecution in this case have made out a case; and I charge it here now, frankly, that in order to bring about this conviction the Prosecution, the representatives of the State, the sworn officers of the law—those whose duty it is to the people to obey the law and preserve order—I charge upon them a willful, a malicious, a purposed violation of every law which guarantees every right to every

American citizen. They have violated free speech. In the prosecution of this case they have violated a free press. They have violated the right of public assembly. Yea, they have even violated and denounced the right of self-defense. I charge the crime home to them. * * * My own deliberate opinion concerning this Haymarket affair is that the death-dealing missile was the work, the deliberate work of monopoly—the act of those who themselves charge us with the deed. I am not alone in this view of this matter. What are the real facts of that Haymarket tragedy? Mayor Harrison of Chicago has caused to be published his opinion, in which he says: 'I did not believe that there was any intention on the part of Spies and those men to have bombs thrown at the Haymarket.' He knows more about this thing than the jury that sat in this room, for he knows—I suspect that the Mayor knows—of some of the methods by which some of this evidence and testimony might have been manufactured. I don't charge it, your Honor, but possibly he has had some intimation of it, and if he has he knows more about this case and the merits of this case than did the jury who sat here. * * * Before the trial began, during its prosecution, and since its close a Satanic press has shrieked and howled itself wild, like ravenous hyenas, for the blood of these eight working men. Now this subsidized press, in the pay of the monopoly and of laborers and slavers, commanded this Court and commanded this jury and this Prosecution to convict us. As a fitting climax to this damnable conspiracy against our lives and liberty, what follows? O hide your eye now! hide it! hide it! As a fitting climax to this damnable conspiracy against our lives and liberty some of Chicago's millionaires proposed to raise a purse of $100,000 and present it to the jury for their verdict of guilty against us. This was done, as everybody knows, in the last days of the trial, and since the verdict so far as anybody knows to the contrary, this blood money has been paid over to that jury. * * * Condemned to death! Perhaps you think I do not know what for? Or maybe you think the people do not understand your motives? You are mistaken. I am here, standing in this spot awaiting your sentence, because I hate and loathe authority in every form. I am doomed by you to suffer an ignominious death because I am the outspoken enemy of coercion, of privilege, of force, of authority. It is for this you make me suffer. Think you the people are blind, are asleep, are indifferent? You deceive yourselves. I tell you, as a man of the people, and I speak for them, that your every word and act and thought are

recorded. You are being weighed in the balance. The people are conscious of your power—your stolen power. They know you; that while you masquerade as their servants you are in reality playing the role of master. The people—the common working people—know full well that all your wealth, your ease and splendor, have been stolen from them by the exercise of your authority in the guise of law and order. I, a working man, stand here and to your face, in your stronghold of oppression, denounce to you your crimes against humanity. It is for this I die, but my death will not have been in vain. I guess I have finished. I don't know as I have anything more to say. Your Honor knows all I know about this case. I have taken your Honor's time up that I might be able to lay this thing, the whole thing, before you, reserving nothing; opening my mind and heart, telling you the truth, the truth, and the whole truth. I am innocent of this offense. I had no connection with that Haymarket tragedy. I knew nothing of it. I am not responsible for it. I leave the case in the hands of your Honor."

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

Parsons spoke altogether nearly nine hours, and the addresses of all the prisoners occupied three days. Thousands of people were turned away during the closing days, and the scene in the courtroom when sentence was pronounced was peculiarly impressive. At the close of Parsons' remarks Judge Gary delivered the following remarks, and pronounced the death sentence:

"I am quite well aware that what you have said, although addressed to me, has been said to the world; yet nothing has been said which weakens the force of the proof or the conclusions therefrom upon which the verdict is based. You are all men of intelligence, and know that if the verdict stands it must be executed. The reasons why it shall stand I have already sufficiently stated in deciding the motion for a new trial. I am sorry beyond any power of expression for your unhappy condition and for the terrible events that have brought it about. I shall address to you neither reproaches nor exhortation. What I shall say shall be said in the faint hope that a few words from a place where the people of the State of Illinois have delegated the authority to declare the penalty of a violation of their laws, and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this, may come to the knowledge of and be heeded by the ignorant, deluded and misguided men who have listened to your counsels and followed your advice. I say in the faint hope; for if men

are persuaded that because of business differences, whether about labor or anything else, they may destroy property and assault and beat other men, and kill the police, if they, in the discharge of their duty, interfere to preserve the peace, there is little ground to hope that they will listen to any warning. It is not the least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal and laborious poor to endure the tyranny of mobs, who, with lawless force, dictate to them, under penalty of peril to limb and life, where, when and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Any government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction freedom to follow the lawful avocations and safety for their property and their persons, while obeying the law, and the law is common sense It holds each man responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his own acts. It holds that whoever advises murder is himself guilty of the murder that is committed pursuant to his advice, and if men band together for a forcible resistance to the execution of the law and advise murder as a means of making such resistance effectual, whether such advice be to one man to murder another, or to a numerous class to murder men of another class, all who are so banded together are guilty of any murder that is committed in pursuance of such advice. The people of this country love their institutions, they love their homes, they love their property. They will never consent that, by violence and murder, those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled, and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protect and sustain their institutions and to punish all offenders against their laws; and those who threaten danger to civil society, if the law is enforced, are leading to destruction whoever may attempt to execute such threats. The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority, Each man has the full right to entertain and advocate by speech and print such opinions as suits himself, and the great body of the people will usually care little what he says. But if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing he puts his own life at stake. And no clamor about free speech or the evils to be cured or the wrongs to be redressed, will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not a license to destroy. The toleration that he enjoys he must extend to others, and not arrogantly assume that the great majority are wrong and may rightfully be coerced by terror, or removed by dynamite. It only remains that for the crime you have com-

mitted, and of which you have been convicted after a trial unexampled in the patience with which an outraged people have extended to you every protection and privilege of the law which you derided and defied, that the sentence of that law be now given. In form and detail that sentence will appear upon the records of the Court. In substance and effect it is that the defendant Neebe be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary at Joliet at hard labor for the term of fifteen years. And that each of the other defendants, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of the third day of December next, in the manner provided by the statute of this state, be hung by the neck until he is dead. Remove the prisoners."

Stay of sentence in the case of Neebe was granted until December 3, the date set for the execution of the other principals; and the counsel for the condemned Anarchists announced that they should file a bill of exceptions before the Illinois Supreme Court, and petition for a supersedeas. It is not believed at this writing that the condemned can secure a new trial, or that they will be reprieved.

J. E. GARY.

Judge J. E. Gary, of the Superior Court, who sat in the Criminal Court during the trial of the Anarchists, was born in New York, and is now sixty-five years of age. He came West to St. Louis when he was twenty-two years old, and read law there for two or three years. He first began to practice in Springfield, Mo., but in 1849 he moved to Las Vegas, N. M. From there he went to San Francisco, where he remained following his profession till 1856, when he came to Chicago and opened an office with Judge M. F. Tuley. Still later he associated himself with E. & A. Van Buren, which partnership lasted till 1863, when he was elected to the bench, a position which he has held continuously ever since. Judge Gary is highly respected by both political parties, so much so that party lines are always dropped when his term expires, and he always receives the unanimous nomination by both conventions. He is highly esteemed by his bench associates, and by the legal profession generally, and his unswerving fidelity to duty and conduct of the Anarchist trial throughout, won him universal encomiums.

HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Walter Q. Gresham was born in Harrison county, Indiana, about fifty-four years ago, and has identified himself closely with the interests of his native state ever since. He is a splendid specimen of intellectual manhood, and a worthy type of Western civilization. He graduated at Bloomington college and commenced the practice of law at Corydon. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature from that place. When the war broke out he was a prominent figure among loyal Indianians, and he rendered efficient service in recruiting troops and facilitating their movement to the front. The Governor gave him the Lieutenant-colonelcy of the 38th Infantry, and he immediately went to the front, doing gallant service under Grant and Sherman. He afterward became Colonel of the 53d Regiment, and at the close of the war was a Major-General by brevet. When he returned home he went into partnership with Judge Butler and declined several political offices offered him by President Grant, but accepted the place of District Judge for the Northern district of Indiana. This position he held until called to the head of the Postoffice Department by President Arthur. He resigned this last place, however, shortly afterward and was made United States Circuit Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Drummond, at Chicago. Judge Gresham is rich in scholarly attainments, and the judicial cast of his mind eminently fits him for high service to his country from the bench. His work has always been distinguished by signal ability, deep thought, and unswerving devotion to justice. He has frequently been mentioned prominently in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

ANTHONY C. HESING.

Anthony C. Hesing was born at Vechta, Oldenburg, Prussia, but came to this country when a young lad. He settled first in Cincinnati, and worked in a grocery store long enough to save a little money—sufficient to start him in the same business for himself. He left Cincinnati in 1854 and came to Chicago, where he began manufacturing bricks. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff, and in 1862 he bought an interest in the *Staats Zeitung*. Five years later he became sole owner of the paper, but later sold part of his interest to the other stockholders. Mr. Hesing has been in politics since he first came to Chicago, taking an aggressive interest in each campaign.

REDMOND F. SHERIDAN.

Redmond F. Sheridan, the youngest member of the City Council of 1885–6, is the son of Redmond Sheridan, an old and highly esteemed citizen, and Agnes Sheridan, who was the mother, besides, of six sons and four daughters. Ald. Sheridan was born at his father's homestead, 375 West Taylor street, December 12, 1859. His early days were passed in attendance at the Holy Family school, the Polk street public school, the Clarke school and Dyrenfurth's college. His first effort in his own behalf was acting as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and A. D. T. service during vacation time, when he also attended night school. He next entered the office of Schufeldt's distillery as office boy, and in one year was made shipping clerk, and at the end of two years was placed in charge of the freight department. Subsequently the firm gave him the privilege of conducting a brokerage business, and backed him in the enterprise, which he still successfully pursues. In the fall of 1883, while shipping for the firm, he was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly from the Fourth Senatorial district, and he served honorably and creditably as a legislator. Before he had voted for a President he voted for John M. Palmer for United States Senator, as against Shelby M. Cullom, who received a majority of 12 votes. While in the Legislature Mr. Sheridan resisted all the influences that have brought reproach upon many legislators of late years, and he returned with as honest and enviable a reputation as he went. Redmond Sheridan, Sr., was elected to the City Council the year his son was born, and the latter was elected from the Eighth ward the year his father died, the latter having departed this life in September, 1885, after a useful and honorable career. Redmond Sheridan, Sr., was induced to become a candidate for Alderman in the old Tenth ward, now the Eighth, by "Long John" Wentworth, who, although he had served his last term as Mayor, still took an active interest in city politics. After serving nine months the first Alderman Sheridan went to the war, and his chair was draped with the American flag for the balance of his term. Upon his return he resumed the boot and shoe business, and shortly after was made a Justice of the Peace. When a deficiency developed in the Water Department he was put in charge to regulate the Assessors' division. He was familiarly known as "Uncle Red," and his friends were legion, his funeral being probably the largest that ever went out of the Eighth ward. Redmond F. Sheridan takes a just pride in the useful and honorable career

of his father, and his friends are gratified that his own record is no less irreproachable. While in the Legislature he originated and introduced the Police Bill, giving the police power to raid gambling houses, although a similar bill afterward preceded it on the Senate calendar. He also introduced a bill for an act to establish a home for waifs, which bill subsequently became incorporated in the act for the school at Fehanville, which measure Mr. Sheridan warmly advocated. In respect to measures of a semi-political nature he was always thoroughly independent, and he favored personal liberty and was opposed to high license, believing it would be a hardship upon heavily taxed people. His work in the Council has been untiring in the interest of his constituency. Every street in the Eighth ward that was not improved when he entered the Council is now improved or ordered improved. He also got an appropriation for a bridge at Taylor street, and succeeded in having repealed the ordinance for the widening of Jefferson and Desplaines streets, which, owing to the high assessment, was an unpopular measure. He secured a lower assessment, which is now pending in court. Alderman Sheridan married, February 15, 1886, Miss Maria Butler, the accomplished daughter of John Butler, one of the oldest and the wealthiest citizen of the Eighth ward.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

John A. Logan, the son of Dr. John Logan, who left Ireland in 1823, was born in Jackson county, Ill., February 9, 1826. He entered the Mexican war as a Lieutenant of the First Illinois Infantry. In 1848 he studied law. In 1849 he was elected Clerk of Jackson county. In 1851 he commenced practicing law and was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the Third Judicial district. He was soon elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected three times. In 1856 he supported James Buchanan, and in 1860 Stephen A. Douglas. The Democrats elected and re-elected him a Member of Congress. His war record is familiar to everybody. In 1866 he was elected to Congress at large from Illinois, and in the Forty-First Congress he first made his mark. In 1870 he was elected to the United States Senate, and again in 1879. He was prominent in opposing the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army. He was nominated for Vice-President by the Republican Convention of 1884, and in 1885 was re-elected to the United States Senate by the Illinois Legislature, and at once became recognized as a leading candidate for the presidency in 1888.

HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, November 22, 1829, and with his father removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, the following year. He received an academic and university education; went to Springfield in the fall of 1853 to study law, and has since resided there. Immediately upon receiving license to practice he was elected City Attorney, but continued to practice law until he took his seat in the House of Representatives in 1865. He was a Presidential Elector in 1856 on the Fillmore ticket; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature in 1856, 1860, 1872 and 1874, and was elected Speaker in 1861 and in 1873; was elected a Representative from Illinois in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, serving from December 4, 1865, to March 3, 1871; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, being Chairman of the Illinois Delegation, and placed General Grant in nomination; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884, and Chairman of the Illinois Delegation; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876, and succeeded himself in 1880, serving from January 8, 1877, until February 5, 1883, when he resigned, having been elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed David Davis, Independent Democrat. He took his seat December 4, 1883. His term of service will expire March 3, 1889. Probably no other public man in the United States of Mr. Cullom's years has so enviable a public record, or one that has been so uniformly successful. His majorities when before the people for an elective office have been large, and his popularity remains undiminished.

WILLIAM EDGAR.

William Edgar, Secretary of the Chicago Department of Buildings, was born in Stranraer, Scotland, February 25, 1848, being the second son of Thomas Edgar and Mary (Stewart) Edgar. William attended, when a lad, the Stranraer Academy and afterward the Free Church School, connected with the Free Church of Scotland. He came to the United States in 1869, when twenty-one years of of age, and his parents came in 1883. When Mr. Edgar arrived in Chicago he did not have a dollar in his pocket. He set to work to win his way, and engaged with a lumber company in Bridgeport, teaching night school in the meantime. In the winter of 1869 he taught at the Holden school;

in 1880 under Prof. Hanaford in the Sedgwick street school, and the following winter in the Scammon school. He yet retains city and county certificates as a school teacher. When "Uncle" Dan O'Hara was elected Clerk of the Recorder's Court, now the Criminal Court, Edgar served a clerkship under him. He next worked as a mechanical draughtsman for Ex-Governor Farwell of Wisconsin, and afterward for Col. S. V. Shipman in the same capacity. In the fall of 1873 he was appointed Deputy City Clerk under City Clerk Joseph K. C. Forrest, and remained in the position until the election of Caspar Butz. He then acted as a Clerk in the County Clerk's office under E. F. C. Klokke for a season. June 19, 1879, he was appointed Secretary of the City Building Department and yet retains the office, his experience as a draughtsman and acquaintance with buildings fitting him especially for this important position. Since his incumbency of the office he has examined the plans and collected the assessments on buildings the aggregate cost of which amounts to nearly $200,000,000, many of them the most substantial and costly edifices in the city. Mr. Edgar has been a Democrat since his first arrival in this country, but has independent predilections and is not backward about expressing personal views when occasion demands. Mr. Edgar is popular, respected, and gains the high esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a member of the St. Andrews Society; and of Apollo Blue Lodge, A., F. and A. M.; of Chicago Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of St. Bernard Commandery, K. T.; of the Illinois Council of the Royal Arcanum; of Medinah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is Vice-Ruler of the Thirteen Club, an organization of bold and hardy spirits, banded together to combat superstition, under a charter from the original Thirteen Club of New York. Mr. Edgar was Regent of his Council of the Royal Arcanum for three years, and upon his retirement was presented by his brother members with a diamond mounted Regent's jewel, which is pronounced one of the most splendid testimonials of the kind ever devised. Mr. Edgar has a well appointed home at No. 819 Warren avenue, in the Twelfth ward, where he is always ready to dispense hospitality to his friends. He was married October 7, 1875, to Miss Jeannette Law Kirkland, daughter of Alexander Kirkland, Esq., and is the father of five children, the oldest a daughter, born July 4, 1876, and the youngest, a daughter also, born April 6, 1886. Mr. Edgar has several times been offered the nomination of his party for political offices, and has invariably declined to allow the use of his name in such a connection.

EDWARD F. CULLERTON.

Edward Francis Cullerton, member for fifteen years of the Chicago City Council, was born in Chicago October 11, 1842. His father, Edward Cullerton, was a farmer; a native of Wexford, Ireland, and his mother was Ellen (Ryan) Cullerton, a native of Queen's county, Ireland. His parents came to the United States in 1841 and settled near Summit, and his father followed the canal and river for several years, departing this life in 1885 at the age of 93 years, and his mother dying in 1874. He had no opportunity to obtain schooling except in the winter months when he was between the age of 8 and 12 years, but being of a studious disposition he subsequently achieved a practical business education. When 12 years of age he was employed in a brick-yard and subsequently kept a livery and boarding stable. For more than ten years after this he was a driver on the Illinois and Michigan canal; became captain and owner of a boat, and subsequently took charge of Walker & Bronson's towing boats on the canal and river. In the fall of 1871, when 31 years of age, he was elected to the City Council from the then Seventh ward; in the fall of 1872 to the State Legislature; and in the fall of 1873 and every two years since was re-elected to the City Council from the Sixth ward. His elections have always been at the earnest request and through the efforts of the people of his district, and his majorities have averaged larger than those given any other candidate for a similar office. He is regarded by the people of his district as an old, able, tried and experienced representative, and although he is always singled out as the object of bitter partisan attacks he still retains the confidence and respect of the voters of his ward. He has twice refused the nomination of his party for Congress, and twice refused the nomination for State Senator, his term in the Legislature leading him to discover that he had either to neglect his business or decline an office that would require his attention away from home. Ald. Cullerton is now the oldest member of the City Council, and he is regarded as the ablest parliamentarian and most forcible speaker in that body, a part of these qualifications being natural, and a part acquired in his efforts to become self-educated. He has been honored by his confreres with many positions of responsibility, having been chairman of the Finance Committee three terms and of other important committees. He has been instrumental in devising and carrying out many of the most substantial improvements in the city, notably in connection with public works and West side

street improvements. Although Ald. Cullerton was elected to the Legislature, and the first time to the Council as a Republican, he has since then affiliated with the Democratic party, having been active in party councils, a delegate to numerous County, State and National Conventions, in all of which his political ability has been recognized, and his powerful oratory effective. He was a member of the "Reform" Council of 1876 and a valuable ally to Thomas Hoyne in his contest of authority with Mayor Colvin. In 1876 he established a detective bureau, but soon relinquished this line of business, associating himself in the wholesale liquor business with Ex-Ald. Julius Jonas from 1878 till 1882, when he organized the Prismatic Light and Safety Car-Heating Company, with a factory on Canal street. This concern he sold in April, 1886, and entered the real estate business. He was married November 24, 1868, to Miss Winifred Dyer of Chicago, and has a comfortable home in the ward he has so long represented.

WILLIAM J. McGARIGLE.

William J. McGarigle, Warden of the Cook County Hospital and ex-Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, is one of the youngest men in the Democratic party who has achieved official and political prominence in Chicago. He was born in Milwaukee in 1852, his father being a civil engineer and contractor, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, and who had lived in Chicago when it was but a small city, having built houses for Mayor Dyer in 1843. At an early age young McGarigle attended the German and English academy at Milwaukee and pursued a course of studies that well fitted him for responsible positions in later life. Besides the ordinary English branches he became thoroughly versed in the German language. He was made Secretary of the Chicago Police Department in 1872 under Mayor Medill, being at that time the youngest man connected with the force. Subsequently he was transferred to the detective department and acted as Secretary of that bureau for nearly two years. He then became an outside operative in order to learn the active details of detective service, and after one year's experience was rapidly promoted to Sergeant, Lieutenant, and finally Chief of the Detective Department, with the rank of Captain. He was Chief of Detectives from 1875 to 1878 and then asked for a change of district in order to still further enlarge his experience. He was transferred to the West divi-

sion and made Captain of the Madison (now Desplaines street) precinct, and in a short time he had cleared the West division of a gang of hardened criminals who had up to this time defied conviction. Through the efforts of Captain McGarigle thirty-five of the worst malefactors in the city were sent to the penitentiary on terms of from four to fifteen years each. In the fall of 1879 he was promoted by Mayor Carter H. Harrison to the General Superintendency of the Police Department. His ability was generally recognized by the public and his appointment was commended by the public press without exception. In the spring of 1882 Chief McGarigle went to Europe on a tour of inspection of the various police systems in use, returning in September, when he made to the Council an exhaustive and valuable report, summarizing the results of his observations in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, showing by comparisons the requirements of metropolitan cities; cost of maintenance; system of operation, serviceability, etc., and making many suggestions that were afterward put in operation under his direction, and which brought the Chicago police force up to the highest grade of any in the country. He introduced a complete system of records; devised a system of inventories and report blanks; raised the grade of lockup keepers to station keepers, and required such officers to be able to read, write and possess intelligence enough to make complete reports to headquarters.

In 1879 Chief McGarigle introduced and superintended the police patrol system. A system similar to this had been talked of by Chiefs McGarigle, Benner and Sweenie of the Fire Department, and Superintendent John Barrett of the City Fire Alarm Department, for several years. The theory was to get the police where they were wanted in the quickest possible time. Iron alarm boxes and mounted police were first favorably considered under Chief of Police Hickey, but it was not until the introduction of the telephone that any reliable service could be organized, and when Mayor Harrison lent the project his commendation and support, the service was introduced, and several years of practical use have proved it the most valuable adjunct of police service ever devised. Subsequently he made many improvements on the patrol wagons, including straps to give the stretchers an easy motion; canvas shades, rubber covers, etc. There were seventeen wagons in operation in Chicago when Chief McGarigle resigned in 1882 to become a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket. His opponent in the Shrievalty canvass was Seth F. Hanchett, a popular ex-soldier and

Republican, and the campaign was an exceedingly lively one. Many unjust charges were made against McGarigle on partisan grounds; the brunt of the fight was directed at him aad he was defeated. He then entered into business pursuits and was active in the organization of the Underground Telegraph Conduit Company of which Louis Wahl was President. In 1883, without personal effort or desire on his part, he was appointed Warden of the Cook County Hospital, and has since conducted this office, being re-appointed annually. Under his supervision the morale of this splendid institution has been greatly improved; expenses lessened in many departments and increased in others; the attendants are models of proper deportment, and the purpose of a great public hospital, in the care of and attention to patients, is entirely subserved under his able management.

JOHN M. DUNPHY.

John Matthew Dunphy was born in Utica, New York, October 2, 1834. His father was Martin Dunphy, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and a bricklayer by trade, and his mother, Mary (Hickey) Dunphy was a native of Bennett's Bridge, a suburb of Kilkenny City. His parents came to the United States in June, 1834, locating at Utica, where during his early years John M. attended the public schools. He learned the trade of a bricklayer with James Benton, an old and noted contractor, who was afterward elected Mayor of Utica on the working men's ticket. In April, 1855, he came to Chicago and immediately engaged on a contract for William E. Wheeler, at Beloit, Wis. From 1856 to 1858 he worked as a journeyman in several Western cities; returning then to Chicago and following his trade until 1863, when he went into business as a contractor and builder on his own responsibility. In 1864 he took into partnership Dennis Wall, and the firm dissolved in 1866, when he formed a partnership with W. A. Barton, which continued until the great fire in October, 1871. Although his losses were heavy it was not long before Mr. Dunphy by arduous labor retrieved his fortunes, and became noted as a reliable and successful contractor and builder. From 1871 to 1883 he erected some of the handsomest and most durable structures in the city, including the Church of the Holy Name on the North side; St. James' church on Wabash avenue; St. Vincent's, at Webster avenue and Osgood street; St. Columbkill's at Indiana and Paulina streets; the residences of George

M. Pullman and B. P. Moulton; the Hayes school; schools in Hyde Park and Lake, and many other public and private edifices. He was elected the first president of the Bricklayer's Union in 1863, and has ever possessed the confidence and respect of the laboring classes. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Charles P. Wakeman, his former foreman, which still exists. In 1877 Mr. Dunphy was named by the Citizens' Committee as a candidate for County Commissioner, and was indorsed by the Democrats. The Republicans at this time had a large majority in Cook county and refused to indorse the Citizens' candidates, and although Mr. Dunphy ran 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. In 1879 he was nominated by the Democrats for West Town Collector and received 2,700 majority. In 1882 he became candidate for Sheriff and received 68 votes in the County Convention. In 1883 he was nominated by the Democratic City Convention for City Treasurer and was elected by 3,800 majority over Dennis O'Connor, the Republican and Citizens' Union nominee. In the fall of 1886 his friends urged him to become a candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Dunphy did not care to antagonize certain elements that were opposed to him in his party, and made no active personal effort to secure the nomination. He received 93 votes in the convention however, and his friends claim would have been nominated had not the roll call been twice changed before the result of the balloting was announced. His supporters among the labor organizations pushed him forward for the nomination of the United Labor (Socialist) party, and he developed great strength, but the Convention adjourned before a ballot was taken, and when it next re-assembled the anti-Socialist wing was excluded. These delegates, with representatives of some of the most powerful unions in the city, met in convention subsequently and nominated Mr. Dunphy for Sheriff by a vote of 144 to 44 delegates on the first ballot. The ticket was known as the Cook County Labor League ticket, and Mr. Dunphy accepted the nomination tendered him.

Mr. Dunphy is a member of the Iroquois Club; the Cook County Democratic Club; president of the John M. Dunphy and of the Sharpshooters (German) Building and Loan Association, and treasurer of the Sonora Land Company, which has a reservation of 4,000,000 acres in Sonora, Mexico. He is genial, popular, and his honesty is proverbial. He was married January 29, 1859, to Miss Mary Doyle, daughter of Edward Doyle of County Wicklow, Ireland; and has one son surviving, John J. Dunphy, aged 25 years.

HON. JAMES H. WARD.

James H. Ward, Representative in Congress from the Third Illinois district, was born in Chicago, November 30, 1853, at the paternal homestead southwest corner of Halsted and Madison street, the present site of Cole's Block. His father, Hugh Ward, was an early settler and an extensive builder and contractor, having in company with his brother, James Ward, erected many of the most substantial buildings of early Chicago, their reputation as builders extending throughout the West. Hugh Ward was born near Antrim, North of Ireland. When twenty years of age he came to the United States and located near Auburn, N. Y., came to Chicago in 1842, and entered actively into building operations about the same time. James Ward was a member of the Board of Education from 1857 to 1863, and the building and supply agent for the Board for eighteen years. He died in 1881. In appreciation of his valuable aid to the cause of education the Ward School at Shields avenue and Twenty-Seventh street was named in his honor. Hugh Ward died January 30, 1859, after an honorable and successful business career. James H. Ward was educated in the public schools of Chicago and afterward pursued a classical course of education at the University of Notre Dame, and upon graduating in 1873 went to Europe for observation and study and remained a year. Upon his return he entered the Union College of Law and completed his course in 1876, being admitted to the bar July 4 of that year. He immediately began to enjoy a large and remunerative practice, devoting his attention mainly to probate and chancery matters. In April, 1879, he was made the Democratic nominee for West Town Supervisor and Town Treasurer, and was elected by a large majority. While filling this office he took up $300,000 of West Town 8 per cent. bonds and refunded them at 5 per cent., thus making an annual saving of $9,000; and he also had a clause inserted in the new bonds providing for their redemption by the town at any time. In June, 1884, he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Peoria, and was named as one of the Cleveland and Hendricks electors. In the fall of 1884 he was nominated for Congress and was elected by a decisive majority, defeating two opponents, Senator William E. Mason and General J. E. Fitz Simons. In Congress he made an enviable record and returned at the close of the season with undiminished popularity, his friends tendering him a notable banquet at the Palmer House, and urging him to accept a re-nomination. This, however, Mr. Ward

declined, having business interests that prohibited him from again becoming a candidate. Subsequently a committee was appointed and the nomination was again placed at his disposal and he was urged to accept, but Mr. Ward in a letter to the Third District Committee, stated that he had accepted the nomination in 1884 out of deference and duty to his party and friends, and while he appreciated the new honor tendered him, his private interests compelled him to absolutely decline re-nomination. Mr. Ward married, October 25, 1877, Miss Agatha St. Clair, daughter of the late Alexander St. Clair, for many years connected with the first Chicago railroad—the Galena and Chicago Union. Mr. Ward has one child, Hugh St. Clair Ward, five years of age.

LAWRENCE A. YORE.

Lawrence Alphonsius Yore, representative in the City Council from the Eighth ward, was born in Deerfield, Lake county, Illinois, November 5, 1844. His father, Michael Yore, and his mother, Rosa Ann (Farley) Yore, were natives of County Meath, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1822 and settled at Syracuse, New York, coming west and locating on a farm in Lake county in 1837. Lawrence received a common school education; worked for a season on the farm and then learned the shoemaking trade, working first at Lake Forest and serving out his apprenticeship at Waukegan. He came to Chicago in 1859, locating in the old Tenth ward, now the Eighth, and followed his trade for seven years. He then entered the employ of Field & Leiter in the packing department, and next took a contract to attend to outside work for Kinsley the caterer. Subsequently he became city agent for W. F. McLaughlin's spice mills, and acted in this capacity until 1883, when he engaged in the milk business. He was nominated as an independent candidate for Alderman of the strongly Democratic Eighth ward in the spring of 1885, and was defeated. In the spring of 1886 he was nominated by the Republicans and was elected by 359 majority; defeating John Long the Democratic nominee. Alderman Yore is a fluent speaker and able representative in the Council, and has hosts of friends. He is President of the Young Men's Social Club of the West side; a member of the Order of Foresters; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in 1872 to Miss Anastasia Anderson of Chicago, and has six children.

CHARLES F. L. DOERNER.

Charles F. L. Doerner, Representative of the Sixth ward for two terms in the City Council, was born in the village of Alpen Rod, Duchy of Nassau, November 16, 1851. His father was a well to do farmer and his mother was the daughter of the Burgomaster of his native village. In 1857 his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Chicago, and he spent several years in attendance at the Jones and Foster schools. Subsequently he learned the business of house and sign painting, and pursued it successfully for several years. In 1874 his father died leaving him the care of his mother, three sisters and a younger brother. Having settled in the Sixth ward in 1859 he became well known and his many good qualities won him the regard and esteem of his friends and neighbors. He was induced to become a candidate for Alderman in 1881 against J. J. Altpeter, Socialist, and J. W. Wooley, Republican. The Socialists at this time were numerous in the Sixth ward and well organized, and Mr. Altpeter was popular with all classes. Doerner received 1,560 votes and Altpeter 1,669. In 1883 the Bohemians and Socialists united on Frank Huabka for Alderman, and Mr. Doerner was induced to again enter the field. He ran and defeated Huabka by 1,900 majority. In the spring of 1885 all of the various nationalities of which the population of the ward is composed had candidates in the field, and Mr. Doerner's friends believed it to be to the interests of the ward that he should remain in the Council. They nominated him and he was elected over George W. Kroll, Republican; Charles A. Monear, Independent Democrat, and Wenzel Kasparek, Independent. The election was contested by Monear and Kasparek, and after a thorough investigation and re-count the election was given to Doerner by a decisive majority. Alderman Doerner has ever been active in the interests of his ward. The measure for the construction of the Twelfth street steam steel double bridge was introduced by him, and this improvement is of direct and immense benefit to the Sixth ward. He was also instrumental in requiring the Wisconsin Central Railway to build the center pier of this bridge, thereby saving the city $37,000. Alderman Doerner was an able champion of the Center avenue and Sixteenth street viaducts. When he entered the Council the eastern end of the ward, which was largely settled by Bohemians, was urgently in need of sewerage, and through his efforts nearly every street has been properly sewered. He has been active in securing

many other improvements, and especially have his efforts met with success in the matter of street improvements. The people of the ward were at first opposed to these improvements; they objected to assessments and wanted delays, but now that a large number of streets have been permanently improved they are well pleased and give Alderman Doerner well merited credit for wise foresight in looking to their interests.

HENRY T. MURRAY.

Henry T. Murray, Secretary of the Cook County Democratic Club, and of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, was born in Montreal, P. Q., August 7, 1849, and in September following came to Chicago with his parents. He attended the old Dearborn school; Bryant and Stratton's Business College and Judge Booth's Commercial Law School, where he graduated. In 1866 he entered George C. Smith & Bros.' bank as a messenger; went through all the grades of clerkship, became cashier, and wound up the affairs of this once noted banking institution in 1874. He next entered the Security Savings' Bank as cashier, and after serving several months in this capacity resigned and went into the railway supply business. He next became a partner in the firm of Brooks & Co., milliners, at No. 96 State street, and this venture not proving profitable he took an interest in the commission house of S. T. Buchan & Co., on the Board of Trade. In January, 1880, he entered the city employ as bookkeeper of the Special Assessment Department, and he has held a responsible general position in this department ever since, being now in charge of the credits. He has lived in the Second ward for the past nine years, and has always been prominently identified with Democratic politics. He was first elected Secretary *pro tem* of the Democratic City Central Committee, and in December, 1884, elected Secretary of the Cook County Club, and in December of the following year Secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee. He was also Secretary of Mayor Harrison's Campaign Executive Committee in the spring of 1885, and of the Cook County Campaign Committee in the fall of the same year. Mr. Murray's political acumen and great organizing ability have rapidly advanced hin in the councils of his party; his popularity is unquestioned, and he possesses the esteem and confidence of many friends. He was married July 22, 1875, to Miss Anna K. Mead, of Boston, and has one son, ten years of age.

DENIS J. SWENIE.

Denis Joseph Swenie, Chief of the Chicago Fire Department, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 29, 1834. His father, John Swenie, and his mother, Ellen (McAlice) Swenie, were born in the North of Ireland, and his father was a tailor by trade. They came to the United States, direct to Chicago, in 1848. Denis J. attended the public schools of Glasgow, and upon his arrival here learned the trade of a harness and hose maker with Charles E. Peck, on Lake street. His first experience in fire department matters was gained as a hose boy on Engine No. 3, and December 3, 1849, he became assistant foreman of the company. He joined Red Jacket Engine Company, No. 4, in 1852, and was made assistant foreman, and when No. 4 was disbanded he went back to No. 3. About this time he took an active part in organizing the famous Shields Guards, which were under the command of the brave Col. Mulligan, and became lieutenant of the company. It was the custom in those days to elect officers of the fire department on the regular city tickets, the department making its own nominations, and in March, 1856, he was put on both city tickets for the position of First Assistant Engineer, a position similar to that of First Assistant Marshal now. He was elected and served during 1856 and 1857. In 1858 he was elected Chief of the department, and during that year the first steam engines were introduced—the Long John, Atlantic, Enterprise and Island Queen, and the foundation was laid for the present magnificent department. In 1859 he went back to No. 3, and remained till 1861, when the company went out of service. In April, 1861, he organized and took command of Liberty Engine Company, No. 7. In 1867 it was changed to No. 14, with the Fred Gund engine, named after one of the Fire Commissioners. During all of these changes the old Volunteer Fire Department was gradually going out of service, but the organization was kept up until 1863, when the last company, the Northern Liberty, at Larrabee street and North avenue, disbanded. He was in command of the Fred Gund in the great fire of 1871, and it was lost in the rush of fire at Canal and Van Buren streets. The company under his charge then took Coventry Engine, No. 11, and after arduous service saved four squares, from Market to Michigan street on the North side. In September, 1873, he was appointed First Assistant Marshal, and served until July 3, 1879, when he was made Acting Marshal, vice Matt Benner. He was appointed Chief Marshal in October, 1879. As First Assistant

Marshal he played an important part in the great July fire of 1874, and won the thanks of press and public for his good judgment and splendid efforts to stay the progress of that dangerous conflagration. Chief Swenie is noted throughout the world as a well-trained and experienced fire fighter. He has been several times seriously injured, in the performance of duty. He has been identified with the growth of the present famous Chicago Fire Department from a small beginning until it stands acknowledged as the best in the world. When he first joined the department it consisted of one hook and ladder truck and six little hand engines. It now includes thirty-nine steam engines; eleven hook and ladder trucks; nine chemical engines, stand-pipe and water-tower apparatus, and all of the most expensive paraphernalia of the modern fire department. The 470 men and 208 horses of the department are all well-housed, and the discipline is maintained at the highest standard,—Chief Swenie possessing the confidence and respect of the men, and being popular among all classes, because of his sturdy character and genial disposition. He is a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association; a member of the National Association of Fire Engineers; a delegate to and chairman of conventions, and was president of the association in 1885. Chief Swenie's prominence and popularity are not confined alone to the fire department or his present public position. He has frequently been given prominence in connection with politics, and his name for the office of Sheriff, and also for City Treasurer, has been often considered in party councils. In the fall of 1886 he was requested to allow the use of his name for the office of Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, but he declined to desert the Fire Department for a political office at that time. Thoroughly identified with the important public department over which he presides, with the ability bred of long experience and complete mastery of details, no consideration will induce him to change unless he is convinced that a superior public duty awaits performance at his hands. His friends who gave him prominence in connection with the office of City Treasurer in 1885, and again tendered him the nomination for Sheriff are confident of his popularity and strength before the people, however, and have not ceased to urge the advisability of his nomination at some future time. He was married October 16, 1853, to Miss Martha Toner of Chicago, and is the father of six children now living—the eldest three being daughters, now married, and the younger three, sons, the eldest son, Frank W. Swenie, being an operator in the city Fire Alarm Telegraph Office.

CHARLES S. PETRIE.

Charles Silas Petrie, Assistant Marshal and Secretary of the Chicago Fire Department, was born at No. 211 Illinois street, Chicago, September 25, 1840. After attending the public schools, at 15 years of age he entered the employ of the McCormick Reaper Company as an apprentice in the machinery department. He had previously become a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, serving as runner in the Hose Company No. 11, of which he was secretary. In 1857 he was seized with the gold fever and went west to Pike's Peak, but he soon became tired of roughing it in the mines and went steamboating on the Mississippi River, acting as assistant engineer. January 30, 1862, he married Miss Martha A. Morton, of Nashville, Tenn., and shortly afterward returned to Chicago and became engineer of the tug-boat Union. In September, 1862, he was offered and accepted the position of assistant engineer of Atlantic Engine Co. No. 2, and served in this capacity two and a half years, when he returned to the McCormick Reaper Works. February 1, 1866, he was appointed assistant engineer of J. B. Rice Engine Co., No. 10, and at the end of a year was made engineer in charge. When the William James Engine Co. No. 21, was organized, November 21, 1867, he was transferred to that and retained charge until 1872, when he was appointed Third Assistant Fire Marshal. From this time his advancement was rapid. He was given entire charge of the West division and April 11, 1877, was made Superintendent of the Department repair shops. October 12, 1880, he came near losing his life at the Academy of Music fire, when with seven other members of the department he was precipitated through the roof into the parquette of the theater, and all were seriously injured. January 15, 1881, he was appointed Secretary of the Fire Department to succeed Hans Haerting, deceased, and has since filled the position in connection with his duties as Marshal. He is considered standard authority on all matters pertaining to fire apparatus, and is a thorough and skilled engineer. He invented the stand-pipe and water-tower combined, in use by the department, the heater, and many other valuable appliances. Mr. Petrie considers it remarkable that the date of his entrance to the Fire Department and all of his promotions have occurred on Friday. He is well proportioned physically, being 5 feet 9 inches in height; broad chested, and well-knit. In disposition he is genial, and possesses in a high degree the faculty of making and retaining friends.

JOHN T. HOYNE.

John Thomas Hoyne, son of Hon. Philip A. Hoyne and Theresa C. (French) Hoyne, was born in Chicago, March 31, 1854; the residence of his parents at the date of his birth being on Clark street between Washington and Madison, now one of the principal city thoroughfares. He first attended a private German school connected with the German Lutheran church on Twelfth street, near May, and next attended the Christian Brothers' academy connected with St. Patrick's church, and then attended a similar school at the corner of Van Buren street and Fourth avenue. His first employment was in 1869 as an entry clerk in the great drygoods house of Field & Leiter. In 1871 he engaged with J. V. Farwell, and after filling various positions, took charge of a set of books in the business office of the latter firm. July 6, 1885, Mr. Hoyne accepted an appointment as Superintendent of the money order division of the Chicago post-office. Mr. Hoyne for many years has taken an active interest in politics. His first vote was for Samuel J. Tilden. In 1880 he was identified with Hans Haerting in the organization of the original Young Democracy, being Treasurer of the Fifteenth ward branch. In 1884, when the present Young Democracy organization came into existence, Mr. Hoyne was elected Vice-President of the organization. He has frequently been a delegate to the regular party conventions; is a member of the Cook County Club, and was one of the incorporators of the Algonquin Club, now a strong organization of active young Democrats. Mr. Hoyne is universally popular, and is considered to have a promising future in public affairs.

DANIEL W. RYAN.

Daniel W. Ryan, Alderman of the Fourteenth ward, has resided in Chicago since boyhood, and has been for several years prominently identified with the politics of the city.

Mr. Ryan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843. In 1856 he emigrated to the United States, coming alone to Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, where an elder brother resided. He remained in Waterford three years, during which time he learned the cooper's trade. In 1859 he removed with a sister to Mt. Sterling, Brown county, Illinois. The following year he went to Peoria, and 1861 came to Chicago, which city has ever since been his home.

In August, 1862, he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company V, First Illinois Artillery. He participated in the Tennessee campaign and was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. After the latter engagement he followed the fortunes of General Sherman in his march through Georgia, participating in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign as far as Jonesborough.

July 24, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Chicago and at once resumed his old occupation of a cooper. In 1874 he engaged in the coopering business in a small way on his own account in the Fourteenth ward. He was eight years on Rawson street and for one year has been located at numbers 19 to 27 Coventry street. Here Mr. Ryan does a large and prosperous business in the manufacture of barrels for distillers and rectifiers, employing about fifty hands.

After leaving the army he regularly attended night schools in Chicago where he learned bookkeeping and acquired an education which has made him successful in all the later undertakings of his life. He was married in Chicago in May, 1881, to Miss Agnes E. Donovan. They have four children, Mamie, Agnes, Daniel W. Jr., and Cornelius.

Mr. Ryan has always been a staunch Republican, and takes an active part in political matters, particularly in the Fourteenth ward, where he has resided for nearly twenty years. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for Alderman in his ward, but was defeated. In 1886 he was again the candidate of his party and was elected by a plurality of 1,200 votes.

Mr. Ryan is widely known, and has hosts of friends among the veterans of Chicago, with whom he has always sustained the closest relations. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Union League, the Veteran Union Club, and the Irish-American Club.

H. A. VARNELL.

Harry A. Varnell, Warden of the Cook County Hospital for the Insane, is one of the youngest men filling an official position in the county institutions. He was born in Franklinville, Winnishiek county, Iowa, February 13, 1852, and removed with his parents to Chicago in 1854. He first attended the old Dearborn school on Madison street near Dearborn, and subsequently the Jones school at Harrison and Clark streets. He next took a course at that old, and in its day, well-known insti-

tution, Hathaway's Business College. Upon arriving at his majority he engaged with a partner in the galvanized cornice manufacturing business, and subsequently, the venture not proving sufficiently profitable, he took the agency of a safe and lock company. In 1881 he took an active part in the municipal campaign, and again in the fall election of 1882. He was appointed Warden of the Insane Asylum September 1, 1884, and has been re-appointed annually since that date. Mr. Varnell is of a genial disposition and popular among his friends, who predict for him a public career of much usefulness. Like all public institutions subject to the control of semi-political bodies the Insane Asylum is frequently the bone of partisan contention and the subject of public discussion, but throughout many such controversies and several investigations Warden Varnell has never been found lacking in attention to duty, and has maintained the affairs of the institution under his charge at a high grade of serviceability, and no charge reflecting upon his administration of the office of Warden has been justly made or sustained. Mr. Varnell was married in 1871 to Miss Lillie Favor, and is the father of four children.

JOHN A. BELL.

John A. Bell, Assessor of the Town of West Chicago, and Record Writer of the Criminal Court of Cook county, has for the past eight years been prominently identified with the political history of Chicago, which has been his home for twenty years.

Mr. Bell is the son of Amedee Bell and was born in Troy, New York, May 13, 1850. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and at St. Mary's Academy. In 1866 he came alone to Chicago and began life for himself as a clerk in a hotel. In 1868 he went to Portage Lake, Michigan, as general timekeeper and properly clerk for the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal, where he remained until February, 1871, when he returned to Chicago and entered Porter's Business College. After the fire of 1871 he worked for some years as a painter, which trade he had learned while in the city of Troy.

In 1878 he entered the office of the clerk of the Criminal Court as office clerk. He was promoted to minute clerk, and for two years has filled the responsible position of Record Writer.

In 1885 Mr. Bell received the Republican nomination for Assessor of the Town of West Chicago, and was elected by a majority of 1,700 over Timothy E. Ryan, Democrat. In 1886 he was re-elected by a majority of 4,200 over the same opponent,

running largely ahead of his ticket. This was the first election under the Crawford law, and Mr. Bell carried seven out of the nine wards in the West Town. He is Republican in politics, but has friends in all parties.

Mr. Bell is President of the Stephen A. Douglas Council, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and a prominent member of the Benevolent Legion.

Mr. Bell was married in Chicago in 1873 to Miss Adel Perrier. They have five children living; John A., Jr., Frank A., Maud A., Mae R., and Theodore A.

TIMOTHY RYAN.

Timothy Ryan, of the Fourteenth ward, one of the most prominent, active and popular men in politics in his division of the city, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, March 20, 1842, his parents being farmers. He arrived in the United States with his parents in 1848, settling in Utica, where he attended the public schools for a time. In 1856 the family moved to Detroit, and after one year's residence there settled in Chicago. Here he attended night schools and at sixteen years of age engaged in the tanning and wool business with Christian Cassellman, remaining eight years. He then went to San Francisco and engaged in the same business there for himself, remaining nearly six years, when he returned to Chicago. In 1868 he became foreman for Reed & Sherwin in the packing house and wool business, and after acting in this capacity for sixteen months he established a glove and mitten manufactory, and conducted it nine years. He then became a wool-buyer, and has conducted a wool-buying and grading business until the present time. Mr. Ryan has a fine family and a pleasant home, and is an extensive property-owner in the Fourteenth ward, where he has lived since his return from San Francisco. In politics Mr. Ryan has always been a Democrat and has frequently been a member of important political committees, serving now as a member of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee. He is highly respected and esteemed by his neighbors, and his friends are legion. Although often urged to become a candidate for the City Council, the Board of County Commissioners, the Legislature and other offices of honor and trust, Mr. Ryan has invariably declined. While an uncompromising Democrat, Mr. Ryan has independent tendencies in local matters, and is an outspoken advocate of political reforms.

CHARLES E. SCHARLAU.

Charles Ernest Scharlau was born in Pomerania, on the Baltic, May 23, 1845, his parents being farmers. With his parents he came to this country in 1853, and settled in Chicago, having lived continuously in the Fourteenth ward since 1856. He attended the Franklin public school until 12 years old, when he applied himself to learning the trade of a gilder, becoming in time, foreman of Rando & Co.'s establishment. In 1862, when seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company G, 57th Illinois Volunteers and re-enlisted in the Veteran Volunteers at Lynnville, Tenn., in December, 1863. He served at the front in the Sixteenth Army Corps under Gen. R. J. Oglesby, and in the Fifteenth Corps under Major General John A. Logan. He was with the Army of the Tennessee on Sherman's famous march to the sea, and was injured May 9, 1864, in the passage of the Ostanola river, at the battle of Resaca. He was in the battle of Bentonsville, N. C., the last of the war fought by Sherman's army, and was in the grand review at Washington, May 23, 1865, and received his discharge in June. He returned to Chicago and resumed work at his trade for the ensuing ten years. In 1870 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff by Sheriff Tim Bradley and served four years, and then served as Deputy County Collector under County Collector Louis Huck, and was Deputy West Town Assessor under Assessor Pleasant Amick. When Jacob Rehm was Chief of Police. and Charles Rehm Chief of Detectives, Mr. Scharlau accepted a position in the detective department, but soon resigned. In 1868 he was a delegate in the Republican County Convention, and was offered and declined the nomination for Supervisor of the old Twelfth ward, now the Fourteenth. Since 1868 he has been Central Committeeman and delegate to various State, County and City Conventions. In 1874 he became a candidate for the State Legislature and was defeated. In 1880 he was again a candidate, running against S. D. Mieroslowski. Out of this election the celebrated Scharlau-Mieroslowski contest arose. The ballots after three counts showed a majority of 50 for Scharlau, but upon being taken to Springfield the Committee on Elections declared Mieroslowski elected by 43 majority. In 1882 there were rival Senatorial Conventions in the district, and Scharlau was the nominee of the Fourteenth ward wing, but declined in favor of W. E. Mason. In 1884 he was nominated and elected to the Senate by the largest majority ever received by a candidate in the district, defeating August Wendel, a prominent and

popular German. He was nominated for the House by acclamation on September 29, 1886. While in the Senate he secured the passage of the Park Bill, allowing an additional tax of half a mill for park improvements. He was a member of the Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs and a firm friend of the Convict Labor Bill, and was a member of other important committees. Mr. Scharlau is now a prosperous real estate dealer. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Court Jefferson Lodge of the Foresters; Jefferson Post, 445, of the Grand Army of the Republic; of Cregier Lodge of Free Masons; of the West side Grant Club, and a member and president three terms of the 57th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Association. Mr. Scharlau was married March 5, 1870, to Miss Martha E. Mugler, a native of New York, and has two daughters aged 15 and 12 years.

MICHAEL CASSIUS McDONALD.

No history of the politics of Chicago would be complete without an account of the connection therewith of Michael C. McDonald, who for ten years has been prominent in all the councils of his party; an active organizer and a leader who is acknowledged to have made and unmade the political fortunes of more people than any other individual politician in the West. He was born at Niagara Falls, New York, September 2, 1839; the son of Edward and Mary (Guy) McDonald. His father was born in Cork, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1838, and his mother was born in the city of Limerick and came to this country in 1830. His paternal grandfather was a tanner and his mother's parents kept a general store. His mother died April 11, 1863, and his father is enjoying his declining years in comfort. Michael C. attended the public school at Niagara Falls and graduated from Hoyt's college at the same place, whence also were graduated many other prominent Chicago citizens. When the Great Western Railroad was completed a former schoolmate, William E. Tunis, established a news and book agency on the line, and Michael went on the road as a newsboy. In the fall of 1854 he took a run to Chicago and a two weeks' visit convinced him that this was destined to be a great city and that it was the right place for him to locate. He returned in 1855 in company with Henry Marvin, another bright young lad, and about the same time three other Niagara Falls boys, who were his friends, arrived

here—Joseph and John Maronel and James Fehan. All of his early companions are now dead. Henry Marvin was killed on the Chicago and Burlington road June 5, 1855, and was buried by his young friends. James Fehan became secretary of the old fire department under Chief Silas McBride. Michael ran on the Burlington route in 1855–6, and his last experience as a news agent was in 1860 when he went down on a branch road between Hamilton and Toronto to sell books during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. He returned to Chicago and cast his maiden vote for Stephen A. Douglas in the fall of 1860, and after the election went to New Orleans where with Roger Sherman he established an agency in the St. Charles hotel for the sale of revolving stereoscopic view apparatus, and was there at the outbreak of the war. Sherman was a rabid Abolitionist and made himself offensive by constant outspoken expressions on the subject. The night after Fort Sumter fell a file of soldiers marched into the hotel; the Sergeant tapped Sherman on the shoulder and told him he was a prisoner. McDonald escaped arrest by showing that he was a New York Democrat and had voted for Douglas. He always supposed Sherman was taken out and shot, and often related the circumstance as the first instance in his knowledge of removal for offensive partisanship, nor did he learn what had become of Sherman until 1884, when he met in New Orleans a gentleman named Haynie, residing in a parish sixty miles from New Orleans who told him that he had assisted Sherman to escape and that he had been living in his neighborhood ever since. McDonald left New Orleans on a steamer, landed at Memphis, and returned to Niagara Falls. In the fall of 1861 he returned to Chicago and in company with Calvin Page bought out the barroom of the Richmond house at the corner of Michigan avenue and South Water street, then one of the finest hotels in the city, and this he conducted until the fall of 1863. His father and his brother Edward joined him here, and the latter became the engineer of a tug boat on the river, going subsequently into the service of the Government to transport prisoners of war to a station in Lake Erie, and later down the Atlantic coast in the government transfer service. After the war Edward McDonald was chief engineer of the steamship Cleopatra in the Havana trade, and later for two years was engineer in charge of the *New York Herald* office for James Gordon Bennett, by whom he was highly esteemed for efficiency and trustworthiness. M. C. McDonald after leaving the Richmond house opened a billiard hall and bar at 61 and 63 Randolph

street, where he continued four years, when, in company with John T. Corcoran, Patrick Casey and Charles DuBois, he opened a clubhouse in a frame building where the *Tribune* office now stands, and opposite which John R. Walsh, who was a newsboy on the train with McDonald, then had a newstand. At the time of the fire in 1871 he had an interest in three or four clubhouses and a wine and liquor house on Dearborn street between Randolph and Washington. His loss in the fire was complete, and out of $30,000 insurance he failed to recover anything. After the fire he opened a saloon near the corner of State and Harrison streets, but soon sold this and it was burnt in the second fire. He next located on the West side and soon had interests in several clubhouses. He opened "The Store" on Clark street near Monroe, afterward a celebrated political headquarters, in the spring of 1873, the building having been constructed to suit him by Edwin Walker. Here he entered into partnership with Lawrence & Martin in the wholesale liquor and cigar business. The firm dissolved in 1877, Lawrence & Martin opening a rival place at 111 Madison street and McDonald confining his efforts to "The Store," Lawrence & Martin failing in 1880. His first active service in Democratic party politics was in the Tilden campaign of 1876, although in 1868 he had supported Seymour and Blair, and in 1872 General Grant as against Horace Greeley, and in this campaign he did a great deal of local work for the regular Republican ticket. He was in the convention at St. Louis that nominated Tilden and was at the head of the Tilden marching clubs. He was active in securing the nomination and election of Mayor Harvey D. Colvin, and also gave his active support to Perry H. Smith for Mayor as against Monroe Heath, thereby incurring the enmity of Chief of Police M. C. Hickey, who denounced him as a gambler, and made "The Store" the object of repeated raids. It was one of these raids when his private apartments were forcibly entered that gave rise to a celebrated test case and a decision by Judge McAllister that the police had no power to make forcible entry unless provided with warrants. McDonald has always maintained that all of the gamblers were at that time opposed to him, and in favor of the election of Mayor Heath. In the fall of 1876 he was a supporter of Charles Kern for Sheriff, who was elected, but prior to this the Democrats had held no county offices to speak of. In 1877 the Democratic County Central Committee was formed, and a bitter fight for supremacy between factions was waged.

David Thornton was deposed as committeeman from the First ward and Joseph C. Mackin elected in his stead. McDonald supported Mackin, and together they secured control of the party organization and maintained it for several years. In 1878 they supported Charles Kern for Sheriff as against John Hoffman, and while he was defeated by but 3,100 votes the balance of the ticket was defeated by an average majority of 13,000 in Cook county. They were active in the support of Judges Roger and Gary to the Circuit bench as non-partisan candidates, and in June, 1879, they supported Judges McAllister, Moran, Barnum, Rogers and Tuley, who were elected and re-elected in 1885 on a non-partisan ticket. In the spring municipal campaign of 1879 they were active in securing the election of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, City Treasurer William C. Seipp, City Clerk Patrick Howard and City Attorney Julius S. Grinnell, and in 1881 the same ticket with the substitution of Rudolf Brand, for Treasurer; and again in 1883 with the substitution of John M. Dunphy for Treasurer, and John G. Neumeister for City Clerk. They also elected Dr. Swayne Wickersham to the City Council from the First ward for three consecutive terms and would have re elected him had he not declined. In the fall of 1882 their adherents had full control of the County convention and nominated W. J. McGarigle for Sheriff, W. C. Seipp for Treasurer, M. J. Ryan for Clerk and Richard S. Prendergast for County Judge, and all were elected except McGarigle, against whom the fire of the entire opposition was directed. Indeed, the strong and winning combinations which controlled conventions; dictated nominations; managed a perfect system of political machinery and received the co-operation of the voters of the Democratic party, was almost entirely subject to the command of M. C. McDonald, and it is a notable fact that among the many officials named none have been found derelict in duty to the public. The same element supported Henry M. Shepard for Judge of the Circuit Court in 1883, and he defeated Judge Jameson, who had formerly carried Cook county by 16,000 majority, and McDonald was a ruling factor in the municipal convention of 1885 and the County convention of 1886. During his connection with the controlling element of his party it has nominated and elected many persons to minor offices in the county and town governments, and, as is ever the case under our political system, some bad men have crept in. In 1881 Mr. McDonald was the leading spirit in the organization of the Cook County Democratic Club, and has ever

since been one of its chief mainstays. He has been a delegate and active factor in city, county, state and national conventions, and has almost invariably seen his favored candidates successful. In 1884 he originally favored the nomination of "the old ticket" of Tilden and Hendricks and after the famous letter of declaration of Mr. Tilden he was a supporter of Hon. Joseph McDonald, but discovering the tendency of the country to be in the direction of a change from old party lines; a plain business-like administration and certain reforms, and that Grover Cleveland was the choice of the majority, he became a strong adherent of the head of the present administration. Mr. McDonald has never sought office for himself. He is the owner of large stone quarries at Lemont; has great real estate and building interests in Chicago; is a large stockholder in the Chicago Passenger Railroad, is interested largely in other substantial business ventures, and is worth considerable over $1,000,000. He was married June 7, 1863, to Miss Marie Cecilia Noonan, of Lockport, Niagara Co., New York, and is the father of four children; Harley C. McDonald, aged 21; Birdie McDonald, aged 19; Guy C., aged 7, and Cassius Michael, aged 8 months.

CHARLES HERMAN PLAUTZ.

C. Herman Plautz, City Clerk of the city of Chicago, was born in the year 1844 in the village of Klein Sabow, Northern Germany. His parents were well-to-do farmers, and at an early age he was sent to the best schools his native place afforded. His father took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and being dissatisfied with the German government he emigrated to the United States in 1855. They located at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where they continue to reside. The son attended school and applied himself closely to his studies until the spring of 1861, when he took up his residence in Chicago and found employment in a drugstore. After five years' experience in this business, and becoming thoroughly conversant with it, he became the head of the concern, through the kindness of his employer, who turned his entire business over to Mr. Plautz, who conducted it successfully until the fall of 1882, when he sold out in order to engage in the wholesale drug trade. He then organized the Chicago Drug and Chemical Company, and for two and one-half years was the treasurer of the concern. It was successfully managed, and is to-day one of our largest manufacturing establishments. In politics Mr. Plautz has always been

a staunch Republican. Since first settling in the Northwestern part of the city, he has taken an active interest in the improvements and politics of the Fourteenth ward. He was a member of the Republican City Campaign Executive Committee in 1881; and treasurer of the Cook County Campaign Committee in the fall of 1884. At the beginning of 1885 he retired from active business and in March of that year was nominated for City Clerk on the ticket with Judge Sidney Smith, and was one of the two successful Republican candidates, being elected by a decisive majority, and serving creditably. During the Smith-Harrison mayoralty contest Mr. Plautz had charge of the ballots and his action throughout was honorable, non-partisan, and elicited praise from both sides. Mr. Plautz's life has been a studious one and he has a splendid education, the result of his own efforts. He occupies a prominent place in business circles; is universally respected and highly regarded for his many admirable traits of character. He has a fine family and is happily situated in his home relations, having a splendid homestead at No. 731 North Hoyne avenue. Mr. Plautz is a Free Mason, and member of other benevolent organizations.

JOHN J. CURRAN.

John Joseph Curran was born August 5, 1845, in the south of Ireland, his father, Michael Curran, being a farmer, and his mother, Margaret M. (Griffin) Curran, a cousin of the noted Irish poet, Gerald Griffin. He came to the United States with his parents in 1850 and they settled in Syracuse, N. Y., removing to Indiana in 1854, and to Clinton county, Ia., in 1856. John J. Curran first attended the public school in Syracuse; a district school in Indiana, and in Iowa a select school at Clinton. At 15 years of age he entered a grocery store in Clinton as clerk and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade. After he had mastered the latter trade he returned to New York and worked at Oswego. At the outbreak of the war he entered the service of the Government and was assigned to the Navy Yard at Cairo, Ill. He was soon given charge of a complement of men and went ahead of the army building bridges. He was at the siege of Nashville, and there contracted a fever which came near having a fatal termination, and from the effects of which he yet suffers. He returned to Iowa and in 1865 became a contractor and builder, coming to Chicago after the great fire. He was engaged by Turner & Sumner, as superintendent of their lumber driers

and in the fall of 1882 he and Mr. Turner invented an improved drier, Mr. Curran inventing the steam part of it and making other improvements. Subsequently he devised and patented the Curran Excelsior Drier and became the founder of the lumber dry kiln business in the United States. His process has saved many million dollars to the lumber interests and has made him independently rich. Mr. Curran is a self-made man; a public-spirited citizen and a liberal contributor to causes of charity, Irish Nationality and Democratic party politics. He has taken an active interest in politics for the past fifteen years, having in 1879 been a leading spirit in the important Greenback movement of that period and being the means of combining the two Greenback-labor wings in Chicago that resulted in the first nomination of Carter H. Harrison for the Mayoralty. He has resided in the Second Congressional district since 1871 and has frequently been urged by his friends to stand as an independent candidate for Congress. He was prevailed upon to become an independent candidate for Alderman of the Seventh ward in the spring of 1879 upon a pledge of the Republican indorsement. There were two Democratic candidates—John Riordan and John McNally—and a long term, and Ald. Hildreth's unexpired term in the Council, to be filled. The night before the election the Republicans put up a candidate in the person of Henry Kerber. Mr. Curran received 900 votes, and both Riordan and McNally were elected. Subsequently he was offered the nomination for County Commissioner, but refused it, and was urged to become a Candidate for Congress and for City Treasurer, but declined. In 1884 his name was presented in the Congressional Convention as against Frank Lawler, and his friends failed by eight votes to nominate him. In the fall of 1886 he actively sought the nomination, but the "machine" was against him and he was defeated. A convention of Independent Democrats, and citizens of the district was called, and he was nominated by acclamation on the Independent People's ticket. Mr. Curran was elected a member of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1884, and re-elected in 1885 and 1886. He is a member of the Second Congressional District Committee and has been a delegate to various State, County and City Conventions. He was an ardent supporter of Grover Cleveland for President in 1884, and contributed liberally to the expenses of the campaign. He is a member of the Iroquois and Cook County Clubs and September 16, 1886, was elected President of the Cook County Young Democracy, an organization including in its membership

nearly 10,000 active young members of the Democratic party. Mr. Curran has always been an unselfish and patriotic supporter of the Irish Nationalist cause, and in 1885 was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of the Irish National Land League. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and of the Irish Nationalists. He is an extensive property-owner and has made many costly and substantial improvements in the city, especially in the Second district, where, on Blue Island avenue near Fourteenth street, stands a handsome new public hall erected by him in 1886. He is President of the Curran Mutual Aid and Building Association, which society, since its establishment in 1883, mainly through his energy and efforts, has built one hundred houses and furnished homes for six hundred people. Another new and prosperous association of the same kind of which he is also the president is called the Curran Hall Building and Loan Association, and he is also treasurer of the John M. Dunphy Building and Loan Association. Mr. Curran was married in 1870 to Miss Margaret M. Conlon, of Clinton county, Iowa.

MICHAEL J. CORCORAN.

Michael J. Corcoran, one of the most active and influential men identified with Democratic politics in Chicago, was born May 16, 1848, the place where he first saw the light being the old St. Louis House at the corner of Market and Washington streets, kept by his father, Jeremiah Thomas Corcoran. This was a celebrated hotel in its time, which was in the palmy days of canal traffic, when the house was the great headquarters for the packet men. Jeremiah T. Corcoran was one of the early settlers of Chicago, coming here from Canada in the 30's, and died in 1860. For many years he was in the grocery and hotel business, and though active in politics never held office himself. When Michael J. Corcoran was one year old the family moved to the corner of Ohio and St. Clair streets. Michael first attended the Wilder school, corner of Ohio and LaSalle streets, where many of our prominent men received their first schooling. He then took a course at St. Mary's of the Lake and at the age of nineteen went to learn the machinist's trade with S. E. Good & Co., at the corner of North Water and LaSalle streets, subsequently buying an interest in the shop. Soon after this, he, in company with his brother, John T. Corcoran, took charge of the old Hatch house, located at the

corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, adjoining the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad depot. The Hatch house speedily became noted as the principal political headquarters in the city, and here gathered such old time politicians as "Uncle" Dan O'Hara, Phil Conley, "Long John" Wentworth, David Thornton, Tom Foley, and even some of the younger race, including Frank Agnew, Miles Kehoe, John Crawford, William Devine and others. The Hatch house adherents became a distinct and powerful factor in politics, and their influence extended to the control of conventions and the election of many of the chief municipal and county officers. The original Hatch house was a three story and basement frame structure, named after its builder, who sold it to James Howe, from whom it was bought by John T. Corcoran in 1859. When the Wells street viaduct was built the Corcorans raised the hotel and faced it with brick at a cost of about $25,000, making it a handsome and commodious house of 134 rooms. It then became a more popular headquarters than ever, and so continued until it was destroyed in the fire of 1871. The Corcoran brothers set to work immediately and rebuilt on the same site, but on a smaller scale. The new Hatch house was the first building erected after the fire, and like its predecessor it was known as the great political headquarters. It was sold to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in the fall of 1876 and was torn down. Michael J. Corcoran first became active in the politics of the old Twentieth ward, the first real work done by him being to circulate tickets for Ald. Edward Keogh, who was elected by a large majority. Every spring and fall since Mr. Corcoran may be seen at the polls with a bunch of tickets for his favorite candidate in his hand. During the Greeley campaign he induced his brother, John T. Corcoran, to run for Alderman against Gus Busse, a German Republican, and although the ward was strongly Republican, John T. was elected by 900 majority. At the expiration of his first term he ran against James Kirk and defeated him by 400 majority. His second term was cut short six months by the adoption of the new charter, under which Mayor Colvin held over. He was a popular man; an able representative in the Council, and at the time of his death, in 1879, that body adopted resolutions eulogizing his memory, which are given elsewhere. While they made and unmade mayors and many county and town officials John T. and Michael J. Corcoran never sought or held office themselves, except the two terms the former held in the Council. M. J. Corcoran has often been urged by his friends to become a

candidate for Alderman; for County Commissioner; for City or County Treasurer, and for Congress, but he has invariably refused to allow the use of his name. He maintains that he is tired of politics and would never interest himself in campaigns except for friends, who ask his services and whom he can not refuse. Leading candidates always seek his friendship and influence. He has been a member of the City and County Central Committees for twelve or fifteen years; a delegate in nearly every local and state convention, Chairman of the North Town Convention, an alternate delegate in the National Convention of 1884, and is a prominent member of the Cook County Democratic Club. On account of his faculty of gathering political strength and his facility in organizing, Mr. Corcoran has often been compared to the late John Kelly, of New York, and by many of his friends he has been dubbed the "Sachem." He is genial in disposition, weighs 240 pounds, and is five feet eight inches in height.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS.

George Mills Rogers, City Prosecuting Attorney, is the son of the Hon. John G. Rogers, now serving his fourth term as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county. Mr. Rogers was born April 16, 1854, in Glasgow, Ky., which was also the birthplace of his father. Chicago has been his home since 1857, when his father removed here with his family. He received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and later entered on a course of study at the Chicago University. In 1872 he entered the Freshman class of Yale College, graduating in 1876. After completing his classical studies he entered the office of Messrs. Crawford & McConnell and began the study of the law, which he had chosen as his profession. At the same time he attended the Union College of Law, from which he regularly graduated, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878. Mr. Rogers then became a member of the firm of McConnell, Raymond & Rogers, and upon the withdrawal of Mr. Henry W. Raymond the firm became McConnell & Rogers.

From boyhood Mr. Rogers has been a Democrat, and has always taken great interest in political affairs. In March, 1883, he became a member of the Citizens' Association and served as its attorney until January, 1885, when he was appointed Assistant City Attorney. He served in this capacity until June 1, 1885. In February, 1886, he received the appointment of City

Prosecuting Attorney, which position he still holds. In 1880 Mr. Rogers was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the State Senate from the Fourth Senatorial district, and though defeated, he largely reduced the usual Republican majority. In 1882 he was induced to fill a vacancy on the Democratic ticket, becoming a candidate for Assessor of the West Town. He was defeated by 100 votes by Pleasant Amick, who had been the incumbent for several terms.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Illinois Club, the Cook County Club and the Iroquois Club. Of the latter club he was chosen Vice-President at the first election of officers. He was once Vice-President of the Cook County Democratic Committee, and is now a member of the Naturalization Committee of the Cook County Club.

Mr. Rogers has one brother, Henry, and two sisters, Sarah, wife of S. P. McConnell, Esq., and Julia, residing in Chicago. He was married June 3, 1884, to Miss Philippa Howe Anthon, of New York City. Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of the late Philip Howe Anthon, and a niece of the late Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, New York.

CANUTE R. MATSON.

Canute R. Matson was born near Bergen, Norway, April 9, 1843; his father was Rognald Matson a farmer, and his mother, Gertrude (Johnson) Matson. He came to the United States with his parents in 1849, and they settled in the town of La-Grange, Walworth county, Wisconsin, subsequently removing to Dane county. Young Matson first attended the public school at Palmyra, and upon the removal of his parents to Dane county he worked with his father in clearing the farm in the new country, attending school in the winter. At the age of fifteen he attended Albion academy. In 1860 he began a course at Milton college and was there at the breaking out of the war. Becoming imbued with the war spirit and feeling that the country needed his services he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, August 19, 1861, and after the necessary drill in camp he was sent in the following January with his regiment to Kansas, there to unite with General Jim Lane's expedition to New Mexico. The expedition being abandoned his regiment was ordered down the Mississippi in the summer of 1862 to join the Army of the Cumberland, and he served through

the Southwest campaign, going with Stanley's division to Texas in 1865, and there being mustered out in December of that year. Returning north he located in Chicago in 1866 and sought to fit himself for commercial pursuits by taking a course at Eastman's Commercial college, where there was a large attendance of ex-soldiers who were seeking to complete the education that had been interrupted by their enlistment in the service of their country. Upon leaving the college Mr. Matson kept books for a coal firm for a season and then secured a position in the post-office under Postmaster Samuel L. Hoard. In 1869 he was nominated on the "People's" ticket for Clerk of the Police Court; was elected by a large majority and was re-nominated on the "Fire Proof" ticket and re-elected by an increased majority in 1871. In 1875 he was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Governor of the state, and re-appointed at the expiration of his term. In 1880 he was elected Coroner over John H. Colvin, a well known and popular Democrat, by a majority greater than that received by any other candidate on the Republican ticket, and leading the presidential candidate, Garfield, by several hundred votes. After serving two years as Coroner, during which time he made a splendid record for efficiency, he accepted the office of Chief Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Seth Hanchett, in December, 1882. This office he filled in a manner eminently satisfactory to the public and his party, and so well known and popular had he become, and it having been demonstrated that he was a very strong man before the people, his party recognized these qualifications by nominating him for Sheriff of Cook county in the County convention in September, 1886. Mr. Matson possesses a rugged and striking physique, a genial disposition and has many sterling traits of character which gain and hold him the friends who have again rallied to his support in the most important canvass he has yet undertaken. Mr. Matson has been twice married; the first time in 1868 to Miss Mary Newton of Chicago, who died subsequently, and again December 13, 1876, to Miss Isabella Andrewson, of La Salle county, daughter of the Rev. O. Andrewson, who came to this country in 1837, and became noted as one of the pioneer preachers of his nationality. He organized the First Norwegian church in this city, and others in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, and was president of the Synod when he died in 1885. C. R. Matson is the father of four children, the eldest nine years of age, and the youngest, a daughter, born the night following his nomination for Sheriff.

EGBERT JAMIESON.

Hon. Egbert Jamieson was born April 29, 1844, in Castleton, Rutland county, Vermont. His father, Dr. Egbert Jamieson, was a practicing physician and surgeon of the old school, a graduate of the Castleton Medical College. His mother, Caroline M. (Woodward) Jamieson, was born in Castleton, and was the daughter of Dr. Theodore Woodward, President of the Castleton Medical College. She now resides in Chicago. Dr. Egbert Jamieson served as a surgeon in the United States Navy. He removed to Racine, Wis., with his family about 1849, and at the outbreak of the war joined the First Wisconsin Regiment as surgeon, and served at the front. He died after the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was surgeon in charge of the hospital. Egbert Jamieson attended the Racine public schools, under the tuition of Col. John G. McMynn, and next took a course at Racine College under Dr. Roswell Park. He started out in life as a journalist, and held an editorial position on the staff of the *Daily Milwaukee News*, under George H. Paul. His chosen profession, however, was the law, and he soon returned to Racine and began to read law with Sanders and Ladd. In March, 1864, he came to Chicago, and entered the law office of E. S. Smith, and after three years of study was admitted to the bar and formed a co-partnership with Judge James H. Knowlton, which continued until the great fire of 1871 cleaned out the firm. After the fire he remained in practice alone for a year, and then formed a co-partnership with the late Emery Storrs, which continued until he was elected City Attorney in 1873. During his term as city attorney he earned a splendid record by successfully defending many damage suits brought against the city, and he played an important part in the troublous times at the close of Mayor Colvin's administration. When his term as City Attorney had expired he was retained by Mayor Colvin and Comptroller S. S. Hayes as their counsel in the celebrated Hoyne-Colvin contest. Associated with him for a time were W. C. Goudy and Judge C. Beckwith, but he finished the case alone, and secured a verdict in the Circuit Court before the full bench in favor of his clients, and the administration under this decision served its full term out. In 1876 he was made the nominee of the Democratic County convention for State's Attorney, but was defeated, and, as is claimed, was "counted out," being made the victim of influences at work in the interest of certain County Commissioners then under in-

dictment for malfeasance in office. Since that period Mr. Jamieson has been occupied with the practice of his profession He has frequently been brought forward as a well qualified candidate for the bench, and in the summer of 1886 received prominence as an available man for United States District Attorney. September 15, 1886, he was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic County convention for Judge of the Superior Court, was indorsed by the United Labor Party in convention October 4, and by the Cook County Labor League in convention October 11. Mr. Jamieson is energetic, able and popular. He was married December 24, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Daniels, of Chicago, daughter of Hon. William Y. Daniels.

JOSEPH M. WEBER.

Joseph M. Weber, representative in the City Council from the Seventh ward, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 14, 1853. His father, Adam Weber, and his mother were natives of Rhine, Bavaria, who came to the United States in 1848, locating in Brooklyn. They came to Chicago in 1856. Joseph M. Weber attended the Holy Family parochial school for twelve years and then attended the Foster public school, and finally took a course at Dyrenfurth's business college. When thirteen years old he lost his left hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol on the Fourth of July. He first worked in an upholstering establishment; in 1871 was messenger for the German National Bank; next became bookkeeper for the commission firm of Wahl & Jaeger, afterward Philip Jaeger, where he remained eleven years. In 1882 he established a manufactory of house mouldings at the corner of Twenty-second and Laflin streets, but finding himself not adapted to the business gave it up after six months. In the fall of 1883 he engaged in the wholesale meat commission business at 48 and 50 West Jackson street, where he still conducts a profitable business. Mr. Weber lives at 400 Maxwell street, and has been a continuous resident of the street for twenty-eight years. He has the confidence and respect of the people of his ward; has attended closely to their interests in the Council, and has been mentioned prominently for Senator and Representative in the Legislature at Springfield. He was the first Republican elected in the ward for ten years, defeating John Riordan, the Democratic candidate in April, 1885, by a majority of 167 votes.

A. M. JONES.

Alfred Miles Jones, Chairman of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee, was born February 5, 1837, in New Durham, Strafford county, New Hampshire. His father, Alfred S. Jones, and mother, Rebecca (Miles) Jones, were natives of New Hampshire, and his father was a farmer. They moved from New Durham to Rutland, Vt., and in 1846 came west, settling in the town of Hebron, McHenry county; removing thence to Warren, Jo Daviess county, in 1857. Alfred M. attended the public school in Rutland, district school in McHenry county, and afterward took a course at Kimball's private school at Rockford, Ill., a celebrated school in its day. Subsequently he opened a jewelry and bookstore at Warren; next became a dealer in farm machinery, and finally established a loan and collection office. In 1862 he was elected Coroner of Jo Daviess county, and after serving his term out was appointed Deputy Sheriff. He always took an active interest in politics, and in company with Jacob Fossett, now County Judge, William Spensley, afterward County Judge, Capt. D. W. Corey and others, was generally found opposed to Elihu B. Washburne in the politics of his district. He was an ardent supporter of Gen. Grant in 1864 and 1868, and in every campaign conducted in his interest. In 1866 he was elected Chairman of the Jo Daviess County Central Committee; was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and again in 1874, was elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1880, and re-elected Chairman of each new committee since. For upward of twenty years he has been an influential delegate in county, congressional and state conventions, and his reputation as an active organizer and an able and experienced promoter of the interests of his party extends throughout the country. His popular political sobriquet is "Long" Jones, derived from a generous stature. He was a member for two terms and Secretary of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Galena district under the Hayes administration, and was transferred to the Chicago district and appointed United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois by President Garfield. While serving as Marshal he took an active part in ferreting out the Chicago election frauds and in the prosecution of Mackin, Gallagher and Gleason. In the great Republican National convention of 1880 he was a conspicuous marshal of the historic "Old Guard," or Grant "306;" in 1884 an active supporter of Gen.

Logan for the presidency, and in the famous contest of the latter for election to the United States Senate he was one of the principal organizers of the "Logan 103." While Mr. Jones retains his residence at Warren his business keeps him a greater part of the time in Chicago; he being now the general manager of the Bethesda Mineral Springs Company. Mr. Jones was married in 1857 to Miss Emeline E. Wright, of Lynn, Wis., and is the father of two children; a daughter aged twenty-three, and a son seventeen years of age.

SETH F. HANCHETT.

Seth Frank Hanchett, Sheriff of Cook county from 1882 to 1886, was born April 30, 1841, in Chautauqua county, New York. His father, Joseph Cottrell Hanchett, was a native of New York and a farmer, and his mother, Sabrina (Howard) Hanchett, was born in Vermont. Seth F. lived on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old and attended the district schools. In 1856 he came to Chicago, but soon went to McHenry county where he was employed, and attended school for several winters. In 1860 he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the North Chicago City Railway Company. In the fall of 1861, while yet a minor, he enlisted in Company M, Nineteenth Illinois Cavalry, and served in this company a year and a half when he contracted fever and was discharged as an invalid. He soon recovered his strength and returned to his old home, and re-enlisted in the Fifteenth New York Cavalry and served at the front in Virginia, the Shenandoah valley, under Sigel and Hunter, and in Custer's Division, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, and at the battle of Five Forks, eight days before the surrender of Lee, his left arm was blown off at the elbow, and its amputation at the shoulder was necessitated. He was mustered out April 1, 1865, and returned to Chicago and engaged in business for a year; was superintendent of the Soldiers' Home for a year, and in 1867 was appointed bailiff in the County Court, under Sheriff John L. Beveridge, and served under four successive sheriffs until Sheriff Charles Kern was elected in the fall of 1876. He again engaged in business for himself, and in the fall of 1877 was elected Clerk of the Probate Court and administered the affairs of that important office acceptably to the public for a period of five years. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated for Sheriff of Cook county by the Republican County convention, and was the successful candidate in a heated campaign, defeating his op-

ponent, William J. McGarigle, by a majority of 4,385 votes. Sheriff Hanchett was dependent upon his own efforts from boyhood, and won distinction by energy and faithfulness. He administered the important office of Sheriff with ability and satisfaction to the public. He was married in 1867 to Miss Lizzie L. Atkins, of Chicago, and has three children—Frank S. Hanchett, aged 18; Seth R., aged 14, and Bessie, aged 5 years.

EDWARD P. BURKE.

Edward P. Burke, Representative in the City Council for three terms from the Fifth ward, was born in Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, January 17, 1848. His father, John Burke, and mother, Mary (Fallon) Burke, were born in Roscommon county, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1833, settling in Indiana, coming to Chicago in 1870, returning to Indiana in 1872, and returning again to Chicago in 1880. In the latter year his father died, and his mother died in 1881. After attending school until his sixteenth year Edward P. Burke came to Chicago in 1864, and pursued the trade of a stonecutter, in which he became an expert, and was elected President of the Stonecutters' Association. In 1874 he abandoned stone cutting, and accepted the position of foreman for Fowler Brothers, at the Union Stock Yards, where he remained nine years. He then engaged for a time in business for himself, and next became a member of the firm of McKeon, Kelly & Burke, cut stone contractors, having extensive yards on Twenty-first street, near Archer avenue. Mr. Burke has resided almost exclusively in the Fifth ward since coming to Chicago, and his popularity is attested by three successive elections to the Council. In 1880 he defeated George Turney, Independent Democrat, and Thomas Ryan, receiving a plurality of nearly 600 votes; in 1882 he defeated Edward O'Hare, Independent Democrat, and Fred Aye, Republican, by a plurality of nearly 1,400 votes; and in 1884, in a close and exciting contest, defeated Charles Hillock by six votes, in a total of 5,584. In 1886 he again contested the ward with Mr. Hillock, and was defeated by the latter. In September, 1886, Mr. Burke was nominated for State Senator by the Democrats of his district, and also received the indorsement of the Cook County Labor League. He was married in June, 1873, to Miss Mary E. McKeon, and has five children living, the eldest twelve years of age, and the youngest two years.

MICHAEL B. BAILEY.

Michael B. Bailey, Superintendent of Repairs of the Chicago Custom House, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, April 16, 1837. His father, Henry Bailey, whose business was that of a blacksmith, died about 1846, and in 1851 Michael, with a party of friends came to the United States, locating in Chicago. The rest of the family came later, and his mother died in Chicago some years ago. He received some schooling in Ireland, and in Chicago carried on his studies and perfected his education at the night schools. He learned the trade of a mason and plasterer with the firm of James H. Ward & Bro., with whom he remained for five years. In 1856 he began the business of a contractor and builder on his own account, which he has followed nearly ever since. Mr. Bailey may rightly be called one of the builders of Chicago. He built the Father Waldron school on Clark street; the Washington school on Morgan street; the Empire block on LaSalle street; the present county jail; the H. A. Cohn building on Lake street; the McCormick Block on Lake street; the Thurman building, and scores of buildings and residences throughout the entire city. In 1857 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, to repair the Courthouse, and then went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he erected several of the more important buildings and residences. In 1858 he left St. Joseph for Pike's Peak, and in 1859 he went to New Orleans. He worked as a mechanic on the plantation of Gen. Bailey, on the Red River, until the breaking out of the war, when he went to New Orleans and removed with his family to Memphis, Tenn. He was compelled, with many of the citizens of Memphis, to assist in the transportation of Gen. Price's troops to the field of Shiloh. After the capture of Memphis by the Union army in 1862, he returned to Chicago and resumed his old business of a builder. Mr. Bailey has always been an ardent Democrat, and has been prominently known in political circles for many years. In 1870 he was indorsed by the Republicans and elected Alderman of the old Eighth ward, over J. H. Hildreth. In 1872 he was re-elected Alderman of the Eighth ward on the Greeley ticket. After the great fire he helped to pass the ordinance extending the fire limits, and in 1874 he attempted to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature providing for the appointment of a Building Commissioner for the city of Chicago. Failing in this, he was largely instrumental in the adoption of the charter of 1872, under which, in 1874, the office of Building Inspector was created. In 1875 he was appointed by Mayor Colvin the first Superintendent of Build-

ings, which position he held until the election of Mayor Heath, when he resigned. Mr. Bailey took an active part in public affairs during some of the most noted periods of the city's history; his judgment was always relied upon in political matters and he possesses a valuable fund of anecdote and reminiscence about public men. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1878 to 1882. In May, 1885, he was appointed Superintendent of Repairs of the Custom House, which position he still retains.

He was married in Quincy, Illinois, in 1859 to Miss Ellen Dignen. They have eight children, five of whom are grown; Henry L., John R., George J., Mary E., Katherine, Matilda, Nellie, and Gertrude.

HALVOR S. PAULSEN.

Halvor S. Paulsen, ex-West Town Supervisor, is well known in political circles in Chicago, where he has resided for more then twenty years. Mr. Paulsen was born in Grue Salor, Norway, in 1848. His father, Peter Paulsen, died when Halvor was but nine years of age, leaving a family of eight children in very good financial circumstances. He received a good education in Norway, and in 1864 emigrated alone to America, coming direct to Chicago, where some of his family were already located. In Chicago he learned the trade of a cooper with his brothers, who were coopers. He followed coopering for two years and then became a clerk for his uncle, Martin Paulsen, in the hardware business, where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1868 and 1869 he acquired a commercial education at Bryant and Stratton's Business College. In the spring of 1871 he engaged with his brother Ole Paulsen, in the hardware business under the style of H. S. Paulsen & Bro., at No. 233 North Wells street. In the great fire of the following October they were burned out, losing not only all their savings but all they had brought with them from Norway. After the fire they started again in the same business at 149 W. Indiana street. In 1882 Mr. Paulsen bought out the interest of his brother and has since carried on the business alone. For eight years he has been located at 150 and 152 West Indiana street. He has one brother and one sister in Chicago, the most of his family residing at Grinnell, Iowa. Mr. Paulsen has taken an active interest in politics for several years, and has always been a pronounced Republican. In the spring of 1885 he was the Republican candidate for Supervisor of the

West Town, and was elected by 2,400 majority, while his predecessor had been elected on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 8,000. While Mr. Paulsen was Supervisor, an effort was made to have him compromise with the seven ex-Collectors of the West Town who had retained two per cent. of their collections as a commission. This he declined to do, hoping for a decision in the long-delayed cases before the Supreme Court. After a fruitless correspondence with the Clerk of the court, he employed ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton as an attorney to see all the Justices of the Supreme Court, and urge the importance of an immediate decision. By this action decision was obtained, ordering the two per cent. to be turned over to the West Town Treasury; the compromisers were defeated, and $63,494 saved to the people.

Mr. Paulsen was married in Chicago in May, 1880, to Miss Lucy F. Jacobs, of Madison, Wis. They have one child, Blanche Pauline Paulsen.

DANIEL SHEPARD.

Daniel Shepard, Secretary of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee, was born in Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, November 13, 1835. His father, Charles E. Shepard, and his mother, Catherine (Cuyler) Shepard, were both natives of New York state. His father was a lawyer, as was also his grandfather on both the paternal and maternal sides. He first attended the public schools of Aurora, and next a private school at Buffalo, and then took a course in Hamilton College, New York, graduating therefrom in 1855. He then took a complete course of legal studies under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He arrived in Chicago January 1, 1858, and has since been a resident of the city. He first entered the law office of Shumway, Waite & Town, and then formed a law partnership with Aleck F. Stevenson, which, after a brief period he terminated, not finding the law suitable to his temperament for a lifetime profession. In 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Republican State Central Committee, and was elected secretary in the campaign of 1870, and re-elected prior to every campaign since. In 1869 he was elected Assistant Clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives; in 1870 was Assistant Secretary of the Constitutional Convention; was elected Clerk of the House in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies; was Secretary of the Mili-

tary Affairs Committee of the United States Senate in 1874–5–6–7, of which John A. Logan was chairman, and held the position of Appointment Clerk in the Chicago postoffice during the incumbency of Postmaster Frank W. Palmer. Always a staunch and active Republican Mr. Shepard's great ability as a political organizer and manager and conductor of campaigns has been amply proven in many hard-fought campaigns, and the practical working organization and invariable success of the Republican party in the state of Illinois is due in a great measure to his hard work, superior judgment, and intelligent discrimination. His methods have not been questionable, and his reputation for able and meritorious service to the cause of his party is not confined to his own state alone. He is genial, obliging and popular, and readily makes friends in every walk of life. Mr. Shepard was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Harriet A. Scott of Oneida county, New York, and is the father of four children now living.

THOMAS J. CARNEY.

Thomas Joseph Carney, Alderman of the Seventeenth ward, was born in Chicago October 4, 1858, on North Branch street. His father, Thomas Carney, and his mother, Sarah Carney, were both born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1851, coming direct to Chicago. Thomas J. first attended the Christian Brothers' school in connection with the Church of the Holy Name, on Cass street, up to the date of the great fire. He then attended St. Ignatius College for three years; next went to the Kinzie public school on Ohio street for two years; next to Bryant and Stratton's Business College, and finally took a course at Bourbonia College at Kankakee, Ill. His first business venture was a grocery store, which he successfully conducted for six years at the corner of Market and Illinois streets. After disposing of this business he became connected with the City Fire Department, Engine Company No. 27, and served two years; then two and a half years on the police force as a detective. His next venture was in the flour and feed and coal business, and a sample room, in which he is still engaged. Ald. Carney has always been active in the politics of his district. His father, Thomas Carney, is an old-line Democrat, who was elected to the City Council in 1868 and served three consecutive terms. Thomas J. Carney took the field as an independent candidate in the spring of 1886; was indorsed by the Republicans,

and his popularity was attested by the fact that he was elected by a majority of 147 votes out of a total of 3,140, defeating Charles D. Wells, the regular Democratic nominee. He is the youngest member of the Council of 1886–'7, and an able representative of the interests of his ward. Ald. Carney was married November 2, 1883, to Miss May Morris, of Chicago, and is the father of two children, the eldest a daughter, aged two years, and the youngest a son, Thomas, born shortly after the close of the polls on election day in April, 1886.

CHARLES W. WOODMAN.

Charles Wolhart Woodman was born in Schlesswig, Northern Denmark, on March 11, 1844. He attended the common schools of his native place until 1857, and made the United States his adopted country in 1861. For a period of ten years, from 1857 to 1867, he followed the sea as a sailor. During this service he crossed the equator eight times and visited nearly every important port in the world. In 1862 he was a member of the Arctic expedition, and in 1864 enlisted in the United States Navy at Philadelphia, serving on board the man-of-war Monongahela. After his discharge from the navy he came to Chicago and followed the lakes as a sailor for two years. He next entered the insurance business for three years, and in 1870 began the study of the law in the office of James L. High; was admitted to the bar in 1872, and to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1882. In 1879 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in the lower courts of Cook county, and served until 1882, when he was appointed Justice of the Peace to succeed the Hon. A. L. Morrison, which position he yet holds. Justice Woodman has been a resident of the Second Congressional district since 1865, and in his various positions of honor and trust has demonstrated abilities of a high order. In politics he has always been a consistent Republican, and for several years was mentioned prominently as a candidate for Legislative and Congressional honors. He was a member of the Republican County Central Committee for three years. October 16, 1886, he was made the nominee for Congress of the Second district Republican Convention, and subsequently received the indorsement of several independent organizations. He was married May 16, 1867, to Miss Cornelia M. Hamilton, daughter of Prof. James E. Hamilton, Instructor of French in the University of Chicago, and his family occupy a comfortable home at No. 448 West Fifteenth street.

HON. RICHARD PRENDERGAST.

Hon. Richard Prendergast, Judge of the County Court of Cook county, was born in Ireland November 8, 1854. His father, John E. Prendergast, was a farmer and a merchant, and his mother Anne (Judge) Prendergast, died when Richard was eight years old. He came to the United States with his father in 1864, and they settled at La Salle, Ill., where Richard attended school for two years and worked in a store during vacation. From the age of twelve years he depended entirely on his own efforts for his education, and has made his own way in life. He was of a studious turn of mind and was well read at an early age. In 1872 he went to Montreal and attended college for a period of two years; returned to Chicago and entered St. Ignatius college and pursued his studies for another year. The full course in this institution required seven or eight years, yet at the end of a year he graduated second in a class whose other members had all studied the required eight years. He graduated in 1876, receiving the degree of A. B. He entered the law office of Judge Moran and read law for two years, and acquired a very complete knowledge of the theoretical and practical principles of the law. During a portion of the second year of his studies he attended the Union College of Law, graduating in 1878, and receiving the Horton prize for the best essay on law, his subject being "The Law of the Land." In lieu of the two years' course in the law school, as required by the rule of the Supreme Court, he took the alternative of examination by the Appellate Court, and was rated at 100; the highest grade ever received in such an examination at that time. He achieved a prominent position at the bar immediately upon his admission, and secured a large clientage. He conducted and won two celebrated contested election cases, those of Stauber vs. McGrath, for Alderman of the Fourteenth ward, and M. W. Ryan for West Town Collector. In 1882 he was made the nominee for County Judge by the Democratic County convention and was elected over his Republican opponent, C. C. Kohlsaat, by a majority of 1,177 votes, thus becoming the youngest judge who ever occupied the bench in Cook county, being but twenty-eight years of age on the day of his election. As a judge he attained popularity with the bar; his rulings were ever fair and just, and in the hearing of many noted cases he gained wide approbation for quick and keen insight and thorough mastery of knotty problems. Especially was he commended for his unbiased judgment in the celebrated

mayoralty election contest between Sidney Smith and Carter H. Harrison. During his first term he effected an entire reformation of the treatment and care of the insane who come before the County Court. He was renominated by acclamation in the Democratic convention of 1886, and was indorsed by the United Labor and Labor League Conventions. Having charge as County Judge of the supervision of the Board of Election Commissioners, his office was made the central fight of the campaign, yet in the face of united and bitter opposition he was re-elected by a majority of over 13,000, leading the two Democratic candidates for Judges of the Superior Court, who had the United Labor and Labor League indorsements, by 5,000 and 6,000 votes respectively.

HENRY BEST.

Henry Best, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook county, was born near the corner of Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street, then known as Weldon Station, December 22, 1848. His father, Matthias Best, was born in Pfalz, Bavaria, and came to Chicago from Berlin, Germany, in 1841. His mother, Annie M. (Homan) Best, was born in Hesse Cassel and is yet living, being the oldest German speaking resident of Chicago; a member of the German "Old Settlers" Association and possessing the medal of the Association presented to the oldest German speaking resident. Matthias Best established the first lager beer brewery in Chicago, at 717 to 721 Indiana avenue. He was well known as a staunch Democrat; a personal friend and ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters, Henry Best being the third son. Matthias Best died October 24, 1874, aged 67 years.

Henry Best was first employed in his father's brewery, going to work at 3 A. M. and going to school at 8 A. M. and returning to work until late at night. He first attended Mrs. Fox's public school in 1855, then the only one south of Harrison street; next the Mosely school in 1857 and the Haven school in 1861. When the war broke out he ran away from home and enlisted as a drummer boy in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and got as far as Cairo when his father overhauled and brought him home. When seventeen years old he was quite an athlete and took numerous prizes for diving and swimming, and in 1869 was an active member of the South side Turners. In his 17th year he engaged with T. D. Randall in the commission

business at State and Washington streets, and remained three years; going next with R. H. Countess in the grocery business and remaining one year. His father having sold out his brewery and rented his building to J. L. Hobart for a tobacco manufactory, Henry engaged with this concern as shipping clerk and in one year worked his way up to foreman. In 1872 he was waited on by a committee who notified him of his nomination on the People's ticket for Constable. Up to this time he had taken no interest in politics, and refused the nomination. He was left on the ticket, nevertheless, and was elected by 9,000 majority, but did not serve until nearly a year after. He then made his headquarters with Justice Haines and transacted a large business. In 1876 he was re-elected on the Republican ticket and served two years. In 1878 he was appointed bailiff under Sheriff Hoffman, served one year and then was promoted to Clerk of the Grand Jury. In 1880 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Mann, and served two years. In 1882 he was a candidate for Coroner against C. H. Harris of his own ward, and carried the ward delegation, and his friends claimed that he had three votes majority in the convention, but the nomination was awarded to Harris by three majority. After the election he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Hanchett and served two years, and in 1884 was made the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Circuit Court, receiving 215 votes in the convention and defeating Emil Hoechster, Democrat, in the election by 7,676 votes, receiving the highest majority of any candidate on the South side; carrying his own ward by 2,992 votes and running ahead of James G. Blaine in the country towns. His term expires in December, 1888. Mr. Best is able, energetic, and popular, and has fulfilled the duties of his various offices in a manner beyond criticism. While serving as constable he did a great amount of notable detective work. In one instance he seized the renowned Cremona of the famous violinist, Remenyi, and carried the celebrated Madame Voislowsky diamond case to successful conclusion in 1883. Mr. Best lived in the place of his birth in the Second ward for twenty-one years, and has been a resident of the Fourth ward for seventeen years. He has always been an active Republican and has elevated himself to his present enviable position by his own efforts. He is a leading member of the Cook County Republican club; was Town and Senatorial Committeeman, and also City Central Committeeman for two years. He is a charter member of Court Energy, Independent Order of Foresters, and Financial Secretary two terms; a charter member of Garfield Lodge,

Ancient Order of United Workmen, and held the office of Overseer; a member of Dearborn Lodge, 310, and also LaFayette Chapter Blue Lodge Free Masons; and of Chevalier Bayard Commandery Knights Templar. He was married April 7, 1870, to Miss Minnie Myers, who was born in New York and came here at an early age, and they have two sons and a daughter, aged 15, 5 and 12 years respectively.

P. BIRD PRICE.

P. Bird Price, Chief Grain Inspector, and Secretary of the Cook county Republican Central Committee, was born near Springfield, Sangamon county, Ill., October 3, 1844. His father, Charles W. Price, was born in Kentucky and came to Illinois in 1832; and his mother, Caroline E. (Duncan) Price, was born in Illinois. Before his majority, Mr. Price attended the district schools of Sangamon county, and in 1865 engaged in the drug business at Springfield, and for some time was engaged in the same business in Nebraska City. Returning to Springfield he became Secretary of the Life Association of America, and was also for a time chief bookkeeper in the Ridgely National Bank. He located in Chicago in 1877, and became connected with the grain inspection bureau, where he has remained ever since, except from July, 1883, to July, 1885, when he was cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company, and had charge of the office business of the Western department of the company. He was appointed Chief Grain Inspector September 1, 1882; reappointed July 26, 1885, and is yet serving. Mr. Price has always taken an active interest in politics. In 1880 he was the Acting Secretary of the Garfield Campaign Executive Committee, and has been Secretary of all Republican campaign committees since, except in 1882. He has been a member of and Secretary of the Cook county Republican Central Committee for three years, and has rendered his party much valuable service in various capacities. The great success attending the Republican campaign in Cook county, in the fall of 1886, was acknowledged to be due in a great measure to Mr. Price's careful supervision and efficient work, and he was acknowledged by the successful candidates to have no superior in his position. Mr. Price is an energetic business man; genial in disposition, is respected, popular and widely known. He was married February 5, 1868, to Miss Jennie Cone, of Springfield.

HON. GEORGE A. MEECH.

George Appleton Meech, eldest of three sons of Appleton and Sibyl (Brewster) Meech, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 19, 1824, and he comes of a long line of ancestors noted for patriotism and Puritan virtues. His father was born in Preston, New London county, Connecticut, as was also his paternal grandfather, and his mother was born in Griswold in the same county, a daughter of Elias Brewster. His father, Appleton Meech, was Captain of an American war vessel in the privateer service during the war of 1812-14, and afterward had command of a vessel engaged in the East India trade, and his grandfather, Jacob Meech, was Captain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war; was a member of Washington's historic bodyguard; was taken prisoner at one period, and was wounded at the battle of White Plains. His mother was a descendant of the Rev. William Brewster, of the Mayflower, and Brewster's Neck, on the Thames River, is named after a son of the preacher, who at one time relieved Uncas, when the great chief was besieged by the Narragansetts or Pequots, and who attested his gratitude for the service by ceding his friend a large tract of land.

George A. Meech first attended private school in Norwich and then in New Haven. He entered Yale College in 1839 and graduated in 1843, with the degree of A. B. He taught a district school in Bozrah for a short time and then became principal of the Academy of Norwich, and at the same time read law with the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, afterward President of the United States Senate. He next went to the South and remained until 1847, teaching at Demopolis, Marengo county, Alabama, and reading law with Mr. Manning of that place. Returning to New England he completed his legal studies with Hubbard and Watts and Hon. Robert Rantoul of Boston, and was admitted to practice in 1848. The next year he was appointed Justice of the Peace in New London county, and in the spring of 1853 was elected Judge of Probate of the Norwich district. These positions he filled with dignity and ability, but he could not remain in a field so auspiciously entered for the reason that an invalid wife demanded his entire attention, and he resigned the office of Probate Judge and, with the view of improving his wife's health, removed to the West in the fall of 1853. He settled in Chicago and entered upon the practice of law, and his first case became a celebrated one and gave him prominence and a lucra-

tive practice followed. He was assigned by the late Judge Robert S. Wilson to defend a criminal who was being prosecuted by the noted Daniel McIlroy, who was then State's Attorney. Lawyer Meech attacked the prejudices of the jury and the result was that the culprit was convicted and sentenced to twenty-seven years' imprisonment. The young lawyer immediately applied for a new trial; secured it, and promptly cleared his unprofitable client. In the important practice which immediately came into his hands he found full scope for the exercise of his superior legal talents. In the spring of 1862 he was made the Democratic nominee for City Attorney, on the same ticket with Mayor Francis C. Sherman, and, although the war feeling was at its height, and the Republicans were carrying everything, he was elected by a decisive majority. He discharged the duties of the office with signal ability and retired, standing high in public favor. The following year (1864) he was appointed City Assessor, receiving the unanimous vote of the Common Council, which was evenly composed of Republicans and Democrats. This office he conducted for two years, with conspicuous fidelity to public interests. From 1864 to 1875 he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and secured a wealthy and prominent clientage. In 1865 he became the attorney of Commodore Bigelow, and was given the management of the celebrated Bigelow estate, and this important trust he conducted with great prudence and business and legal tact up to the transfer to the Government for $1,250,000, of the portion now occupied by the Custom House. In 1875 he was selected by the Judges as a Justice of the Peace. In 1879, and again in 1883 he was re-appointed, and both times indorsements were presented to the Judges, requesting his re-appointment for the publicly known reason that he was able, experienced, and his faithfulness and rectitude were well known, and that he had already filled the office with the intelligence and dignity becoming a court of justice. The petitions represented, besides lawyers and judges, many prominent men in business circles, containing the names of such well known men as Thomas Hoyne, F. H. Kales, Leonard Swett, E. B. McCagg, Van H. Higgins, Judge George Gardner, Elliott Anthony, B. F. Ayer, S. Corning Judd, Robert T. Lincoln, I. N. Stiles, Arno Voss, Thomas Dent, Sol. Smith, Lyman J. Gage, Nelson Ludington, George Schneider, George L. Otis, James D. Sturgis, John DeKoven, and others, many of whom wrote personal appeals for his retainment on the score of public interest, and his acknowledged ability and fitness for

the position. In August, 1885, Justice Meech was designated by the Mayor and Common Council to preside over the Police Court. In this position his ability and knowledge of the law again came into play. He was thorough in his analysis, clear, prompt and decisive in his rulings, and unbiased in his judgment. The position was one which had always had certain political connections and incited the antagonism of many persons having political influence, and Justice Meech, like all his predecessors in the office of Police Justice, was made the object of partisan attacks, directed in the main at the city administration, of which he was held to be the representative. In this trying position Justice Meech has ever retained the confidence and respect of his friends, and has steadfastly pursued the even tenor of his way, and performed his duties in an exemplary manner. He made many improvements in the method of conducting the court; established rules of cleanliness and proper conduct and dispensed justice tempered with mercy. Of his personal traits a Chicago journal once said: "As a citizen he is loyal and true, and has been especially faithful to the community in which he lives. As a man he possesses most admirable qualities; warm and sympathetic in his friendships; courteous, affable, social and genial, he possesses that plain style and matter-of-fact directness of purpose, and that modest, unobtrusive manner, to be expected in one who, like himself, has an utter contempt for all shams and mere pretense."

For a period of thirty-three years Justice Meech has now been before the people of Chicago, and identified with many of the most important interests of the city. He is a polished and high bred gentleman of the old school; firm in his convictions, blunt, honest, and straightforward; his integrity is unimpeachable. During his earlier years, when the care of his invalid wife and a number of dependent relatives fell to his lot, he passed through trials and performed duties which firmly established him in the respect of his friends, and their admiration of his character has increased with years, nor been diminished by the vicissitudes attending public office. In politics Justice Meech has always been a Democrat, as the term applies to the theory of government; but he has always had personal and independent views, and during the Lincoln-Douglas campaign was an ardent supporter of the "Little Giant." He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity; a life member of Waubansia Lodge; a life member of Washington Chapter Royal Arch Masons; a Knight Templar and life member of Apollo Commandery.

Justice Meech was first married in 1850 to a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Dorchester, of Norwich, Conn., who died in 1859. In 1861 he married a daughter of the Hon. Milo Hunt, of Chenango county, New York, who died in 1878, and in 1880 he married Florence, the accomplished daughter of Capt. William Story, of Norwich, Conn., by whom he has his only living child, Harold Appleton Meech, aged five years, a precocious, bright and promising boy.

JOHN H. COLVIN.

John Henry Colvin, member of the City Council from the Sixteenth ward, was born October 25, 1839, at Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. His father, Hon. Harvey D. Colvin, ex-Mayor of Chicago, and his mother, Nancy (Churchill) Colvin, were born in the same town. They came West in 1854, locating in Chicago. John H. attended the public schools of his native town and after coming to Chicago attended the old Dearborn school. From 1856 to 1859 he was engaged with the United States Express Company here and was agent for the same company at Ottawa, Ill., from 1859 to 1862. In June of the latter year he enlisted in Battery M, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. He served till October, 1863, when the War Department commissioned him to organize a new battery of artillery. He speedily raised the battery, and it was mustered in at Knoxville, Ill., October 12, 1863, and he was commissioned Captain, and served till June 12, 1865. He was Chief of Artillery of the Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps during 1864–5. He was engaged at the front in the East Tennessee campaign, and in all Western battles in which the Army of the Tennessee participated. Returning to Chicago in 1866 he was appointed Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Express Fast Freight Line, with headquarters in New York. In 1868 he returned to Chicago, and was General Agent of the United States and the American Express companies during the memorable "express war" in which these two companies and the Merchants' were engaged. While always actively interested in politics it was not until the fall of 1880 that Mr. Colvin held any public position. At this time William Vogt, North Town Collector, requested him to assume charge of his office and he did so, and conducted it in a highly satisfactory manner for two years. In April, 1882, he was elected Alderman of the Sixteenth ward, and was re-

elected in 1884 and again in 1886, by increased majorities. He has done much in the City Council to advance public improvements. In 1880 he was without solicitation on his part made the nominee of the Democratic convention for Coroner of Cook county, and the entire ticket was defeated, his successful opponent being C. R. Matson. Mr. Colvin has been tendered the nomination for various legislative and county offices, but has declined. He was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee seven years, Vice Chairman three years, and Chairman in 1886. He has been a delegate to all important state and local conventions for several years, and in 1884 was Chairman of the Committee on Reception of delegates to the National convention. He is a member of Delphi Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., of New York; of Lincoln Park Lodge 2620, Knights of Honor; of the Royal Arcanum and of Court Lincoln Lodge of Foresters. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie Wickliffe, of Collinsville, Madison county. Ill., April 7, 1873, and has resided in the Sixteenth ward for the past nine years.

JAMES H. FARRELL.

James Henry Farrell was born November 19, 1842. His father, James Joseph Farrell, and his mother, Ann (Highland) Farrell were natives of Tullamore, near Dublin. They came to the United States in 1851 and settled in New York; his mother dying in 1871, and his father in 1875.

James H. Farrell first attended the public schools in New York, and for three years was employed with Christy, Constant & Co., the great wall paper manufacturers. In April, 1861, when but sixteen years old, he enlisted in the gallant and famous Fifth New York Zouaves, and served under Gen. Judson J. Kilpatrick, who later on was promoted to General of Cavalry. He participated in one of the first battles of the war, that of Big Bethel, and was at the famous Siege of Yorktown; at Williamsburg and Hampton, where his regiment was the first to raise the Stars and Stripes over Ex-President Tyler's house; through the Peninsular campaign, in the famous seven days' battles, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Charles City Cross-Roads, Harrison's Landing, and then with the Fifth Army Corps under Gen. G. K. Warren and Fitz John Porter and McClellan until honorably discharged at Sharpsburg, Maryland. His regiment was the favorite of the people of New York, and was considered the best in the volunteer service. He came to

Chicago in 1869, and engaged with Faxon & Co., house decorators, and was next employed at the Adams House with Pearce & Benjamin, and subsequently with Potter Palmer. In 1872 he was elected Captain of the Mulligan Zouaves, to succeed John J. Healy. After the Second Regiment Illinois Militia was formed he became Captain of Company C, succeeding John Meaney, and participated in the riots of 1877. He served as a deputy collector under South Town Collectors William Best and John Fenelon. In 1879 he was appointed Deputy North Town Assessor by Assessor Sam Chase. In 1880 he went into the real estate business, which he still pursues; was a deputy under North Town Collectors Frank Neisen and William Vogt, and assistant Chief Deputy under John Tempel. In politics Capt. Farrell has always been a Democrat, and his active organizing ability has been recognized by his friends. He is a member of and assistant Marshal of the Cook county Club, and in 1884 assisted in receiving the clubs in attendance at the National convention; campaigned through the state with the club when Carter H. Harrison ran for Governor; was an ardent Cleveland man, and had charge of the club on its trip to the inauguration at Washington and return, and was assistant Marshal in charge of the Hancock and Hendricks funeral demonstrations, and when Gen. McClellan paid his last visit to the city he was on the reception committee and mustered the Democratic war veterans to receive him. He has been a member of the Democratic City Central Committee for six years, and is now Vice-President of the Committee for the second term. In October, 1886, he was nominated by acclamation for member of the Illinois Legislature by the Sixth Senatorial District convention, and in the election received a vote that fully attested his popularity, receiving a total vote of 10,191 and a majority of 1,900. He has been twice married, the last time in 1879, and was the father of three children, all deceased.

JAMES T. APPLETON.

James Thomas Appleton, member of the City Council from the Second ward for three terms, was born in Chicago, September 29, 1843. His father, James Appleton, was a native of Manchester, England, and his mother, Rachel (Ludby) Appleton, was born in New York. The family settled in Chicago in 1832, and Mrs. Appleton, who still survives, has the medal of the "Old Settlers' Association" presented to her as the oldest English speaking woman in Chicago. James first went to Mrs.

Barnard's school, on Twelfth street, then to the Jones school; received tuition under Professors Woodward and McChesney, and attended also Mrs. Lewis' private school, on the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue. After his school days were over he engaged in and for a period of nine years conducted, a baggage express business. Christmas day, 1862, he was married, and three weeks subsequently he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, under Col. Jim Stewart, and served in the Seventh Army Corps under Sherman and Sheridan until 1865, when he was mustered out at Shreveport, La. He was on the raid through Arkansas; at Little Rock, Brownsville, Pilot Knob, at the Siege of Vicksburg and of Nashville, and in many of the hardest battles of the war. After his discharge he returned to Chicago and bought a vessel, the "Scandinavian," and went into the Michigan fruit trade for a period of two years. Subsequently he engaged in a variety of enterprises, finally opening a sample room in the Second ward which immediately became a noted political headquarters. In the spring of 1881 his friends urged him to become a candidate for alderman, and receiving a popular call, he took the field and defeated A. M. Billings by a majority of 126, the ward having up to that time been Republican. He was re-elected in 1883, defeating Charles Lithgow by a majority of 800; and again in 1885, when his popularity was put to the test by both a Democrat and a Republican—Martin A. Driscoll and Martin Best—and he was elected by the large plurality of 1,200. Alderman Appleton has been a member of the Democratic County Central Committee six years, and of the City Central Committee three years. He was married December 25, 1862, to Miss Rosanna E. Fagan, and is the father of two children, George W. Appleton, aged twenty, and Hattie Elizabeth Appleton, aged eighteen years.

OSCAR C. DE WOLF, M. D.

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Oscar C. De Wolf, M. D., Commissioner of Health of the city of Chicago, was born on August 8, 1835, at Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., the son of Dr. T. K. De Wolf, for half a century a prominent practitioner in that vicinity. He obtained his earlier education in the schools of his neighborhood and received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College; pursued his medical studies at Berkshire College and graduated there-

from in 1857. In 1858 he attended the New York Medical College and from this institution received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The succeeding two years he spent in the Medical Department of the University of France, at Paris. Upon receiving news of threatened war in 1861 he sailed for home, arriving in Massachusetts in July and being at once appointed surgeon of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, afterward becoming surgeon of the Second Massachusetts and of the Reserve Brigade, consisting of five regiments of cavalry. He served through the war, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and to the Army of the Potomac during Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign. In the fall of 1865 he was discharged for disability and returned to his home, where he established himself as a practitioner. Later he located in Chicago, and in 1867 he was appointed Commissioner of Health by Mayor Monroe Heath, and he has since filled that position by successive re-appointments, notwithstanding changes of administration. By his great energy and thorough knowledge of sanitary science he has brought the Chicago Health Department up to the highest grade of any in the country, and during his administration at the head of this important department the death rate of Chicago has decreased until it is the lowest of any great city in the United States. Dr. De Wolf is an enthusiast upon the subject of public health, and his measures are always radical and effective. Chicago, once subject to small-pox epidemics, has, by a general system of vaccination in the public and parish schools; rigid quarantine and disinfection methods, become free from this destructive pest. Through his instrumentality a thorough system of tenement-house inspection has been perfected and much important sanitary legislation has been adopted, including laws governing the construction of tenement-houses, and the ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangement of all habitations. For two years Dr. De Wolf held the chair of Surgical Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Ohio, and is now professor of State Medicine and Public Hygiene in the Chicago Medical College, and he is the author of many treatises on sanitary topics that have been considered standard authority. He is a member of all the local medical societies and of the State societies of Illinois and Massachusetts, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. As a public official he is thorough, obliging and popular. Dr. De Wolf was united in marriage in December, 1873, to Miss Harriet L. Lyman, of North Hampton, Mass.

ALEXANDER KIRKLAND.

Alexander Kirkland, Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, was born in Kilbarchen, Renfrewshire, Scotland, September 24, 1824. His father, Captain James Kirkland, served under Wellington at Waterloo, and in the Peninsular campaign, and at the time of Alexander's birth had been already retired on account of wounds received under the famous commander at Waterloo. He died in 1859. Alexander attended the parish school and subsequently the high school at Glasgow, and next the college, from which he graduated in 1844. At an early age Mr. Kirkland developed an aptitude for draughting and architecture, and while attending college took up these studies and engineering, and completed them before graduating. Upon leaving college he entered upon his profession, and successfully followed it for a period of more than twenty years. In 1868 he came to the United States, and located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In 1871 he removed to Chicago and followed his profession until May, 1879, when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings. In this position he has conducted a department from which permits have been issued for the construction of buildings amounting in value to $25,000,000 per annum, or an aggregate of over $200,000,000, and under his management this department has been revenue-producing. Under his supervision also the owners of theatres and public halls have been required to carry out improvements that insure the safety of patrons. As supervising architect he had charge of the entire construction of the City Hall, and his experience and able management saved to the city many thousands of dollars. Mr. Kirkland's geniality of disposition and sturdy principles have attached to him many warm friends who have the highest admiration for his character. He has been an active member of the St. Andrews society since his arrival in Chicago and was three times elected President of that society. When in Scotland he was a prominent Free Mason, and Past Master of a flourishing lodge, but has not kept up his connection with the Order here. He has been twice married, his first wife, Jane Hewittson, dying in 1847. In 1855 he married Miss Eliza M. Kirkland, a second cousin. By his first wife he had two sons; R. B. Kirkland was for four years District Attorney of Jefferson county, Wis., and later the law partner of Congressman James H. Ward; and James K. Kirkland, assistant manager of the Grand Trunk railroad machine shops at Port Huron, Mich. A

daughter by his present wife, Jeannette Law Kirkland, some years ago became the wife of William Edgar, Secretary of the Building Department.

DAVID S. MEAD.

David S. Mead, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, was born at Tarrytown, Westchester county, New York, July 13, 1827. His father, Ezra Mead, was one of the early settlers of Tarrytown, and fought through the war of 1812. His mother was Elizabeth Van Wert, whose family was identified with the capture of Major Andre during the struggle of 1776. Mr. Mead commenced his education at a select school, erected on the spot made historical by the execution of Andre. In 1836 his family removed to Orleans county, where his education was completed. In 1854 he moved to Buffalo, and was engaged in steamboating during the life of the passenger steamers plying between Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit, after which he entered the employ of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, having charge of the freight and ticket business at the western terminus of the line, then located at State Line City, Ind. He came to Chicago in 1865, holding important positions with the Merchant's Insurance Company of Chicago. He entered the employ of the city in 1867, and was assigned to duty in the Special Assessment Department. In August, 1876, he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Public Works, under the administration of Mayor Rice, and he still holds the position, being one of the oldest and most faithful city employes. For a period of nearly twenty years, under recurring changes of administration, his great serviceability in the various positions filled by him has been recognized, and the experience he has gained in the different departments well fits him for his present responsible position, and would qualify him for important duties under any municipality. He holds his duties superior to party affiliations; is genial, obliging, and possesses the confidence and esteem of all officials and citizens who make his acquaintance. Mr. Mead was married in October, 1850, to Miss Adelia L. Munn, daughter of Abner Munn, a well known farmer of Orleans county, New York, and has two children,—Morton E., and Walter W. Although educated a strict sectarian, Mr. Mead is progressive and liberal in his religious ideas, and was among the first with his family, to join in the organization of the Central Church Society of Chicago, of which he is now an officer.

JOHN E. VAN PELT.

John E. VanPelt, member of the Board of Cook County Commissioners from 1882 to 1886, was born in Burlington, N. J., July 23, 1836. At the age of three years he came West with his parents who settled at Jerseyville, Ill., and there during his early years he became known as a young man full of promise of public usefulness. Before arriving at his majority he engaged in the grain and lumber business, and by his energy speedily built up a successful and prosperous business. He was an ardent Democrat in politics, and his influence and advice in political matters in Jersey county were sought by his party friends. From an early age he took an active interest in all political movements intended to advance public interests and conserve the cause of good government. In 1862, when but twenty-six years old, he was elected Treasurer of Jersey county, and held the position for two terms, or four years. He discharged the duties of his office in a manner highly satisfactory to the people of Jersey county, and retired possessing the respect and confidence of all. Other political offices of trust and honor were proffered him which he declined in order to give his attention to his private business interests. In the spring of 1873 the municipal affairs of Jerseyville were in a disordered state, and a Citizen's movement was inaugurated in the interests of better government. The better element of the Democrats and Republicans united to form a Citizen's ticket and Mr. VanPelt was tendered and accepted the nomination for Mayor. His opponent was Archie Locke, also a Democrat. One of the closest and most exciting campaigns ever witnessed in that locality ensued, and Mr. VanPelt made a personal canvass and met with a decisive and gratifying success. In 1874 he removed to Chicago and entered the grain and commission business on the Board of Trade. In the fall of 1882 he was made the Democratic nominee for County Commissioner, and was elected by a large majority. During his term he proved himself one of the most capable and industrious conservators of public interests ever elected to the County Board, and by reason of his energy and great ability as a financier he became the most conspicuous member of that body. He has been a persistent advocate of reform in matters relating to revenue and taxation, and it is mainly through his unceasing efforts in this direction that a more just and equitable scale of taxation has been recommended by the State Board of Equalization, and that the financial affairs of Cook county are in a fair way of recuperation. During his term he was Chairman of the Commit-

tee on Public Service, of Public Charities, and other important committees. In December, 1882, he was elected Chairman of the Cook county Democratic Central Committee, and was twice re elected to that position. He has been an active and influential delegate in State, County, and City conventions, and his political sagacity is acknowledged by his party associates and his opponents as well. In October, 1886, he received the votes of the Twelfth ward delegates for State Senator in the Senatorial convention of his district, and was nominated but declined to make the race, as there was a contest in the district. In 1885 he established the Chicago Commercial and Financial News Company, and was elected Vice-President of the company, and to the interests of this successful concern he now gives his attention.

JAMES M. DOYLE.

James M. Doyle, Chief Deputy to the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook county, is widely known in Chicago, where he has resided since boyhood. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1839, and in 1848 he came to America with his parents, who located in Chicago. His father, Peter Doyle, died in Chicago in 1851, but his family still reside here. James M. Doyle was educated at the old Scammon school, commencing upon his arrival here in 1848. In 1852 and 1853 he attended the college of St. Mary of the Lake. When seventeen years of age he learned the grocery business, and at once engaged in the trade on his own account on the West side. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, better known as Mulligan's Brigade. He participated in all the engagements of the brigade, and was mustered out of the service at Chicago, August 1, 1865. He was successively promoted to Second Lieutenant and Captain, and at the close of the war was breveted Major. On leaving the service he became a bookkeeper for E. W. Brown on South Water street for two years. He then engaged in the produce business on his own account, which he carried on until January, 1870, when he entered the office of City Collector under W. J. Onahan as a clerk. He remained in the Collector's office for about three years, serving there during the first term of George Von Hollen. In 1873 he became Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court, which position he still occupies. Major Doyle was a candidate in 1868 for West Town Assessor on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated together with the entire ticket. From this time until 1876 he

continued quite active in politics. In the fall of 1886 he was nominated by the Democratic County convention for Clerk of the Criminal Court, his Republican opponent being James H. Gilbert. In the election he ran over 3,000 votes ahead of the candidate for Sheriff, but went down in the general defeat that overtook the ticket on account of the Socialist and labor uprising. Major Doyle is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mulligan Post, No. 306. He is also a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, which he founded in Chicago in March, 1884, being the first introduction of the order in the West. He was married in Chicago in 1878 to Miss Rose Donnelly. They have four children, Eleanor, Leo Joseph, Julia and James J.

WILLIAM EISFELDT.

William Eisfeldt, Alderman of the Fifteenth ward, has resided in Chicago since infancy, where he is widely known both in business and political circles. Mr. Eisfeldt was born in Magdeburg, Germany, in February, 1852. When he was but six months old his parents removed to the United States, coming direct to Chicago. William Eisfeldt, Sr., settled in what is now the Fifteenth ward, and still lives in the house he erected for himself more than thirty years ago. His wife still survives, and William is the only one of his children living. Mr. Eisfeldt was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and also for some time attended German schools. He learned the trade of a butcher, and in 1873 opened a meat market on his own account at South Halsted and Sixteenth streets. He carried on business here for about one year, when he sold out and removed to Wentworth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, where he opened a market, which he operated until 1877, when he disposed of the business and removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where he at once entered the butcher trade, operating two markets, and doing his own slaughtering. Two years later he sold out his entire establishment, and began the business of shipping cattle. This last venture not proving successful he returned to Chicago in 1879, and resumed his old business at his old stand on Wentworth avenue. In the spring of 1882 he once more disposed of his business and returned to his old home in the Fifteenth ward. In June of that year he opened a market at No. 171 Southport avenue, which he still operates. In September, 1886, he entered into a copartnership with Charles L. Griebenow, under the style

of Griebenow & Eisfeldt, to carry on at Clybourn and Webster avenues, a wholesale and retail flour, grain, and feed store. Mr. Eisfeldt, like his father, has always been a pronounced Republican, but has never taken an active interest in politics until within the last four years. In 1883 he was a candidate for Alderman in the Fifteenth ward, on the Citizen's Union ticket, and was elected by a majority of 637 votes. In the preceding Council both representatives from the ward were Democrats. In 1885 he was a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, and was returned by the largely increased majority of 1,195 votes.

Mr. Eisfeldt was married in Chicago, in 1877, to Miss Maria Gnadinger. They have four bright children, William I., Sadie, Augusta, and Edward.

HENRY F. DONOVAN.

Henry Francis Donovan was born in Whitby, Ontario, August 8, 1858. His father, Christopher F. Donovan, and his mother, Mary L. (Duffy) Donovan, were both born in Canada. His grandfather emigrated to America from Ireland in 1815. He was a man of learning and an ardent patriot. A great-grand-uncle of Mr. Donovan's sat in the Irish Parliament, and voted to the bitter end against the union with Britain. Henry F. Donovan came to Chicago with his parents when an infant, and has resided here ever since. He was educated in the public schools of the city, having first attended the old Washington school, corner of Sangamon and Indiana streets. When thirteen years old he went on the local staff of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and remained there ten years. His experience on this old and reliable Republican journal had no influence on his politics, for he was always a Democrat. In 1882 he was elected a member of the County Board of Education, and in 1883 elected President of the Board, and re-elected President in 1884. In the fall of the latter year he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic County convention for Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook county, and ran 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket, which was defeated by large Republican majorities. June 15, 1885, he was appointed General Superintendent of the Free Delivery of the Chicago Postoffice, embracing the Carrier's Department. September 17 of the same year he was elected President of the Cook County Young Democracy, an organization at that time embracing 12,000 members. He

resigned this office in October following, and in a letter addressed to the organization stated that duty to his public position would not admit of his serving. He was again elected a member of the County Board of Education in September, 1885, for a term of three years, and in 1886 was elected President of the Board for the third time, having declined prior elections. Mr. Donovan is Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners; President of the Postoffice Mutual Aid Society; a member of the Iroquois, Cook county, and Algonquin clubs; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Royal Arcanum; of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and a charter member of the Chicago Press Club. He was also one of the originators of the old Second Regiment. Popular, enterprising, in politics aggressive, a fluent orator, Mr. Donovan has made a record of which his friends are proud. He was married in 1876 to Miss Cornelia E. Cassleman, daughter of Christian Cassleman, and is the father of three children. He has lived in the Fifteenth ward eight years, and occupies a well appointed home at the corner of Webster avenue and Fremont street.

HON. WILLIAM E. MASON.

William Ernest Mason was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, July 7, 1850, the son of Lewis and Nancy (Winslow) Mason. His father was a merchant; a man of firm principles, independent character and a pronounced Abolitionist. The family removed to Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1858. Lewis Mason died in 1865, and his wife in 1875. At thirteen years of age William E. Mason entered Birmingham college, Van Buren county, and remained two years. During the succeeding two years he taught district school in the winter, and for two years following taught at DesMoines, where he began to study law under Hon. Thomas F. Withrow. That gentleman was appointed General Solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad in 1871, and Mr. Mason came with him to Chicago and remained in his office during the following year. For the succeeding five years he was in the office of John N. Jewett. Here he completed his studies and perfected himself in practice. In 1877 he formed a law partnership with Judge M. R. M. Wallace, which continued until the latter was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Mason has always been a staunch Republican; an active worker for the interests of his party and his exceptional gift of oratory has often been brought into play on the rostrum and in conventions dur-

ing political contests. In 1879 he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature, and in November, 1882, was made the nominee for State Senator from the then newly organized Ninth district, and was duly elected by a large majority. He was Chairman of the Committee on Warehouses in the Thirty-third Assembly, and of the Committee on Judiciary in the Thirty-fourth Assembly, and served also as a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Corporations, Insurance, Military Affairs, and Miscellany. His record in the General Assembly as a law maker and supporter of measures beneficial to the public made him one of the most prominent members. He was a leading supporter of Gen. John A. Logan for United States Senator in the memorable contest of the "103" for supremacy, and by advocating the bill to abolish convict labor he gained many friends among the laboring classes. In 1883 he was elected Attorney of the Board of West Park Commissioners. In 1884 he was induced to become a candidate for Congress in the Third Chicago district, and a contest arose as to the prerogatives of the District Committee, a portion of whose members favored the candidacy of George R. Davis, the retiring Congressman. The matter was referred to the National Republican Committee for arbitrament, and that body decided in favor of the claims of Mr. Mason, and he took the field. The dissatisfied element induced Gen. J. E. Fitzsimmons to run also, and an exciting campaign followed, the inevitable result being the election of a Democrat, James H. Ward. Mr. Mason's friends have always maintained that he was in the right in this contest from the start, and that after receiving the sanction of the National Committee he was more than ever entitled to the field, and the loss of the seat in Congress to his party could not be attributed to arbitrary action on his part. The vote in the district was: Mason, 10,806; Fitzsimmons, 8,928; Ward, 15,601. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Mason was again nominated for Congress by the Third district Republican convention, and so great was his popularity known to be that no formidable candidate cared to risk the exigencies of a campaign against him. The United Labor party placed a candidate in the field in the person of Benjamin W. Goodhue, and the Prohibitionists had a candidate, Mr. Whitlock. The vote in the November election stood: Mason, 12,701; Goodhue, 6,161; Whitlock, 389; majority for Mr. Mason, 6,540. Mr. Mason is noted for his genial traits and accomplishments. He married, in 1873, Miss Julia Edith White, daughter of George White, Esq., a wholesale merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, and they have six children.

CHARLES KERN.

Charles Kern was born at Otterbach, Rhenish-Bavaria, April 18, 1831, the third son of John and Mary (Stemmler) Kern. Until the age of eighteen he profited by the admirable educational facilities offered by the German system, and he then decided to make his home in the United States. On his arrival here he settled in Dover, Tenn., but soon removed to Cincinnati and subsequently to Terre Haute, Ind., where he was engaged as clerk in a hotel. His first business undertaking was the opening of a hotel and restaurant which he conducted with great success. His many superior qualities of character made him hosts of friends, and he became the popular Democratic nominee for Sheriff of Vigo county in 1862. It was in the midst of the war excitement, and the county was regarded as hopelessly Republican, and neither Mr. Kern nor his friends regarded his election as probable. The unexpected happened, however, and Mr. Kern was elected by a gratifying majority, that testified to his popularity and public confidence in his character. He conducted the office in such an exemplary manner that his opponents failed to find cause for criticism and he was acknowledged to have been an exceptionally good official. When his term expired in 1864 he became interested in the Galt House at Cincinnati and remained in that city until October, 1865, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in the restaurant business, which he still conducts successfully, having become the best known caterer in the city. He lost his entire property in the great fire of 1871, but, although he collected only a small percentage of his insurance he met all his obligations in full, and was among the first to make a new start upon the ruins of his prosperous business. He immediately caused to be erected a temporary building on the old site, and his energy and confidence caused others to have faith in the destiny of Chicago. In order to accommodate many of his patrons he also converted his residence at No. 458 Wabash avenue into a restaurant and occupied it until August, 1872. The immense building operations speedily put under way compelled him to vacate his old site and he rented a building near the corner of La Salle and Monroe streets, which he occupied until June, 1872, when he removed to 110 La Salle street, his present location, to which subsequently he added No. 108, and he now conducts one of the largest and best appointed restaurants in the city. Mr. Kern speedily achieved popularity and standing upon his advent in Chicago.

In 1868 he was made the Democratic nominee for Sheriff of Cook county, and as the county was largely Republican he was defeated. He was re-nominated unanimously as the choice of his party in 1870 and again in 1872, and although defeated he ran 4,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1876 he was for the fourth time nominated unanimously and this time was elected by a majority of 6,000, running 10,000 votes ahead of his ticket, which was defeated by average majorities of 4,000. His conduct of the office was characterized by economy and strict regard for the public interests, and left no room for partisan criticism. In 1878 it was thought Mr. Kern's popularity would redeem Cook county from the apathy aroused among the Democrats by the failure to seat Mr. Tilden, and he was re-nominated, and although he ran 10,000 ahead of his ticket and lacked only 3,000 of election, the inertness of his own party killed the ticket, the other candidates being defeated by average majorities of 13,000. Mr. Kern, while a strict Democrat and a party man, has always maintained personal independence, and has held views at variance with many party leaders. He has been prominently mentioned in connection with various offices of importance, but of late years declined political honors in order that he might devote his attention to his business interests. Upon the advent of the Democratic National administration his friends pressed him forward for United States Marshal, and for a time he held first place in the race, but the contest was decided by the appointment of a compromise candidate. In December, 1885, he was elected President of the Cook County Democratic club and he speedily strengthened and improved the serviceability of the club by re-organizing it under a new constitution. In the fall of 1886 he received prominent mention for Sheriff and also for County Treasurer, as many party leaders held him to be available for either place. Upon the opening of the campaign he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Campaign Committee, and at once entered into the conduct of the campaign with his accustomed energy and ability. He is a prominent and influential member of the Iroquois club of which he was Vice-President one year, and throughout the Democratic organization his judgment is respected, and he is given credit for great discrimination and political sagacity. Mr. Kern's chief recreation is in the line of field sports, and he is a crack shot. He was President of the Prairie shooting club, one of the first sportsmen's organizations in Chicago; has been for seven years President of the Audubon Club, and in 1885 was elected President of the

Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, and he has taken an active part in the framing, passage and enforcement of the game laws of the state. He is a member of the Washington Park club, and though not claiming to be a turfman, always keeps a number of good roadsters that can show speed on occasion. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 303, A. F. & A. M., of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., and of Chicago Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar. He married in 1852, Miss Mary A. Whitman, of Lyons, N. Y., and they have two children, Josephine and Henry W.

CHRISTIAN CASSLEMAN.

Christian Cassleman, one of the best known and most popular of Chicago's old residents and self made men, was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, in 1829. He came to Chicago in 1855 and engaged in business as a tanner, which he has followed successfully ever since. From a small beginning, Mr. Cassleman's tannery has grown to its present splendid proportions. He also operates a large mitten factory, and still another enterprise, is engaged in the manufacture of mattresses. His public spirit has brought him actively to the front in all matters concerning the welfare of his fellow citizens, and no man in the community has enjoyed the regard of the people to a greater degree. His genial disposition attracts to him many warm and steadfast friends. An incident illustrating his indomitable will and devotion to the people will not be out of place here. Many citizens will remember the failure of the Western Marine Bank early during the war. The bank failed on a Saturday. The day before (Friday) Mr. Cassleman, who was Treasurer of the draft fund of the old Twelfth ward, had deposited $12,000 in the bank to the credit of that fund. The money was taken in, and not a word uttered as to the insolvency of the institution. The next morning it did not open its doors. Mr. Cassleman, accompanied by a large number of persons interested in the fund, started for the bank. He gave the officers fifteen minutes in which to pay back the money or be strung up by the excited crowd. The $12,000 was forthcoming at once. Mr. Cassleman was elected to the City Council in 1863 and 1866, as a Democrat, both times from a strong Republican ward, and against very strong opponents. In 1865 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Commissioner of Public

Works, but the chances of the party were wrecked by the feeling growing out of the assassination of President Lincoln, which occurred shortly before election day. In 1876 Mr. Cassleman was a strong supporter of Mr. Tilden. In 1877 he was nominated for County Commissioner, but failed of election, although running far in the lead of his ticket. In 1878 he was, against his will, nominated and elected West Town Collector, by thelargest majority of any man on the ticket. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated for Sheriff by the Democracy, and ran 4,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1885 he was again nominated for County Commissioner, against his will, and was triumphantly elected. He has served faithfully and well in the County Board. Mr. Cassleman and his friends may well be proud of his political record. He has never solicited a nomination, and has always ran ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Cassleman was married in Utica, N. Y., in May, 1851, to Miss Ellen Croak. They have three sons and one daughter living. Christian Cassleman, Jr., is in business for himself. In 1884 he was elected West Town Collector, and in 1886 was appointed one of the Commissioners of Election, but resigned the office after a few months. Joseph Ward Cassleman is in the tannery business with his father, and Edwin is attending school. The daughter, Cornelia E., is the wife of Henry F. Donovan, the well known General Superintendent of the Postal Delivery.

WILLIAM P. WHELAN.

William Patrick Whelan, Alderman for two terms of the First ward, was born December 9, 1849, in the old Lake House, at the corner of North Water and Rush streets. His father, Martin Whelan, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and came to Chicago in the fall of 1845. His mother, Rosanna (White) Whelan, was the daughter of Colonel P. H. White, who settled here in 1832; a prominent man among the old settlers, and the first Street Commissioner of Chicago. William P. Whelan is well known to the present generation of native born Chicagoans. He first attended the old Dearborn school on Madison street, and afterward took a course at the Christian Brothers' college, corner of Van Buren street and Fourth avenue. His first employment was as Cashier in the Continental Billiard Hall, in Walker's Block, adjoining the old Matteson House on Dearborn street, which was, twenty years ago, a celebrated resort of politicians and public men. After the fire of 1871 he went to Kan-

sas City, and remained a year, being employed with Coates' Omnibus Company. He returned and started in the liquor business at 167 Adams street, and remained until 1881 in this location, when he opened the Theatre Comique on West Madison street. He next engaged in business at 47 La Salle street; removed to 123 Monroe street, and thence in the spring of 1884 to No. 194 Clark street, his present location. He has always been a straight out Democrat, and from an early age took an active interest in politics, in connection with David Thornton, Ald. Thomas Foley, Dan. O'Hara, Phil. Conley, and others. He enjoys great popularity; is generous and obliging, and is ever willing to assume personal inconvenience to do his friends a favor. For a period of ten years he was in the front rank of opposition to unfair primaries and elections, and always fought the "machine." In April, 1884, he ran as an independent candidate for Alderman against Moses J. Wentworth, the Democratic nominee, and was elected by a majority of 1,268 votes. In the spring of 1886 he was made the regular Democratic nominee, and in the face of a bitter fight from the united opposition defeated Francis W. Warren, Republican, by a majority of 52. He became a member of the City and County Central Committees in 1884, succeeding Joseph C. Mackin, and continues to represent his ward in these bodies. As an Alderman he has been instrumental in securing many permanent improvements in the First ward. He is a member of Court Acme, No. 55; Independent Order of Foresters; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Irish Nationalists, and of the Benevolent Order of Elks.

JAMES J. McGRATH.

James Joseph McGrath was born December 15, 1838, near Arthurstown, County Wexford, Ireland. His father, John McGrath, died in 1885, at the age of 83 years, and his mother, Bridget [McNamara] McGrath is still living in Ireland at the age of 75 years. James J. McGrath attended the public schools in his native place; came to the United States in 1854, and resided for some time in New York with an uncle, where he attended the public schools. He came to Chicago in 1856 and has since resided here, except two years spent in the South before the war, and several months spent in a visit to the old country in 1867. He learned the cooper trade and for several years was foreman and paymaster of the large cooperage of the old Chicago Distilling Company, of which Erastus Rawson was

President, and Walter S. Gurnee, ex-Mayor of Chicago, was Treasurer. He finally purchased the shops and land in 1865, and succeeded to the business. He was a member of the Board of Trade from 1865 to 1869. He has been a steadfast Republican in politics since 1860, and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President in that year, his residence in the South having a great deal to do with forming his political sentiments. For some years prior to 1869 he took a somewhat active interest in politics, and in the latter year was elected to the Common Council over T. D. Hull, from what is now the Fourteenth ward; was re-elected to the Council in 1871 over John Vantwood; again in 1873 over Christian Cassleman, and again in 1880 over Frank A. Stauber, the Socialist, and the celebrated Stauber–McGrath contest, already detailed in these pages, ensued. In 1881 when Stauber ran for City Treasurer and received 1,999 in the city, he was again a candidate for Alderman of the Fourteenth ward, and received 947 votes against three opponents—Clemens Hirsch, Thomas Ryan, and Peter Peterson. He was Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water during the memorable fight over the location of the present West Division Waterworks, and at that time made an exhaustive report on the folly of trying to furnish an additional water supply by having artesian wells, which was strongly advocated by the Chicago *Tribune*. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1874, in which year he resigned from the Council and was elected immediately after to the office of City Tax Commissioner, serving in that capacity for two years, when the office was abolished. He was elected in 1873, while a member of the Council, to the State Senate, from what was then the Fifth district, comprised of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth wards, and it was principally through his efforts that the law making it a criminal offense for employers to blacklist their employes by preventing them from obtaining employment for any cause, was passed. He also introduced the bill, which became a law, prohibiting city authorities in Illinois from licensing houses of ill-fame. In 1875 he became an Independent candidate for Mayor, and was defeated by Monroe Heath. He has been employed by the Abstract department of Cook county since 1876, and has had principal charge of tax matters during that time.

Mr. McGrath was first married to Miss Mary Gibbons of Pekin, Ill., who died in November, 1878. He was married a second time in September, 1881, to Belinda Fay of Chicago, and has nine children living.

HON. CHARLES B. FARWELL.

Hon. Charles B. Farwell was born at Painted Post, a small village in Steuben county, New York, July 1, 1823. He was educated at the Elmira Academy, and at the age of fifteen years came west with his father. The family settled on a farm in Ogle county, Illinois, and for some time young Farwell followed land surveying. After a time he found agricultural life incompatible, and in January, 1844, he came to Chicago to seek his fortune, having nothing upon which to build it up save energy and determination. The first post he obtained was that of assistant or deputy clerk to George Davis, then County Clerk. He had not been in the department very long before Davis was incapacitated by illness, and the task of opening the County Commissioner's Court devolved upon young Farwell. He carried on the affairs of the office in the absence of his principal for four months, when the latter returned and the young man resumed his accustomed sphere, adding, meanwhile, to his not too abundant resources by spending his evenings in the employ of a dry goods house. That he was economical and husbanded his resources is evidenced by the fact that in November, 1845—less than two years after his arrival in the city—he effected his first purchase of real estate. He turned his attention to the piece of land on Jefferson street, on which Crane Brothers' ironworks now stand, and finally bought it out, paying for it $100 in cash and giving a note for the balance. The value of the same piece of property is now estimated at all the way from $25,000 to $35,000. He left the County Clerk's office early in 1846, having received $200 and board for the preceding year's service. He entered the real estate office of J. B. F. Russell at $400 a year and staid there three years, receiving an advance of $100 in salary for the last two years of service. In 1849 he entered the banking house of George Smith and became principal teller, remaining there until 1853. In the latter year he was nominated for County Clerk, and was duly elected, his defeated opponent being Dr. E. S. Kimberly. Mr. Farwell served a term of four years; was reelected and retired from the office in 1861, again turning his attention to real estate and business pursuits. He reorganized the entire system of keeping the county records, and his administration of the office was particularly able. In 1864 he formed a connection with his brother in the house of John V. Farwell & Co., purchasing an interest from his brother. With Mr. Farwell's keen insight in the business, and his able management, the house at once took rapid strides toward its present great proportions.

In 1867 Mr. Farwell was elected to the Board of Supervisors and was made Chairman of the Board, and during his term the wings of the old Courthouse which was destroyed in the fire were erected. In 1870 he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress against John Wentworth, who was running as an Independent candidate. A notable campaign ensued, which resulted in the election of Mr. Farwell by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1874. He forsook politics for a season when his latter term expired, but in 1878 he ran again for Congress and was duly elected. Of late years Mr. Farwell has been conspicuously brought forward for Governor, United States Senator, Mayor, and other important offices, but has evinced no personal desire to again enter official life. Mr. Farwell has been active in politics since 1844; a member of the Republican State Central Committee for many years; Chairman of the Committee in 1872, and he has ever been one of the principal contributors to campaign funds. He has always been found a faithful supporter of the Republican party and its candidates, and has played an important part in many State and National conventions and campaigns. The public services of Mr. Farwell are many, and he has been one of the principal builders up of the business district, owning many fine structures occupied for business purposes. It was through his instrumentality also that the completion of the Washington street tunnel was effected, after the original contractors had left it in a condition of almost total wreck. He furnished the bulk of the capital for its reconstruction, and under his supervision the work was pushed forward to a finish in a creditably short space of time. His public-spiritedness and liberality in assisting all worthy enterprises is a matter of note, and though avoiding ostentation himself, there are many who know of his benefactions to various charities, and innumerable instances where he has held out a helping hand to the deserving unfortunate. For many years he has been the largest contributor to the funds of the Lake Forest University, an institution under the management of the Presbyterian Church, which is of great public usefulness. In connection with Col. Abner Taylor and others he is now conducting the construction of the great State Capitol building of Texas. He is a member of the Union League Club; the Commercial Club; the Banker's Club, and Chicago Club, having been one of the founders of the latter. Mr. Farwell was married October 11, 1852, to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Williamstown, Mass., and has a family of four children.

HON. GEORGE R. DAVIS.

George R. Davis was born in 1840 in the town of Palmer, Mass. His father, Benjamin Davis, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Cordelia (Buffington) Davis, of Connecticut, her family being one of well known Quakers. When 17 years of age George R. attended Williston Seminary at East Hampton, from whence he graduated. For a period of two years he was engaged in business with his father at Springfield, Mass. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned Captain, joined the Eighteenth Army Corps, and served in the North Carolina campaign until August, 1863, when he resigned his commission and returned to Massachusetts, where he organized a battery of light artillery. He next became Captain of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry; was promoted to Major in December, 1863, and commanded the regiment in many of the principal battles of the war, and until its close. He was next transferred to the Department of the Missouri, and served under Gen. Phil. Sheridan on the plains, and was with Gen. Custer in the battles on the headquarters of the Washita, in which Chief "Black Kettle" and his band were defeated. Col. Davis was three times wounded; once at the battle of Pleasant Hill, during the war, and twice during the campaign on the plains. He first came to Chicago with Gen. Sheridan in 1869; resigned from the army May 1, 1871, and went into the insurance business, accepting the agency of the Hartford Insurance Company, and this position he held for a number of years. Col. Davis, as may be supposed from his war record, has always been a staunch Republican, and while engaged in business was brought into prominence as an active party leader. In the close and exciting State and National campaign of 1876, when the Democrats and Greenbackers effected a fusion on the Illinois state ticket, and Tilden was the popular Democratic candidate for President, Col. Davis was made the Republican nominee for Congress in the old Second district, against Carter H. Harrison, who had been re-nominated by the Democrats, and the vote stood: Harrison, 14,732; Davis, 14,090. He was re-nominated in the same district in 1878, and was elected over Miles Kehoe, Ind. Dem., James Felch, Labor; James Condon, Dem., and George A. Schilling, Socialist, by a plurality of 4,236 votes. He was again nominated for Congress in 1880, and was elected by a plurality of 4,589 votes over John F. Farnsworth, Ind., C. G. Dixon, Greenback-Labor, and Rein-

hard Lorenz, Socialist. In 1882 the districts having been changed, he was nominated to represent the new Third district, and was elected by a plurality of 2,237 over William P. Black, Democrat, and C. G. Hayman, Independent. Col. Davis was a member of the State and County Central committees, and a delegate in National conventions, having taken a prominent and active part in the latter in 1880 and 1884. In his every movement in politics he has been a consistent Republican, and has acted in the interest of his party as his best judgment dictated. In 1884 a contest arose in the Third district over the organization of the Congressional committee, and Col. Davis and William E. Mason both took the field as candidates. Col. Davis submitted to arbitrament by the National committee, and withdrew from the contest, after which Gen. J. E. Fitz Simons entered the field, and the result was the election of a Democrat. In the spring of 1885 Col. Davis was given great prominence as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and although the party management was in the hands of his friends he withdrew in the interest of harmony and became Chairman of Judge Sidney Smith's campaign committee, and by hard work and experienced and capable management he was mainly instrumental in reducing the accustomed large Democratic majorities, and making the result so close as to necessitate the famous Smith-Harrison contest. In the fall of 1886 he was made the nominee of the Cook county Republican convention for County Treasurer, and although he was made to bear the brunt of the bitter partisan opposition aroused in this campaign, he won a complete and highly gratifying victory. Notwithstanding that his Democratic opponent, Michael Schweisthal, received 29,966 votes; Stauber, Socialist-Labor, the large and unexpected number of 25,437 votes, and Bush, Prohibition, the important number of 1,413 votes, Col. Davis' plurality was 9,165. In Congress he achieved great prominence, and brought about much legislation of public importance, being mainly instrumental in securing large appropriations for the improvement of the Chicago harbor. He is noted for genial and generous traits of character; is true to his friends; an enterprising citizen, and a capable public official. He was united in marriage July 25, 1867, to Miss Gertrude Schulin of New Orleans, and they have six children, two sons and four daughters.

HON. ABNER TAYLOR.

Abner Taylor was born in Bangor, Maine, January 19, 1829. His father, Daniel W. Taylor, and his mother, Sophia (Dean) Taylor, were both born in Maine, and his father was a farmer. His parents removed to Ohio when Abner was four years old and settled in Champaign county, and Abner was raised on a farm and attended district school until he reached his majority. In 1851 he removed to Illinois, settling in McLean county, and went into the business of buying cattle. For a period of three years he bought and herded cattle and drove them to Philadelphia, the trip consuming one hundred days. He next located in Clinton, De Witt county, and entered government land until 1857, when he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and took the contract for building the Courthouse there, and also entered the business of merchandising, buying out and conducting a dry-goods store. He remained in Fort Dodge until 1860, when he removed to Aurora, Ill., and bought out E. and A. Woodworth's wagon manufactory in company with Thomas Snell, Samuel L. Keith and Hiram Butterworth, and here he continued in business for three years. At the outbreak of the war he was in Fort Dodge and enlisted there, but was rejected on account of a defect in his eyesight; he again enlisted at Aurora, but did not succeed in passing examination. When General Orme was appointed Special Agent of the Treasury to supervise the admission of supplies through the lines and take charge of goods abandoned by the Confederates, he selected Col. Taylor as his deputy, and he joined Gen. Orme at his headquarters in Memphis and remained until after the close of the war. From Memphis he came to Chicago and engaged in buying real estate, which he has followed ever since, although at times he has engaged in railroad building and other extensive contract work. His first purchase of Chicago real estate was twenty-seven acres near Milwaukee and Chicago avenues from the agent, Judge Van H. Higgins, for $81,000, or $3,000 an acre, on which he paid $3,000 down and owed the balance. This property he subdivided and sold in lots. He had great confidence in the future greatness of Chicago, and that the speculation was a wise one is evidenced by the fact that while the balance of the purchase price was paid many years ago, Col. Taylor yet holds some of this valuable property. His first contract after locating in Chicago was one for street paving in Memphis; amounting to a million dollars, which he sold out when about half completed. In

1869, in company with Thomas Snell and James Aiken, he went to railroad building, and built some of the most important main lines and branches in Illinois and Iowa, among others the Chicago and Southwestern; the La Fayette, Bloomington and Mississippi; the La Fayette and Muncie; the Cincinnati and Decatur Short Line; a line for the I. B. & W., and smaller branches. In 1881 he became connected with the Chicago and Pacific Elevator Company in connection with W. H. Harper, and is President of the Company. Two elevators were built by the Company, both on Goose Island, and they are among the largest in Chicago, each having a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of grain. When the panic of 1873 disturbed the business of the country, Col. Taylor closed up his contracts and went to Europe, where he remained a year. Again in 1879 he went abroad for a year and he did no further business in the line of contracting until in 1882 in connection with J. V. and C. B. Farwell and Col. A. C. Babcock, he took a contract to build the Texas Statehouse, at Austin, the largest capitol building in the United States, except the National Capitol at Washington. For the construction of this building, according to the plans adopted by the state, the builders received a grant of 3,000,000 acres of land in Northwest Texas, on the "Panhandle," and they now have this land all under fence and 75,000 head of cattle on it. When this contract is completed, it is Col. Taylor's intention to again retire from active business pursuits. He is an entirely self-made man and his success in life is due to habits of toil and self-sacrifice, and a faculty for seeing and taking advantage of favorable opportunities for progress. He is a bachelor, and as he says himself, has had no time to get married. For several years he has taken an active interest in politics and has been given prominence in connection with important offices. In 1884 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature from the Third Chicago district, and took a prominent part in the Haines Speakership contest and the famous fight of the "103" for Gen. John A. Logan for United States Senator.

MILES KEHOE.

The Legislative Manual of 1873 gives the birthplace of Miles Kehoe as Ireland, and his occupation as a laborer. He was born in 1846, came to Chicago with his parents in 1847, and they settled in that portion of the city now comprised in the Second Congressional district, which then contained but few peo-

ple. Miles attended the Foster school and ex-County Commissioner Spofford taught him his letters. He graduated from the Foster school in 1863, and immediately set about earning a livelihood. Having a natural gift of oratory, as the West side wards began to grow in population, he took an active part in public meetings, held for the purpose of securing improvements, and in various political movements. In 1872 he ran for State Senator against J. H. Hildreth and the late R. P. Derrickson in the old Third district, composed of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards, and was re-elected in 1874 by a great popular vote. He was the first laborer elected to office from the district, and the youngest man elected to the State Senate up to that time. In 1873 he took a prominent and active part in the formation of the People's party, and was Chairman of the Campaign committee. In 1875, after the charter of 1872 was adopted, and Mayor Colvin claimed the right to hold over, he opposed the charter and Colvin's claims; made speeches in various great public meetings; went before the Grand Jury and gave evidence that led to the indictment of the Sixth ward new charter ballot-box stuffers; was Secretary of the great Exposition Building mass-meeting at which Thomas Hoyne was nominated for Mayor, and in company with Judge Otis and Mr. Prussing, was appointed as a committee to wait on Mayor Colvin and demand his resignation. In 1877 he opposed Carter H. Harrison for Congress and secured the nomination, and in return was opposed in the field by W. H. Condon, James Felch and George Schilling, and was defeated by George R. Davis, Rep. Mr. Kehoe refused $5,000 and his expenses on this occasion to leave the field. Originally a Democrat, Mr. Kehoe, like many others in his party, voted for Gen. Grant for President against Horace Greeley, in 1872, and from then on his independent feelings increased until, on account of offensive party usages, he became an out and out Republican. In the General Assembly he always acted independent of caucus rule, as shown in 1876 in the memorable struggle over the election of Judge David Davis to the United States Senate. He was Chairman of the Committee on Municipalities for four years, and secured the passage of valuable laws for Chicago and other cities. His first efforts were to compel the West Park Commissioners to expend a pro rata of the Park funds on Douglas Park, till then neglected; he wrote and had passed the Police and Firemen's pension law, now in force in Chicago; he was the first to agitate the abolition of convict labor, and at several sessions came within a few votes of enough to pass a bill for that purpose; he origi-

nated and put through the bills abolishing the old system of town elections that caused great confusion; introduced and was mainly instrumental in having passed the back-tax bill, which brought nearly $2,000,000 of back taxes into the city Treasury; and in 1877 he introduced and had passed in the Senate a bill to regulate primary elections, which contained all the salient features of the present law, but the bill failed to pass the House. In 1882 he was Chairman of John F. Finerty's Congressional committee, and of other committees. He has always labored for the public interests; has maintained independence above party; has opposed so-called "machine" politics, and has been the enemy of corruption in any form.

GEORGE H. MUELLER.

George Henry Mueller, representative of the Second ward in the City Council, was born in Schleswig, Germany, February 19, 1850, the son of William Mueller and Marie (Jurgens) Mueller. His father pursued the calling of a stone cutter. George H. Mueller came to the United States in 1866, and settled at Blue Island, near Chicago, where he worked at farming for six years. In 1872 he removed to the city, and went into the grocery and flour and feed business at 675 Milwaukee avenue. This business he subsequently sold out, and then opened a wholesale liquor store on Paulina street, in the Fourteenth ward. In 1875 he opened a billiard hall at 675 State street, in company with John Leiendecker. In June, 1876, he started in the hotel business at Nos. 488 and 490 State street, and Mueller's hotel speedily became the leading Republican political headquarters of the Second ward. Mr. Mueller was always a Republican in politics except in 1873, when he supported Harvey D. Colvin for Mayor, and was an adherent to the latter during the Colvin-Hoyne contest. He was brought prominently forward for Alderman in 1880 and 1882, and in 1884 declined the nomination. The Second ward had been solidly Democratic as to Alderman for eight years, and Ald. Patrick Sanders, the incumbent, was deemed invincible. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Mueller was made the regular Republican nominee, accepted, and after an exciting campaign, defeated Ald. Sanders by a majority of 676 votes. His defeated opponent contested his election on the score of ineligibility on account of non-citizenship, and a series of legal contests ensued in the courts, resulting in the victory for Ald. Mueller in every instance, and his retention of his seat. He showed

that he had been naturalized in June, 1871; that the official records had been destroyed in the great fire of October 8, 1871, and that his papers were destroyed in the fire of July 14, 1874. In the last fire he lost all his effects and the accumulation of several years of labor and successful business enterprises. Since being in the Council Ald. Mueller has secured many needed improvements for his ward, and has retained his popularity among his friends. He was married October 14, 1875, to Miss Augusta Quade of Blue Island, and they have three children, all boys, aged ten, seven, and five years, respectively.

LAWRENCE E. McGANN.

Lawrence Edward McGann, Superintendent in charge of the Department of Streets, was born in County Galway, Ireland, February 2, 1852. His father, Edward McGann, was a farmer, he died in 1854. His mother, Bridget (Ford) McGann, is residing with her son in Chicago. Lawrence McGann came to the United States in 1855, and settled in Milford, Mass. He attended the public school there for several years, and in August, 1865, he came to Chicago, and while he worked during the summer he attended school in the winter for some years, and attended besides a private school kept by Prof. Robertson, at the corner of Franklin and Michigan streets. Until June, 1879, he was employed in a shoe manufactory, and he always took a deep interest in questions affecting labor. He was of a studious disposition and well informed on labor matters, and in sympathy with all legislation proposed to amend the condition of the industrial classes. In 1878, when the Greenback-Labor party was formed he was active in advancing its interests locally. He had read up on the currency question, and being a fluent speaker, he achieved great prominence. He was a delegate in the Greenback-Labor convention at Greenebaum's hall, in March, 1879, and favored the nomination by that convention of Carter H. Harrison for Mayor. While his sympathies have been with labor, he has always been a Democrat, voting first for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. In June, 1879, he was appointed to a position in the city water office, and on January, 1, 1885, was appointed Superintendent of Streets to succeed William Fogarty. Prior to his appointment he had made himself conversant with street grading, paving and roadway improvements, and is considered an expert in such matters, and he is now quoted as authority in pavement problems of importance to all great cities. He is

energetic, reliable and genial, and stands high in the estimation of his friends. He was married May 1, 1883, to Miss Mary White of Chicago, and they have one child, a son, aged two years.

THEODORE T. GURNEY.

Theodore T. Gurney, who for over seven years acted as City Comptroller during the administration of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, died of paralysis November 9, 1886, at the age of 66 years. He was an able financier and a distinguished Free Mason. He was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 4, 1820; came West in 1838, locating at Sturgis, Mich. He became a Free Mason in 1848, joining Union Lodge, Union City, Mich. In 1850 he was a Justice of the Peace at Constantine, Mich.; in 1853 he returned to New York and was appointed by President Pierce, Deputy Collector of Customs at Sackett's Harbor. He came to Chicago in April, 1856, and entered the employ of Munger & Armour, elevator men, as bookkeeper. In 1861 he was appointed Chief Grain Inspector, and after three years in this position engaged in the commission business on the Board of Trade. In 1876 he was elected West Town Supervisor, and in May, 1879, was appointed City Comptroller by Mayor Harrison.

After the great fire had devastated the city Mr. Gurney was one of the most active citizens in aiding the sufferers. As a member of the Masonic Relief Committee he helped in the distribution of $91,000, which was raised by that benevolent Order for the benefit of the victims of the fire. Mr. Gurney received every degree of Masonry. He received the thirty-third degree as an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the N. M. J. of the United States in November, 1871. He was Master of Siloam Lodge, Michigan, Sackett's Harbor Lodge, New York, and Cleveland Lodge, Chicago, High Priest of Sackett's Harbor Chapter; Commander of Apollo Commandery, No. 1; Commander in Chief of Oriental Consistory; Grand Master of Illinois, 1879-80; and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, 1875.

He was married in May, 1848, to Miss Eunice Smith, at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and has two sons—Chester S., a member of St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., and Theodore E., yet a minor.

EFFORTS TO RELEASE JOSEPH C. MACKIN.

About May 1, 1886, efforts were begun to secure the pardon of Joseph C. Mackin from the sentence to which he was made subject in the Criminal Court of Cook county, and several persons most prominent in securing his conviction joined in the petition for his pardon, these proceedings extending through the fall. On September 29 Mr. John C. Richberg, attorney for Mackin, filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of his client, in the Supreme Court at Ottawa. Michael C. McDonald was the petitioner. The petition recited: Mackin is illegally imprisoned on a charge of perjury committed July 7, 1885, while testifying as an involuntary witness on the subject matter on which he had been indicted in the United States District Court on January 12, 1885. The petition further sets forth that at the October term, 1884, of the United States District Court, Mackin was indicted for an offense against the laws of the United States and a true bill and indictment found against him on section 5512 of the same. His imprisonment while under bonds and his failure to respond to the indictment in the United States Court will, it is alleged, forfeit his bonds, which are given in the sum of $50,000, with M. C. McDonald, John W. Crawford, Dennis Kavanaugh, and August Mette, as bondsmen. The petitioner contends that the Criminal Court of Cook county could not have taken, tried, and sentenced Mackin, had he been confined in any United States prison or in the direct custody of a United States officer, and hence it had no jurisdiction while he was legally in such custody, even if he was allowed his liberty upon the surety of bondsmen. Even though out on bail, he was not out of the custody of the United States Court, and could not be legally held and tried by the Criminal Court of Cook county until the other was done with him. Another argument advanced is that the Cook county Grand Jury called him to testify before it upon the very questions upon which he was being investigated before the United States Court, and he should not have been forced virtually to try his case beforehand, and in another court. The petition in full covered ten pages of brief, and the arguments and authorities cited about twenty pages more, and the points raised were considered new and important. The Court took the petition under advisement.

The decision of the Supreme Court was rendered September 30 by Justice Schofield, and it embodied a refusal to release Mackin. It was held that where a person commits an offense against two separate jurisdictions the jurisdiction first obtaining

custody of him is entitled to try him as a matter of law. The opinion goes on to say that the Court could not consent to recognize it to be the law that where a person under small bonds for a slight offense against the United States could not be arrested and punished by the State for murder while he was out on bail, which would be a consequence of Mackin's position.

John C. Richberg, Joseph C. Mackin's attorney, said that he was not much surprised or disappointed at the action taken by the Supreme Court in refusing the writ of habeas corpus applied for. "Had it not been for a decision of the United States Supreme Court last March, in which it was held that the proper course, in a case of this kind, where a jurisdiction of a State Court and of the United States Courts appear to conflict, was to take the matter before a State Court, I would have taken the matter right to the United States Circuit Court," he said. "You see, we claim that Mackin was illegally taken by the State for trial on the charge of perjury while he was under bail awaiting a decision of the United States Court on a federal crime. The State Court, in its decision, admitted that this would have been grounds for a writ of habeas corpus had Mackin been taken by the State from the hands of the Marshal, but it drew a distinction between his being in the Marshal's custody, and being out on bail."

The Cook County Republican Convention was held in "Battery D" Armory, August 29, 1886, and the following ticket was nominated:

Superior Court Judges—R. S. Tuthill, Elliott Anthony, Kirk Hawes, and R. S. Williamson.

County Judge—Mason B. Loomis.

Probate Court Judge—J. C. Knickerbocker.

Sheriff—Canute R. Matson.

Treasurer—George R. Davis.

County Clerk—Henry Wulff.

Criminal Court Clerk—James H. Gilbert.

Probate Court Clerk—Thomas W. Sennott.

County Superintendent of Schools—Albert G. Lane.

County Commissioners—Frank Schubert, William Williams, Henry Engelhardt, Murray Nelson, J. Frank Aldrich.

The Cook County Democratic Convention was held at North Side Turner hall, September 18, and the following ticket was nominated:

County Commissioners—St. Clair Sutherland, John A. King, John Dowdle, Bernhard Niebling, and Ernst Hummel.

Superior Court Judges—Egbert Jamieson, Frank Baker, John P. Altgeld, and Jeremiah Leaming.

County Court Judge—Richard Prendergast.

Probate Court Judge—J. C. Knickerbocker.

County Superintendent of Schools—Charles I. Parker.

Sheriff—William Best.

Treasurer—Michael Schweisthal.

Criminal Court Clerk—James M. Doyle.

Probate Court Clerk—James W. Kleckner.

County Clerk—Michael McInerney.

Mr. Best subsequently withdrew, from business considerations, and the name of George Kerstens was substituted. The proper political divisions were not subserved by the change, and Mr. Kerstens voluntarily withdrew, and John Mattocks was substituted as the candidate.

John A. King declined, and Claude J. Adams became a candidate for Commissioner in his stead.

The convention at Greenebaum's hall, already referred to, which was controlled by the Socialists, was held September 27, and the following mixed ticket, called the "United Labor" ticket, was nominated:

State Treasurer—John Budlong, Knight of Labor.

State Superintendent of Schools—I. L. Brower, Greenbacker.

County Judge—Richard Prendergast, Democrat.

Probate Judge—J. C. Knickerbocker, Republican.

Superior Judges—John P. Altgeld, Democrat; Egbert Jamieson, Democrat· Kirk Hawes, Republican; Elliott Anthony, Republican.

County Treasurer—Frank Stauber, Socialist.

Sheriff—M. J. Butler, Labor.

County Clerk—Samuel J. Rastall, Labor.

Criminal Court Clerk—F. J. Dvorak, Socialist.

Probate Court Clerk—Paul Ehmann, Socialist.

County Commissioners—James Barry, Agitator; J. J. Altpeter, Alex. Eilert, James H. Bancroft, and George Dean, Socialists.

Most of the balance were Socialists, with a few Laboring men.

Congress, 1st District—Hervey Sheldon, Jr.

Congress, 2d District—Daniel F. Gleason.

Congress, 3d District—Benj. W. Goodhue.

Congress, 4th District—Samuel A. Hawkins.
Superintendent of Instruction—Homer Bevans.
Senator, 1st District—John C. Boyd.
Senator, 3d District—William Bruce.
Senator, 5th District—Charles F. Seib.
Senator, 7th District—Michael Drew.
Senator, 9th District—C. S. Wheeler.
Senator, 11th District—R. M. Burke.
Senator, 13th District—Michael Luci.
Representative, 1st District—James O'Connor.
Representative, 2d District—W. P. Wright.
Representative, 3d District—Oscar E. Leinen.
Representative, 5th District—Leo P. Dwyer.
Representative, 6th District—M. J. Dwyer.
Representative, 7th District—Frank Thomas.
Representative, 9th District—C. G. Dixon.
Representative, 11th District—George Rohrback.
Representative, 13th District—V. Karlowski.

The following was the County platform adopted:

1. We demand the abolition of all county toll roads. 2. The abolition of the contract system on all county work. 3. The purchase of county supplies in open market. 4 The frequent inspection of county penal and charitable institutions by a state board of inspection. 5. That women shall serve on such boards equally with men, for the reason that women are confined in these institutions as well as men. 6. And we demand of our courts as full and fair a hearing for the poorest citizen as is accorded to citizens of wealth or moneyed corporations. 7. We demand a just and effective system of state insurance. 8. That all fines against inmates of houses used for immoral purposes shall be levied upon and collected from the property, and not from the inmates. 9. That all election days shall be compulsory holidays, during which all ordinary business shall be suspended. 10. That the subdivisions known as the town of North Chicago, town of West Chicago, and town of South Chicago, shall be abolished, and that there shall hereafter be for the city of Chicago one assessor, one collector, one supervisor, and one clerk. 11. That all lands held for speculative purposes shall be taxed equally with cultivated lands.

The Prohibitionists met in Convention at 118 Fifth avenue in August, and nominated the following ticket:

Sheriff—F. W. Loomis.
Treasurer—William H. Bush.

County Clerk—H. S. Haggard.
Clerk of Criminal Court—G. K. Tompkins.
Probate Clerk—E. R. Worrell.
County Superintendent of Schools—Prof. W. Wilkie.
County Commissioners—B. S. Mills, W. H. Wilson, S. H. St. John, B. F. Lantryman, and George C. Bugbee.

The platform declared in favor of absolute prohibition, and opposed political affiliations with other parties.

Monday evening, October 4, the Cook County Labor League held a convention at the North side Turner hall, composed of 190 delegates from various labor organizations, which repudiated the action of the Greenebaum hall convention, and placed in nomination the following ticket:

Sheriff—John M. Dunphy.
County Clerk—Michael McInerney.
County Treasurer—Michael Schweisthal.
Probate Court Clerk—J. W. Kleckner.
Criminal Court Clerk—Frank G. White.
County Judge—Richard Prendergast.
Superior Court Judges—John P. Altgeld, Egbert Jamieson, Frank Baker, Rollin S. Williamson.
Probate Judge—J. C. Knickerbocker.
Superintendent of Schools—Albert G. Lane.
County Commissioners—Frank J. Niebling, John Beegan, St. Clair Sutherland, John Dowdle, Patrick Murphy.
Congress, 1st District—Edgar Terhune.
Congress, 2d District—Frank Lawler.
Congress, 3d District—William E. Mason.
Congress, 4th District—William McNally.
State Senate, 1st District—George E. White.
State Senate, 3d District—Isaac Abrahams.
State Senate, 5th District—H. Ruger.
State Senate, 7th District—Henry Batterman.
State Senate, 11th District—E. C. Burke.
State Senate, 13th District—John F. O'Malley.

The following preamble and resolutions and platform of principles were adopted:

The delegates of the Cook County Labor League, in convention assembled, hereby enact the following preamble and resolutions as its platform of principles:

WHEREAS, We believe the time has arrived when organized labor should unhesitatingly assert its right to recognition as a factor in our political fabric, and

WHEREAS, We deem it advisable at this time to more clearly define our position, and give expression to our views of the needs of the wage-workers of the city of Chicago and Cook county, and

WHEREAS, The duly accredited delegates chosen by regularly convened caucuses of fellow-workmen of their several organized trades and assemblies of Knights of Labor were denied the right to participate in the late "so-called" labor convention; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the first duty of this convention to repudiate and denounce the action of the self-constituted committee of twenty-one, acting as a committee on credentials, in falsely assuming to represent the sentiment of organized labor in Chicago and Cook county, and ostracizing and disfranchising a large portion of the regularly chosen delegates to the convention called for September 23.

Resolved, That we are assembled to vindicate our rights as the untrammeled representatives of honest labor, to rebuke the insolence and presumption of said committee, and set the seal of popular condemnation upon their high-handed and unprecedented arrogance.

Resolved, That the congressional and legislative nominees of this convention of the Cook County Labor League be required to pledge themselves to use their honest endeavors to obtain laws for the protection of labor and the repeal of those detrimental to it; to favor the proposed amendment to the state constitution for the abolition of contract convict labor, and the discontinuing of all existing contracts upon terms just and equitable to the state and contractors; to favor the enactment of an eight-hour law, to apply in general to all wage-workers in whatever branch of business throughout the state, with suitable penalties for violations; to favor the enactment of a law to compel the payment of wages weekly, and in lawful money of the United States.

There have been elected in Chicago and from districts of which Cook county formed a part, twenty-two Congressmen, whose names, politics, districts, and duration of terms will be found annexed.

NAME.	POLITICS.	DISTRICT.	DURATION OF TERM.
John Wentworth	Democrat	Fourth, Second and First	1843 to 1851 Democrat, 1853 to 1855 Dem., 1855 to 1867 as Rep.
Richard S. Molony	Democrat	Fourth	1851 to 1853.
James H. Woodworth	Democrat	Second	1855 to 1857.
John F. Farnsworth	Republican	Second	1857 to 1861 and 1863 to 1873.
Isaac N. Arnold	Republican	Second and First	1861 to 1863 and 1863 to 1865.
Norman B. Judd	Republican	First	1867 to 1871.
Charles B. Farwell	Republican	First and Third.	1871 to 1873, and 1873 to 1875, and 1881 to 1883.
John L. Beveridge	Republican	Evanston	Filled out the vacancy of John A. Logan from the state at large, 1871 to 1873.
John B. Rice	Republican	First	1873 to December,'74, when he d.
Bernard G. Caulfield	Democrat	First	1875 to 1877.
William Aldrich	Republican	First	1877 to 1883.
Jasper D. Ward	Republican	Second	1873 to 1875.
Carter H. Harrison	Democrat	Second	1875 to 1879.
George R. Davis	Republican	Second and Third	1879 to 1883, and 1883 to 1885.
John V. LeMoyne	Democrat	Third	May 6, 1876, to 1877.
Lorenz Brentano	Republican	Third	1877 to 1879.
Hiram Barber, Jr	Republican	Third	1879 to 1881.
R. W. Dunham	Republican	First	1883 to date.
John F. Finerty	Independent Dem.	Second	1883 to 1885.
George E. Adams	Republican	Fourth	1883 to date.
Frank Lawler	Democrat	Second	1885 to date.
James H. Ward	Democrat	Third	1885 to date.

List of the Sheriffs of Cook county, from the organization of the county in 1831, to the year 1886.

1831. James Kinzie.
1832. Stephen Forbes.
1834. Silas W. Sherman.
1836. Silas W. Sherman.
1838. Isaac R. Gavin.
1840. Ashbel Steele.
1842. Samuel J. Lowe.
1844. Samuel J. Lowe.
1846. Isaac Cook.
1848. Isaac Cook.
1850. William L. Church.
1852. Cyrus P. Bradley.
1854. James Andrew.
James S. Beach, Coroner, and ex-officio Sheriff, from April 28, '55, to November, 1856.
1856. John L. Wilson.
1858. John Gray.
1860. Anthony C. Hesing.
1862. David Hammond.
1864. John A. Nelson.
1866. John L. Beveridge.
1868. Gustav Fischer.
Benj. L. Cleaves, Coroner, and ex-officio Sheriff, from April 15, 1870, to November, 1870.
1870. Timothy M. Bradley.
1872. Timothy M. Bradley.
1874. Francis Agnew.
1876. Charles Kern.
1878. John Hoffman.
1880. Orrin L. Mann.
1882. Seth F. Hanchett to date.

ILLINOIS DELEGATES IN CONGRESS, 1885–6.

SENATORS.

John A. Logan, Chicago, term expires 1891.
Shelby M. Cullom, Springfield, " " 1889.

CONGRESSMEN.

1.	*Ransom W. Dunham*	Chicago.
2.	Frank Lawler	"
3.	James H. Ward	"
4.	*George E. Adams*	"
5.	*A. J. Hopkins*	Aurora.
6.	*Robert R. Hitt*	Mount Morris.
7.	*Thomas J. Henderson*	Princeton.
8.	*Ralph Plumb*	Streator.
9.	*Lewis E. Payson*	Pontiac.
10.	N. E. Worthington	Peoria.
11.	W. H. Neece	Macomb.
12.	James Milton Riggs	Winchester.
13.	William M. Springer	Springfield.
14.	*Jonathan H. Rowell*	Bloomington.
15.	*Joseph G. Cannon*	Danville.
16.	Silas Z. Landes	Mount Carmel.
17.	John R. Eden	Sullivan.
18.	William R. Morrison	Waterloo.
19.	R. W. Townshend	Shawneetown.
20.	*John R. Thomas*	Metropolis.

Republican members in *italic.*

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.—WITH RESPECTIVE SALARIES.

Probate Judge, J. C. Knickerbocker	$7,000
County Judge, R. Prendergast	7,000
Judges Superior Court, Gwynn Garnett, H. M. Shepard, J. E. Gary, Egbert Jamieson, Kirk Hawes, Elliott Anthony, John P. Altgeld, each	7,000
Judges Circuit Court, Thomas Moran, W. K. McAllister, Murray F. Tuley, L. C. Collins, John G. Rogers, each	7,000
States Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell	6,600
County Attorney, E. R. Bliss	5,000
Clerks of Commissioners, T. F. Bailey, David McCarthy	2,500
County Physician, T. J. Bluthardt	2,500
Superintendent of Schools, A. G. Lane	
County Clerk, Michael W. Ryan	

Chief Clerk, William Kirby	$2,000
Clerk of County Court, M. W. Ryan	3,000
Chief Deputy, Emil Hoechster	2,000
Clerk Superior Court, P. McGrath	3,000
Chief Clerk, William Caffrey	2,000
Clerk Circuit Court, Henry Best	3,000
Clerk Criminal Court, John Stephens	3,000
Principal Deputy, J. M. Doyle	2,000
Chief Clerk, Chris Mamer	2,000
Clerk Probate Court, Thomas W. Sennott	3,000
Chief Clerk, Frank Lane	2,000
Recorder of Deeds, Wiley S. Scribner	3,000
County Treasurer, Wm. C. Seipp	4,000
Principal Normal School, F. W. Parker	5,000
Sheriff, Seth F. Hanchett	6,000
Chief Deputy, C. R. Matson	2,000
Jailer, Conrad Foltz	1,000

County Commissioners, John Hannegan, Geo. C. Klehm, R. M. Oliver. M. R. Lyden, C. F. Lynn, F. A. MacDonald, Peter Fortune, J. J. McCarthy, R. S. McCloughrey, Frank Nelsen, Christian Geils, John E. Van Pelt, Henry Hemmelgarn, Daniel J. Wren, C. Casselman. The Commissioners are allowed by law $5 per diem.

ADDENDA.

HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The first Presidential election held in the United States of America was upon the first Wednesday in January, 1789, the Continental Congress having closed its own career by ordering the choice of electors, who were to appoint the first President. It was the 4th of March when inauguration occurred. The choice of George Washington for President and John Adams for Vice-President, was unanimous. There were sixty-nine electors only. The second election occurred in 1792, when the father of his country was again unanimously elected. John Adams was re-elected Vice-President. Only eleven states voted at the first election; fifteen states, however, voted at this election, North Carolina and Rhode Island having ratified the Constitution, and Vermont and Kentucky being admitted. There were 132 electors.

The third election occurred in 1796. John Adams received 71 electoral votes; Thomas Jefferson, 69; Thomas Pinckney,

59, and Aaron Burr, 38. Thus Adams became President and Jefferson Vice-President. There were sixteen states voting this time, Tennessee being admitted. Mr. Adams was a Federalist, and Mr. Jefferson an anti-Federalist.

The fourth election occurred in 1800. Adams and Pinckney received 64 and 63 electoral votes, while Jefferson and Burr had each 73. They were anti-Federal or Republicans. The election not deciding, on account of a tie vote, which should be President, Jefferson or Burr, the House of Representatives gave it to Jefferson. It took seven days and 36 ballots to reach a result, party feeling was so bitter.

The fifth election occurred in 1804. The Republicans nominated Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, and the Federalists Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King. Jefferson and Clinton received 162 votes; Pinckney and King only 14. Ohio being admitted, seventeen states voted this trip.

The sixth election occurred in 1808. James Madison and George Clinton were put up by the Republicans, and Pinckney and King again represented the Federalists. Madison received 123 electoral votes; Clinton, 113, and Pinckney and King, 47 each. George Clinton died before the end of his term.

The seventh election was in 1812. Madison and Elbridge Gerry were elected, with 128 electoral votes. Louisiana voted this time, making eighteen states. The opposition gave DeWitt Clinton 89 votes, and Ingersoll 57.

The eighth election occurred in 1816. The Republicans placed in the field James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins. Monroe was elected by 183 votes, while Rufus King received only 34. Indiana was admitted this year, and eighteen states consequently voted.

The ninth election was in 1820. Monroe and Tompkins were re-elected unanimously. Twenty-three states voted this time, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Maine coming in. Thus the Republicans had ruled for twenty-four successive years, under three Presidents who were re-elected, and all citizens of Virginia.

The tenth election was in 1824. Twenty-four states voted, Missouri being admitted. The whole number of electors was 260; necessary to a choice, 131. Andrew Jackson received 99; John Quincy Adams, 84; William H. Crawford, 41, and Henry Clay, 31. The House of Representatives selected a President from the three highest candidates. John Quincy Adams received the votes of thirteen states, and was declared elected. John C. Calhoun receiving 132 electoral votes, was made Vice-

President. Eighteen states appointed electors by a popular vote, and six through the Legislatures.

The eleventh election was held in 1828. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun were elected. Jackson received 178 and Adams 171 electoral votes. The popular vote was 650,028 for Jackson, and 512,158 for Adams.

The twelfth election was in 1832. Jackson's grit on the tariff question secured his re-election, and Martin Van Buren was made Vice-President. The Whig party put up Henry Clay, and John Sargeant for Vice-President. Jackson received 682,502 popular and 219 electoral votes; Clay, 550,189 and 49.

The thirteenth election was in 1836. Twenty-six states voted this time, Michigan and Arkansas coming in. There were 294 electors, and 148 was necessary to a choice. Van Buren received 762,149 popular votes, and 170 electoral. The united popular vote of William H. Harrison and Daniel Webster was 736,736, and 124 electoral.

The fourteenth election was in 1840. Harrison received 1,274,783; Van Buren, 1,128,702 popular votes, and 234 and 60 electoral. Twenty-six states voted. Harrison dying one month after inauguration, John Tyler, the Vice-President, succeeded to the office.

The fifteenth election was in 1844. Polk and Dallas received 1,335,834 popular, and 170 electoral votes; Clay and Frelinghuysen, 1,297,033 and 105. Texas was admitted this time. She had been a part of Mexico, and a war with that country followed as a result.

The sixteenth election was in 1848. Thirty states voted this time, Texas, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin coming in. Taylor and Fillmore received 1,362,024 popular and 163 electoral votes; Cass and Butler, 1,222,419 and 127; Van Buren and Adams, 291,678 popular, and not one electoral vote. General Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Fillmore succeeded to the office.

The seventeenth election was in 1852. Franklin Pierce and King received 1,590,490 popular votes, and 254 electoral; General Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, 1 378,589 and 42. Thirty-one states voted this time, California coming in. The Whigs never again nominated candidates.

The eighteenth election was in 1856. James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge received 1,803,029 popular and 174 electoral votes; Fremont and Dayton, Republicans, 1,342,164 and 114. A native American party put up Fillmore and Donnelsen. They received 874,625 and 8.

The nineteenth election was in 1860. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, Republicans, received 1,866,152 popular votes, and 180 electoral; Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson, Northern Democrats, 1,375,157 and 12; Breckinridge and Lane, Southern Democrats, 847,953 and 72; and John Bell and Edward Everett, the choice of men who opposed the contest on the slavery question altogether, 590,631 and 39. The Republicans had an advantage of 57 electoral votes over all the others, but the Democrats had a popular majority of 947,289. Thirty-three states voted, Minnesota and Oregon coming in. Total number of votes cast, 4,680,193—500,000 more than ever before. The population of the country was set down at 31,148,048. Secession followed, and the civil war began.

The twentieth election was in 1864. It occurred only in the loyal states, eleven having seceded. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Republicans, received 2,216,127 popular votes, and 212 electoral; George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, 1,808,725 and 21. Kansas and West Virginia coming in, twenty-four states voted. Andrew Johnson succeeded Mr. Lincoln, who was assassinated April 14, 1865.

The twenty-first election was in 1868. General Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, Republicans, received a popular majority of 309,588 over Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Democrats.

The twenty-second election was in 1872. Thirty-seven states voted, thirty giving Grant and Henry Wilson a popular majority of 730,812. Two Democratic tickets were in the field —Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams. Grant received 286 electoral votes.

The twenty-third election occurred in 1876. In the field were Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican; Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat; Peter Cooper, Greenbacker, and G. C. Smith, Prohibitionist. Mr. Hayes received 4,033,950 popular and 185 electoral votes. Mr. Tilden received 4,284,885 popular and 184 electoral votes. Mr. Cooper received 81,740 popular votes. Mr. Smith received 9,522 popular votes. There were scattering votes to the number of 3,636.

The twenty-fourth election occurred in 1880. There were only two candidates in the field—James A. Garfield, Republican, and Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat. The former received 4,437,345 popular, and 214 electoral votes; the latter, 4,435,015 popular and 155 electoral votes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The following table shows the popular and electoral vote for the Presidency from the year 1824 until the year 1884.

YEAR	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	POPULAR VOTE.	ELECT. VOTE.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	152,872	99
"	John Q. Adams	Federal	105,321	84
"	W. H. Crawford	Republican	44,282	41
"	Henry Clay	Republican	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	647,231	178
"	John Q. Adams	Federal	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	687,502	219
"	Henry Clay	Nat. Republican	530,189	49
"	John Floyd	Whig	.....	11
"	William Wirt	Whig	.....	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	761,549	170
"	W. H. Harrison	Whig	736,656	73
"	Hugh L. White	"		26
"	Daniel Webster	"		14
"	W. P. Mangam	"		11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	1,128,702	48
"	W. H. Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	234
"	J. G. Birney	Liberal	7,059	.....
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat	1,337,243	170
"	Henry Clay	Whig	1,299,068	105
"	James G. Birney	Liberal	62,300	.....
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	163
"	Lewis Cass	Democrat	1,220,544	127
"	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	.....
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	1,601,474	254
"	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,386,578	42
"	John P. Hale	Free Soil	156,149	.....
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat	1,838,169	174
"	John C. Fremont	Republican	1,341,262	114
"	Millard Fillmore	American	874,534	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	180
"	S. A. Douglas	Democrat	1,375,157	72
"	J. C. Breckenridge	Democrat	845,763	39
"	John Bell	Union	589,581	12
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	212
"	George B. McClellan	Democrat	1,808,725	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,015,071	214
"	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	2,709,613	80
1872	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,597,070	286
"	Horace Greeley	Liberal	2,834,079	.....
"	Charles O'Connor	Democrat	29,408	.....
"	James Black	Temperance	5,608	.....
1876	R. B. Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	185
"	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat	4,284,885	184
"	Peter Cooper	Greenback	81,740	.....
"	G. S. Smith	Prohibition	9,522	.....
"	Scattering	.....	2,636	.....
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	4,442,950	214
"	Winfield S. Hancock	Democrat	4,442,035	155
"	James B. Weaver	Greenback	306,867	.....
"	Neal Dow	Prohibition	10,305	.....
"	J. W. Phelps	Anti Secret Society	707	.....
1884	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	4,913,248	229
"	James G. Blaine	Republican	4,848,150	172
"	John P. St John	Prohibition	151,062	.....
"	Benjamin F. Butler	Peoples Party	133,728	.....

Total vote 1884, 10,048,639; Cleveland's plurality 65,098.

tion for President until 1848, and that was decidedly informal. Somebody got up in the Whig convention, and asked how they knew that General Taylor would accept the nomination if tendered him. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, produced a letter from the General addressed to Captain Allison, expressing a willingness to make the run. That settled it, but even then there was a hitch, for nobody knew how General Taylor stood on the question of slavery extension, which had just come into prominence and was made a great Whig issue. Nobody could explain how the General stood, so to make matters easy all around the convention adjourned without making any platform at all. They took old Zachary entirely on trust. At a ratification meeting two weeks later, in Philadelphia, however, a series of resolves was passed, and stood for the Whig platform of that campaign. As the General was not heard from as repudiating those resolves, his candidacy existed without question.

The first formal letter of acceptance of which there is any record now obtainable was that of General Scott in 1852. Its singularity, perhaps, led to its preservation. The Whigs of that year had adopted a kind of catch-all platform. It promised everything to everybody, and seemed to foreshadow the approach of the millennium. General Scott addressed his letter to the President of the convention, J. G. Chapman, and in it he took up each resolve and promised like a schoolboy who might hope to win merit marks for good behavior, faithfully to carry it out. The subserviency of the thing, coupled with the famous speeches of Scott, which bid in the most abject way for class and sectarian and race votes, effectually squelched the General, and he was beaten ingloriously. There is no record of Pierce's letter of acceptance, but in 1856 we find Buchanan's. It was a mere formal acknowledgment of the honor, and a promise to stand by the platform of the Democratic party, which was the longest political platform ever adopted. It contained six "whereases," fourteen "resolves," and twenty-two subdivisions of resolves. Fremont's letter was also short. The personal pronoun "I" occurs in it sixteen times, and two distinct references to the services of the "Pathfinder," etc. Letters of acceptance became general in 1860. Then all candidates wrote them, and in that year, too, appears the first record of a formal committee to wait upon the candidates. Abraham Lincoln's was very brief. He simply said:

"I accept the nomination tendered me by the convention over which you presided. The declaration of principles and sen-

timents which accompanies your letter meets my approval, and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it in any part; imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention; to the rights of all the states and territories and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the convention.

"Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

That was all. It was simple, straightforward, and evidently written with a keen sense of the responsibility he was about to assume. His humble trust in Providence is but another evidence of the deep religious feeling that always actuated Mr. Lincoln's great and lofty impulses. Mr. Hamlin had less humility. He had a lot to say, and said it at considerable and unnecessary length. There was a redundancy about his composition that conveys the idea that he meant the paper to be the greatest production of his life, one that would live in history. Mr. Breckinridge's letter was also quite long, and it expressed sentiments which, in the light of subsequent events, seemed to have placed the writer in a ridiculous position. "Above all," he said at the close, "I venture humbly to hope that Divine Providence, to whom we owe our origin, our growth, and all our prosperity, will continue to protect our beloved country against all danger, foreign and domestic." When the loyal shot from a United States gunboat at Port Hudson took off his arm, perhaps Mr. Breckinridge again invoked Divine help, and probably then with more sincerity.

Douglas' letter was just what might have been expected of him. It was a clean-cut reannunciation of the views which everybody knew he held. He ignored the platform of his party, and struck out for himself. He stated his own views. He did not repeat or synopsize the resolutions. He came out as Douglas, and wrote an original letter. Space forbids copying it in full, but it was a masterly enunciation of his own principles. It was a letter of Douglas, contained Douglas' own views, and was addressed to a committee of Douglas' friends.

All the candidates then wrote letters. Bell's was short and purposeless. Jo Lane, of Oregon, on the ticket with Breckinridge, wrote in the somewhat grandiloquent strain of the times. Indeed, it was noticeable at that period that all the candidates

for the unimportant office of Vice-President wrote longer, more imposing and high-sounding letters than did the principal candidates. Lane's was very long. So was Hershel Johnson's, though he was a make-shift candidate with Douglas, in place of Fitzpatrick, who, in a bitter letter, had declined. But the longest, most imposing and oratorical effusion was that of Edward Everett, on the ticket with Bell. Mr. Everett felt called upon to narrate the history of the times, and expound his own views as he had held them for a third of a century. He embraced in his letter a great speech, an epic, a wonderful dissertation. His rhetoric was turgid and ponderous; his sentences labored, diffuse. Its author got less votes than any of the candidates. We are not able to find any record of General McClellan's letter of 1864, nor of Seymour's in 1868, though the latter, it is remembered, was lengthy, and reviewed the platform comprehensively. But in its references to the war and the reconstruction measures then pending, it took such ground as to antagonize the war spirit of his own party, and defeat was understood as inevitable from the start. General Grant's letter in 1868 was a mere note of acknowledgment, couched in the language of the camp. It read like: "General Order No. —, in the Field." In 1872, as in 1868, Grant's letter was a mere formal acknowledgment. Senator Wilson, however, spread himself to the extent of about 4,000 words, one feature of his letter being a cordial sentiment in favor of woman suffrage. Greeley's letter was a masterpiece, written with all the power that the great editor could command. All that wonderful force that had become so familiar in the *Tribune* was brought into play, and in language, arrangement of themes, directness of diction and power of logic, the "old man" gave the fullest evidence of his greatness as a master of English, and his capacity to concentrate thought. Perhaps Greeley's letter will rank in future years as the most cogent state paper of the days in which he lived. Gratz Brown's was long but weak. It contained no new thoughts, nor was it much else than a paraphrase of the platform. Four years later Mr. Hayes' letter appeared. It was considered weak in expression, but abounding in promise, especially toward the South. It contained much of promise in this direction, which was afterward fulfilled in the driving out of the carpet-bag Governors of South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. Wheeler's letter was but little more than the perfunctory utterances of a candidate who had expected nothing, and was not surprised at what he got.

Mr. Tilden's letter in 1876 was the state paper of the day.

It did more than any platform of his party or vote of the convention which nominated him to bring him close to the patriotic sentiment of the people. It won him votes everywhere. It stamped him as the purest and greatest man in his party. It revived patriotic memories, and reminded people of the days when statesmen were such by their own abilities and characters, and the purity and unselfishness of their lives. That letter elected Mr. Tilden, or rather secured him the votes to do it, had they been counted and returned. The Garfield letter of 1880 also ranks as a great paper, and it undoubtedly was. Had Mr. Garfield lived to put in force the principles he there so ably gave voice to, his administration might have been regarded as one of the most perfect in American history. Grover Cleveland's letter was considered to be a model of brevity and of considerable directness, considering the current circumlocution regarding the tariff, and in the main it was satisfactory to his party. Thomas A. Hendricks' letter was also brief and to the point. The letters of James G. Blaine have always been considered able and statesmanlike documents, in which the craft, born of long experience in public life, is brought to play in the interest of his party. John A. Logan's letter was a sturdy and independent production full of ideas, and calculated to add strength to the general canvass.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the Presidential election in November, 1880, made the total vote of Cook county 100,278.

Hancock, total in city, 38,302; total in county, 5,991; grand total, 44,293.

Garfield, total in city, 42,966; majority, 4,665; total in county, 11,911; grand total, 54,817.

Weaver, in city, 1,045; in county, 114; total 1,159. Garfield's plurality, 10,524; majority, 9,365.

Governor: S. M. Cullom, Rep., in city, 42,134; majority, 3,495; in county, 11,805; grand total, 53,899; majority, 9,220.

Lyman Trumbull, Dem., in city, 38,639; in county, 6,080; grand total, 44,657.

Congressional, First district; Aldrich, Rep., 19,950; Mattocks, Dem., 16,825; Powers, Greenback, 514; Altpeter, Socialist, 605; Aldrich's majority, 2,006.

Second district; Davis, Rep., 20,602; Farnsworth, Dem., 16,014; Bishop, Socialist and Greenback, 29; Dixon, Greenback, 461; Lorenz, Socialist, 514; Davis' majority, 3,584.

Third district; Farwell, Rep., 13,817; Smith, Dem., 10,-

351; Adams, Greenback, 106; Neebe, Socialist and Greenback, 141; Waldman, Socialist, 114; Farwell over all, 3,105.

Sheriff: O. L. Mann, Rep., in city, 41,119; in county, 11,-676; grand total, 52,779.

Christian Casselman, Dem., in city, 39,567; in county, 6,-201; grand total, 45,478.

Cain, Greenback, 1,035; O'Meara, Socialist, 1,218; Mann's majority in city, 1,562; majority over all, 5,048.

Coroner: C. R. Matson, Rep., 55,491; Colvin, Dem., 43,-584; Walker, Greenback, 928; Julson, Socialist, 1,218; Matson's majority over all, 8,761.

State vote: Garfield, 318,205; Hancock, 277,454; Weaver, 25,821; Garfield over Hancock, 40,751.

Governor: Cullom, 312,565; Trumbull, 276,389; Streeter, 26,589.

Vote of November, 1880, on the amendment to the Illinois Constitution, submitted by the Legislature, extending the terms of County Treasurers and Sheriffs to four years, and rendering them ineligible to re-election—Vote in Cook county for, 24,055; against, 9,678. Total in state for, 320,439; against, 103,953.

REVISED STATUTES.

RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO APRIL 23, 1875.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 10. Cities organized under this act shall be bodies politic and corporate, under the name and style of "city of (name)," and under such name may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real and personal property for corporate purposes, have a common seal, and change the same at pleasure, and exercise all the powers hereinafter conferred.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The chief executive officer of a city shall be a Mayor, who shall be a citizen of the United States, a qualified elector, reside within the city limits, and hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of the Mayor, when the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the date when the vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by an election.

SEC. 4. During a temporary absence or disability of the

Mayor, the City Council shall elect one of its number to act as Mayor *pro tem.*, who, during such absence or disability, shall possess the powers of mayor.

SEC. 5. If the Mayor, at any time during the term of his office, shall remove from the limits of the city, his office shall thereby become vacant.

SEC. 6. The Mayor shall preside at all meetings of the City Council, but shall not vote except in case of a tie, when he shall give the casting vote.

SEC. 8. He may exercise, within the city limits, the powers conferred upon sheriffs, to suppress disorder, and keep the peace.

SEC. 12. The Mayor shall, annually, and from time to time, give the Council information relative to the affairs of the city, and shall recommend for their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The City Council shall consist of the Mayor and Aldermen.

SEC. 2. The number of Aldermen, when not elected by the minority representation plan, shall be elected as follows: In cities not exceeding three thousand inhabitants, six Aldermen; exceeding three thousand but not exceeding five thousand, eight Aldermen; exceeding five thousand and not exceeding ten thousand, ten Aldermen; exceeding ten thousand and not exceeding thirty thousand, fourteen Aldermen; and two additional Aldermen for every twenty thousand inhabitants over thirty thousand; provided, however, that in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, there shall be elected thirty-six Aldermen, and no more.

SEC. 3. Aldermen shall hold their office for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of Alderman by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by election.

SEC. 6. The City Council shall be judge of the election and qualification of its own members.

SEC. 8. A majority of the Aldermen elect shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time, and may compel the attendance of absentees, under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance.

SEC. 17. The Mayor or any three Aldermen may call special meetings of the City Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. A general election for city officials shall be held on the third Tuesday of April, of each year: Provided, that in cities which include wholly within their corporate limits a town, or towns, such elections shall be held on the first Tuesday of April.

SEC. 2. At the general election held in 1877, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, and a City Treasurer shall be elected in each city: Provided, that no person shall be elected to the office of City Treasurer for two terms in succession.

SEC. 3. All persons entitled to vote at any general election for State officers within any city or village, having resided therein thirty days next preceding thereto, may vote at any election for city or village officers.

SEC. 4. The City Council may, from time to time, divide the city into one-half as many wards as the total number of Aldermen to which the city is entitled, and one Alderman shall, annually, be elected in and for each ward, to hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. In the formation of wards, the population of each shall be as nearly equal, and the ward shall be of as compact and contiguous territory as practicable.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS IN RELATION TO CITY GOVERNMENTS —QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICIALS.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 4. No person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for, and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this state.

SEC. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say for: * * * * * incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village * * * * * * * * * creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 25. All civil officers, except members of the General Assembly, and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of——according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to any office who is not a qualified elector of the city or village, and who shall not have resided therein at least one year next preceding his election or appointment, nor shall any person be eligible to any office who is a defaulter to the corporation.

No person shall be a State Senator who shall not have been for five years a resident of the state, and for two years next preceding election a resident of the elective district. The same provision applies to State Representatives.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 9. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessments, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

SEC. 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal sum thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

Following is a list of Senators and Representatives elected to represent Chicago and Cook county in the General Assembly since 1857:

1857. Senate, Norman B. Judd; House of Representatives, John H. Dunham, George W. Morris, Isaac N. Arnold, A. F. C. Mueller.

1859. Senate, Norman B. Judd; House of Representatives, Van H. Higgins, Samuel L. Baker, Ebenezer Peck, Caspar Butz.

1861. Senate, William B. Ogden; House of Representatives, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, S. M. Wilson, Homer Wilmarth.

1863. Senate, William B. Ogden, Jasper D. Ward; House of Representatives, Ansel B. Cook, Amos G. Throop, William E. Ginther, Melville W. Fuller, George W. Gage*, Michael Brandt, Francis A. Eastman, Lorenz Brentano.

1865. Senate, Francis A. Eastman, Jasper D. Ward; House of Representatives, N. W. Huntley, Ansel B. Cook, Edward S. Isham, A. F. Stevenson.

1867. Senate, Francis A. Eastman, Jasper D. Ward; House of Representatives, Lester L. Bond, Joseph S. Reynolds, H. M. Singer, M. W. Leavitt, H. M. Shepherd, A. F. Stevenson.

1869.—Senate, John C. Dore, J. D. Ward; House of Representatives, H. B. Miller, L. L. Bond, J. S. Reynolds, F. Munson, J. C. Knickerbocker, Iver Lawson.

1871.—Senate, John C. Dore, John N. Jewett, Willard Woodard, John L. Beveridge, Artemus Carter.† House of Representatives, Henry W. Austin, Robert H. Foss, James L. Campbell, Carlisle Mason, Wiley M. Egan, R. P. Derrickson, John D. Easter, John Humphrey, A. L. Morrison, John W. Heafield, A. J. Galloway, H. B. Brayton, Simon D. Phelps, James P. Root, William H. King, Arthur Dixon, Horace F. Waite, R. S. Williamson, A. H. Burley, William Vocke, W. K. Sullivan, Henry C. Senne.

1873.—Senate, Joseph S. Reynolds, R. S. Thompson, Miles Kehoe, Samuel K. Dow, J. McGrath, Horace F. Waite, R. S. Williamson. House of Representatives, James B. Bradwell, John A. Lomax, William Wayman, S. P. Hopkins, Frank T. Sherman, Charles G. Wicker, E. F. Cullerton, Constantine

*George W. Gage served one-half the term, when he gave up his seat to Michael Brandt, who contested the election.

† Vice John L. Beveridge, resigned.

Kann, Thomas M. Halpine, John F. Scanlan, Thomas E. Ferrier, William H. Condon, William A. Haerting, Ingwell Oleson, Hugh McLaughlin, Otto Peltzer, John M. Rountree, George E. Washburn, Daniel Booth, C. H. Dolton, H. C. Senne.

1875.—Senate, John C. Haines, R S. Thompson, Miles Kehoe, Samuel K. Dow, John Buehler, H. F. Waite, M. F. Robinson. House of Representatives, J. B. Bradwell, Lincoln Dubois, M. J. Wentworth, John Hise, George M. Bogue, S. P. Hopkins, William Honan, Conrad L. Niehoff, T. M. Halpine, Orrin L. Mann, William H. Condon, M. M. Miller, M. J. Dunne, J. S. Arvedson, C. L. Linderberg, Robert Thiem, John C. Barker, W. H. Stickney, W. H. Skelly, Jr., G. Dunlap, William Freis.

1877.—Senate, John C. Haines, Daniel N. Bash, Miles Kehoe, Francis H. Riddle, John Buehler, M. A. DeLany, M. W. Robinson. House of Representatives, W. H. Thompson, Charles L. Easton, M. J. Wentworth, S. P. Hopkins, J. W. E. Thomas, Joseph E. Smith, James B. Taylor, H. F. Sheridan, P. J. Hickey, E. B. Sherman, George W. Reed, Joseph J. Kearney, John A. Roche, Peter Kiolbassa, M. J. Dunne, Eugene A. Sittig, Arno Voss, Austin O. Sexton, J. S. Bielefeldt, John H. Kedzie, G. C. Klehm.

1879.—Senate, George E. White, D. N. Bash, Sylvester Artley, Francis A. Riddle, W. T. Johnson, M. A. DeLany, W. J. Campbell. House of Representatives, W. H. Thompson, M. J. Wentworth, D. W. Clark, Benjamin M. Wilson, S. P. Hopkins, P. T. Barry, Leo Meilbeck, T. J. Walsh, John B. Taylor, L. H. Bisbee, E. B. Sherman, J. E. Murray, William E. Mason, Charles Ehrhardt, Thomas F. O'Malley, Christian Meyer, Austin O. Sexton, H. M. Thomas, L. C. Collins, G. G. Struckman.

1881.—Senate, George E. White, L. D. Condee, Sylvester Artley, Chris Mamer, F. C. DeLang, George E. Adams, W. J. Campbell. House of Representatives, David Sullivan, Addis L. Rockwell, M. R. Harris, John R. Cook, Randall H. White, Orrin S. Cook, Thomas Cloonan, George W. Kroll, Joseph R. Gorman, P. J. McMahon, John L. Parish, R. N. Pierson, William A. Phelps, Thomas H. McKone, S. D. Mieroslawski, Austin O. Sexton, H. M. Thomas, Nathan Plotke, L. C. Collins, Jr., B. F. Weber.

1883-4.—Senate, George E. White, L. D. Condee, J. H. Clough, Chris Mamer, W. H. Ruger, George E. Adams, W. J. Campbell, W. E. Mason, Thomas Cloonan, M. B. Herely. House of Representatives, J. Fairbanks, R. B. Kennedy, David Sullivan, W. H. Harper, Hilon A. Parker, E. J. Fellows, J. W. E. Thomas,

Thomas McNally, Isaac Abrahams, John L. Parish, J. F. Lawrence, R. F. Sheridan, David W. Walsh, James A. Taylor, Erwin E. Wood, E. D. Cooke, Theodore Stimming, Austin O. Sexton, L. C. Collins, Jr., Clayton E. Crafts, Julius Pedersen, A. Wendell, Mark J. Clinton, Jesse J. Rook, John O'Shea, August Mette, Peter Sundelius, John F. Dugan, Gregory A. Klupp.

1885-6.—Senate, Bernard A. Eckhart, Charles H. Crawford, George A. Gibbs, James Monahan, Henry W. Leman,* John Humphrey (Orland), Philip Knopf, Michael F. Garrity, Republicans; Thomas A. Cantwell,* Democrat; R. M. Burke, United Labor.

House.—David W. Clark, John S. Ford, Rep.; James O'Connor, U. L.; D. C. Chase, Englewood, Rep.; John W. Farley, Dem ; W. P. Wright, Hyde Park, U. L.; F. A. Brokoski, George F. Ecton, Rep.; Thomas J. Moran, Dem.; Thomas J. MacMillan,†. John Meyer, Rep.; James F. Gleason, Dem.; Kirk N. Eastman, Rep.; Joseph P. Mahoney, Dem.; Leo P. Dwyer, U. L.; Charles J. Neely, Evanston, Rep.; James H. Farrel, Dem.; Michael J. Dwyer, U. L.; O. W. Herrick, Oak Park, S. A. Reynolds, Jefferson, Rep.; Clayton E. Crafts,† Austin, Dem.; Henry Decker, Charles E. Scharlau, Rep.; Charles G. Dixon, U. L.; Bryan Conway, Thomas McElligott, Dem.; George Rohrbach, U. L.; F. E. Schoenewald, Rep.; John J. Furlong, Dem.; Victor Karlowski, U. L.

The complexion of the present General Assembly is as follows:

Republicans in Senate,	31	
Republicans in House,	78	
		109
Democrats in Senate,	19	
Democrats in House,	66	
		85
United Labor in Senate,	1	
United Labor in House,	8	
Prohibition in House,	1	

Republican majority over all, 14.

The official count of votes cast for presidential electors in Chicago and Cook county in 1884, was as follows:

City, Cleveland, 48,531; Blaine, 51,422; Republican majority, 2,891.

* Held over. † Re-elected.

Cook county outside of city, Cleveland, 12,101; Blaine, 17,829; Republican majority, 5,728.

Grand total in Cook county, 129,883; for Cleveland, 60,632; for Blaine, 69,251; majority in Cook county for Blaine, 8,619.

Total registration in city wards, spring of 1886, -	81,641
Additional registration, fall of 1886, - -	11,519
Grand total registration in city, - -	93,160

[There was a decrease in the registration of 157 votes in the First ward, and 88 in the Ninth, from spring to fall.]

FALL ELECTIONS, 1886.

The State and Congressional elections of November, 1886, produced many surprises. In Cook county, the United Labor ticket, which was conceded from 12,000 to 15,000 votes, polled 25,000 and was the means of defeating many Democrats. Had the ticket not been tainted with Socialism and the laboring men had realized their strength, it is now believed they would have polled 35,000 votes in Cook county. Mayor Carter H. Harrison was tendered the unanimous nomination for Congress by the Third district Democratic convention, but declined on the score that his candidacy would not be of any benefit to the general county ticket. In this district the Republican candidate, William E. Mason, polled 13,721 votes, and Goodhue, United Labor, 6,352. In the Second district, where Congressman Frank Lawler's re-election was deemed certain, the Socialists voted the United Labor ticket solidly, and Daniel Gleason, their candidate, nearly tied Lawler. The first returns gave Lawler sixty plurality, and subsequently, by the official count, this was reduced to sixteen. The vote in the state at large was 570,500, a falling-off of seventeen per cent. from the presidential vote of 1884. The Labor candidates polled 34,600 votes in the state, and the Prohibitionists 19,500, while the Republican plurality was 35,000. Throughout the country the Republicans gained many Congressmen, and it is a notable fact that the foremost Democratic champions of Free Trade were defeated, or elected only by greatly reduced majorities. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the preceding House, was elected by but 500 majority instead of the usual 5,000 majority in the Louisville district. In Ohio Frank Hurd, one of the leading Free Trade advocates in Congress was defeated for re-election. William R. Morrison was beaten in Illinois by Jehu Baker, and attributed his defeat to the efforts of the Protectionists, who sent John Jarrett into his district to

solidify the Knights of Labor against him. Congressman Worthington was beaten in the Peoria, Knox, and Fulton county district by Gen. Post by a plurality of twenty-nine votes, and a contest seemed probable, it being charged that the votes of students at Galesburg were illegal. Congressman Springer's usual majority in the Springfield district was greatly reduced by James A. Connolly. Unofficial returns show that Congress will stand 168 Democrats, 164 Republicans, and 2 Labor; barring contests.

In New York City, the Labor men nominated for Mayor Henry George, well known for his land reform and Free Trade views; the Democrats nominated Abram S. Hewitt, and the Republicans Theodore Roosevelt. The vote was Hewitt, 90,396; George, 67,799; Roosevelt, 60,492. Total, 219,261.

The vote for Congressmen in Chicago districts was:

First district, Dunham, Rep., 14,008; Terhune, Dem., 8,325; Sheldon, U. L., 7,034; Christian, Pro., 373. Dunham's plurality, 5,682.

Second district, Lawler, Dem., 7,369; Gleason, U. L., 7,353; Woodman, Rep., 3,976. Lee, Pro., 33. Lawler's plurality, 16.

Third district, Mason, Rep., 13,721; Goodhue, U. L., 6,352; Whitlock, Pro., 422. Mason's plurality, 7,369.

Fourth district, Adams, Rep., 12,147; Taylor, Dem., 7,480; Hawkins, U. L., 4,927; Gray, Pro., 644. Adams' plurality, 4,667.

STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

The official returns for State Officers as canvassed by the State Board and the Cook County Board of Election Commissioners, respectively, vary somewhat for Cook county. The result that follows is the Election Commissioners' returns—they having been made last:

State Treasurer. Tanner, R., city, 30,846, county, 12,450, grand total, 43,296; Ricker, D., 21,633, 5,254, 26,887; Budlong, U. L., 17,902, 7,182, 25,084. Austin, Pro., 629, 867, 1,496. Tanner's plurality, 16,409. Tanner's plurality in Illinois, 34,705.

State Superintendent Public Instruction. Edwards, R., 42,986; Oldt, D., 26,363; Braucher, U. L., 24,885; Gilmer, Pro., 1,276. Edwards' plurality, 16,674. Edwards' plurality in Illinois, 35,771.

County Treasurer. Davis, R., city, 27,852; county, 11,279; total, 39,131; Schweisthal, D., 23,700, 6,266, 29,966; Stauber, U. L., 18,158, 7,279, 25,437; Bush, Pro., 602, 811, 1,413. Davis' plurality, 9,165.

Sheriff. Matson, R., city, 30,550, county, 12,246, total, 42,796; Mattocks, D., 20,103, 4,870, 24,973; Butler, U. L., 17,513,

7,403, 24,986; Dunphy, L. L., 2,090, 415, 2,508; Loomis, Pro., 514, 768, 1,282. Matson's plurality, 17,823.

Judicial Ticket. Superior Judge.—Hawes, U. L.-R., city, 45,717, county, 18,224, grand total, 63,941; Anthony, U. L.-R., 45,474, 17,765, 63,239; Williamson, R., 31,087, 12,542, 43,629; Tuthill, R., 30,425, 11,644, 42,069; Jamieson, U. L.-D., 39,649, 12,526, 52,175; Altgeld, U. L.-D., 39,568, 13,887, 53,405; Baker, D., 23,751, 6,229, 29,980; Leaming, D., 22,507, 6,378, 28,815. County Judge.—Loomis, R., 28,700, 11,877, 40,577; Prendergast, U. L.-D., 41,353, 13,063, 54,416.

Those elected were on all tickets. Judge J. C. Knickerbocker was re-elected Judge of the Probate Court without opposition, receiving 70,578 votes in the city, and 25,607 in the county, total, 96,185.

Criminal Court Clerk. Gilbert, R., city, 28,905, county, 12,102, total, 41,007; Doyle, D., 22,886, 5,529, 28,415; Dvorak, U. L., 17,682, 7,067, 24,749; Tompkins, Pro., 562, 800, 1,362; White, L. L., 567, 258, 825. Gilbert's plurality, 12,592.

County Clerk. Wulff, R., city, 30,000, county, 12,028, total, 42,028; McInerney, D., 22,713, 7,032, 29,745; Rastall, U. L., 17,347, 5,618, 22,665; Haggart, Pro., 568, 784, 1,362. Wulff's plurality, 12,283.

Probate Court Clerk. Sennott, R., city, 31,051, county, 12,494, total, 43,545; Kleckner, D., 22,178, 5,412, 27,590; Ehmann, U. L., 16,929, 7,044, 23,973. Warrell, Pro., 560, 795, 1,355. Sennott's plurality, 15,955.

County Superintendent of Schools. Lane, R., city, 31,212, county, 14,437, total, 45,649; Parker, D., 21,072, 6,204, 27,276; Bevans, U. L., 17,870, 10,289, 28,159; Wilkie, Pro., 550, 636, 1,186. Lane's plurality, 17,490.

The constitutional amendment in favor of the abolition of prison contract labor received in the city 67,764 votes, in the county 21,740, total 89,504, out of a total vote of 96,185.

County Commissioners.—Non-Official.

United Labor. Bancroft, 17,286; Eilert, 17,343; Altpeter, 18,860; Barry, 17,753.

Democrats. Adams, 21,753; Niebling, 21,952; Dowdle, 22,948; Sutherland, 22,974.

Republicans. Williams, 29,145; plurality, 6,171; Schubert, 29,002; plurality, 6,054; Englehardt, 28,786; plurality, 5,812; Nelson, 29,475; plurality, 6,501.

Fifth district. Aldrich, Rep., 2,774; Hummel, Dem., 1,881; Dean, U. L., 1,459. Aldrich's plurality, 893.

The towns of Jefferson, Lake View and Hyde Park adopted the new election law by large majorities.

Mayor Harrison's annual message presented to the City Council Monday evening, October 4, 1886, represented the city to be in a most prosperous financial condition. It showed that the total bonded debt is $12,695,500, and the debt, minus water bonds and sinking funds, $8,434,034. The balance in the Treasury, January 1, was $1,758,121. The daily average water supply is 91,647,632 gallons; expected capacity at the end of this year, 154,000,000 gallons. The receipts of the water office for the year were $1,421,832, or $330,753 more than the expenses. The police department cost $1,079,374 for the year, the fire department $717,636, and the schools $2,062,808. The buildings annually erected average fifteen miles in frontage. The death rate of 18.76 per 1,000 is the lowest of any large city. There are eighteen patrol wagons, twenty police stations, five police courts, and 1,032 members of the force.

As showing the marvelous growth of Chicago, and the city's importance and prosperity it may be stated that from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1886—a period of four years—over 16,000 new buildings were erected, having a street frontage of 366,381 feet or 69 miles, and their cost was $91,914,815. There are 300 miles of paved streets; 500 miles of sewers; 3,000 miles of water pipes; 1,000 miles of sidewalks; 17,000 street lamps; and about 100 miles of street car service tracks. There are thirty-four bridges over the main river and branches, having a total length, with approaches, of over 25,000 feet, and a width of 1,000 feet, over which nearly 250 teams could drive abreast, making a line 1,250 miles in length. More than 3,500 teams pass over some of the principal bridges daily. The Rush street bridge is the largest iron swing bridge known, being 240 feet in length and 59 feet wide, and weighing 657 tons. There are twenty-five viaducts of equal width with the bridges, and more than 35,000 feet in length, some of which cost over half a million dollars apiece. Nearly one-fourth of all the steam railway mileage in the United States is in lines having termini in Chicago, the twenty roads centering here having a total mileage of 28,817 miles. Chicago is the great grain center of the world. There are twenty-seven public elevator warehouses located here, one of them having a capacity for 1,800,000 bushels of grain, and fifteen a capacity for more than a million bushels each, or a total capacity for 27,000,000 bushels. At the close of 1886 Chicago and suburbs in Cook county will have a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

GENERAL INDEX

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL,

FROM

May 10th, 1880, to April 8th, 1886, inclusive.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

In the Index frequent references are made to the Standing Committees of the Council and the several City officers, where the names or titles of such Committees and officers are not printed at length. For the better understanding of such abbreviations as occur, the following explanation is given:

F. & W.....Committee on Fire and Water.
G. L..... " " Gas Lights.
C. R..... " " County Relations.
H. and B..... " " Harbor and Bridges.
Jud..... " " Judiciary.
W. & P. G..... " " Wharves and Public Grounds.
R. R..... " " Railroads.
S. & A., S. D ... " " Streets and Alleys, South Division.
S. & A., N. D.... " " " " " North Division.
S. & A., W. D... " " " " " West Division.
S. & A., 3 D..... " " " " " North, South and West Divisions.
Wh'fg Priv..... " " Wharfing Privileges.
P. B..... " " Public Buildings.
Local Assts.... " " Local Assessments.
D. P. W.....Department of Public Works.
B. of E.....Board of Education.
Con. in.....Concurred in.
Tabled Temp...Tabled Temporarily.
Pub ....Published.
Sel. Com.....Select Committee.
Ref.....Referred.
Post.....Postponed.
Corp. Counsel..Corporation Counsel.
P. W.....Department of Public Works.
H. & C. R... ..Health and County Relations.

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